

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 12, 1978/Chaitra
22, 1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (पदोन्नति द्वारा
नियुक्ति) विनियमों में संशोधन**

*667. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात काल के दौरान सरकार ने भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (पदोन्नति द्वारा नियुक्ति) विनियमों में किसी ऐसे संशोधन का प्रस्ताव किया था कि डिप्टी कलेक्टर से कलेक्टर के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए योग्यता तथा वरिष्ठता के सिद्धान्त को खत्म करके केवल योग्यता/क्षमता का सिद्धान्त अपनाया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह सिद्धान्त सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार किया गया था और जून, 1977 में प्रकाशित किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या पदोन्नति के लिए योग्यता का सिद्धान्त अथवा योग्यता तथा वरिष्ठता का सिद्धान्त किसी राज्य की सेवाओं में अपनाया जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या योग्यता के सिद्धान्त के परिणामस्वरूप ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जायेगी जहाँ एक ही जिले में वरिष्ठ अधिकारी कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों के अधीन कार्य करेंगे

और क्या इससे अधिकारियों अथवा प्रशासन की कार्य-कुशलता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Although action was initiated in 1974 to amend the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955, formal proposals were formulated on the recommendations of the Chief Secretaries Conference held in May, 1976. The State Govts. and U.P.S.C. were accordingly consulted and the regulations were amended in June, 1977 by the present Government.

(c) Information is not available with the Govt. of India.

(d) Such a situation is possible. It could also have arisen under the regulations as they stood before the amendments made in June, 1977. As selections are made on the basis of merit, Government do not think that this will adversely affect the efficiency of officers or the administration.

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि आपात काल के दौरान कांग्रेस सरकार ने भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (पदोन्नति द्वारा नियुक्ति) नियम 1955 में यह संशोधन प्रस्तावित किया कि उप-जिला अधीक्षक को जिला अधीक्षक के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए योग्यता तथा वरिष्ठता के सिद्धान्त का उन्मूलन कर सिर्फ योग्यता का सिद्धान्त माना जाय, वह इसलिए प्रस्तावित किया गया था कि मनमानी तौर पर योग्यता के नाम पर वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को नजर-अन्दाज किया जा सके और अपने

चहेने कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों को इस सिद्धांत का लाभ दिया जाये। मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि इसी बात को हमारी सरकार ने जून 1977 में स्वीकार किया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है, मुझे दूसरे प्रान्तों की तो जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण मैं देता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे सीनियर लोग जिनका यू-ग्राउंड रिकार्ड बहुत अच्छा था, जिन का खिलाफ कोई चीज नहीं थी उन को नंबर अन्दाज कर के ऐसे कई अप्ट लोगों को जिन के खिलाफ बहुत सी चीजें थी, कलेक्टर के पद पर पदोन्नति दे दी गई। तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा, मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में जो घपला हुआ है वह अन्य प्रान्तों में भी हुआ होगा, तो क्या वे उस की जांच करायेंगे ?

SHRI S D PATIL No specific question has been put. However, Government has received a number of representations and the matter is under consideration of the Government.

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि जब इन नियमों के तहत योग्यता के आधार पर मनमाने तरीके से यह सब किया जा रहा है तो क्या इन नियमों पर पुन विचार करके दोबारा सशोधन नहीं किया जा सकता है ? इसमें लोग मनमानी करते हैं जो सीनियर और योग्य हैं जिनका रिकार्ड अच्छा है उन्हें कितने फेंक करके, जो उनके अपने चमचे हैं जिनका रिकार्ड भी अच्छा नहीं है उन्हीं को मौका दिया जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप इन नियमों में सशोधन करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI S D PATIL I have already replied the matter is under consideration.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह मन्त्र अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सब है कि जिन लोगों की पदोन्नति आपात

काल के समय की गई थी वे आज भी उसी पार्टी का काम कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI S D PATIL The Government has no information. If the hon. member brings out any specific case, I will look into the matter.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या यह सत्य है कि योग्यता और क्षमता के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यालयों में जाति और जन्म के आधार पर भी प्रमान्य हो रहे हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

MR SPEAKER That does not arise.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह प्रमोशन का सवाल है, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

MR SPEAKER The question is about the rules—should it be solely on the basis of merit or merit-cum-seniority?

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैंने तथ्य जानने की कोशिश की है और मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं।

MR SPEAKER It is not between you and the 'mantri'. I also come into the picture.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, योग्यता और क्षमता के आधार के अतिरिक्त जाति और जन्म के आधार पर प्रमोशन दिये जा रहे हैं।

MR SPEAKER It does not arise.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO At present the Central Government recruits IAS Officers and allots them to the State Government. Now the Regional Language has been introduced as a medium for examination. Is there any thinking to reverse the process? The State Government should recruit the officers according to the standards fixed by the Central Government and

MR SPEAKER That again does not arise.

Administrative Arrangements for Protection to Harijans

*698. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on October 2, 1977, the Central Government have addressed the Chief Ministers of various States suggesting administrative arrangements for giving protection to Harijans;

(b) the number of cases registered in State of Maharashtra during the period of last six months in respect of atrocities on Harijans;

(c) the special administrative arrangements for protection of Harijans in Maharashtra reported by the State Government after October 2, 1977; and

(d) if no arrangements have been made, the reasons given by the State Government for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the figures furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, 411 cases of crimes against the members of the Scheduled Castes were registered during the period September, 1977 to February, 1978.

(c) and (d). According to the State Government, the following steps were taken:—

(i) A Cell has been established at the State Headquarters to deal with all complaints of harassment, atrocities against Harijans and Vimukta Jatis.

(ii) A unit headed by a D.I.G. Police has been created at the headquarters to supervise the work at the Range and the District levels.

(iii) The existing machinery at the headquarters of the Range D.I.G. Police has been strengthened.

(iv) District Magistrates and superintendents of Police have been

made personally responsible for this work.

(v) Clear-cut guidelines for registration and investigation of complaints have been laid down.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: During the period of six months 411 cases of crimes against the Members of the Scheduled Castes have been registered in Maharashtra. In spite of the Central Government's directive and a few steps taken by the State Government, the number of atrocities is still large. What is the reaction of this Government?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: We have explained that so far as the trend of increasing atrocities on Harijans is concerned, the Maharashtra Government has explained that there is no such trend. There is a Parliamentary Committee which has visited Maharashtra and that Committee had

Superintendents of Police have The Chief Minister and the Parliamentary Committee headed by Mr. Rachaiah have stated that the idea that there are increasing atrocities on harijans is misconceived. We have taken certain steps and the Maharashtra Government has taken certain steps which I have enumerated. We are very vigilant.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It has been stated in the reply that some few steps have been taken by the State of Maharashtra and that the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police have been made personally responsible for such incidents. May I know in how many cases out of 411 cases the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police have been made responsible?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: So far as the responsibility of D.M.s. and S.P.s. are concerned in regard to harijan incidents, I want to make it clear that when the incident takes place suddenly, when certain things erupt all of a sudden, then, they cannot be held responsible. If there is

some on-going matter and they are unable to take proper action and prevent it, then, they can be held responsible

श्रीमती ग्रहिल्यायाई रागनेकर : अभी जो सवाल पूछा गया था, मंत्री महोदय ने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि कितने केमेज में डी० आई० जी० और आई० जी० के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया गया है ? अभी तक महाराष्ट्र में एक भी केम में एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है, इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को स्पष्ट उत्तर देना चाहिए।

श्री पाटिल का मालूम है कि कांडे नाम का आदमी तीन महीने तक बम्बई में रहा, महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेन्ट ने उस को प्रोटेक्शन दिया था अपने घर नहीं जा सारा था। मैंने आप को नाम बतला दिया है—अब आप बतलाइए कि आप क्या करने वाले हैं ? जिन्होंने गुनाह किया था, उन में कितने मामलों में केमेज चलाय गए, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है किसी पर केस नहीं चलाया गया।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : यदि माननीया सदस्या ऐमे केमेज हम लोगों के नोटिस में लायेगी तो हम जरूर कार्यवाही करेंगे (व्यवधान)

श्री केशव राव घोडगे : महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेन्ट अब जो इन्तजाम करने जा रही है उस के तहत अब तक कितने लोगों का गिरफ्तार किया गया है ? डी० आई० जी० और आई० जी० के खिलाफ तो आप कार्यवाही कर नहीं सकते, क्या वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैंने जवाब दे दिया है (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER Please put question again

श्री केशवराव घोडगे : महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो इन्तजाम किया है, उस के बाद-

जुद भी एंट्रोसिटीज जारी है। डी० आई० जी० और आई० जी० के खिलाफ आप कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और क्या आप वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने वाले हैं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है (व्यवधान)

श्री केशवराव घोडगे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या जवाब दिया। हमारे सवाल पूछने के बाद साफ-साफ जवाब आना चाहिए।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैंने कहा है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार के चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है।

SHRI B C KAMBLE May I know from the hon Home Minister whether the directive of the Central Government is implemented properly or not, and also whether there is any machinery to see that it is enforced or not

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL We are especially concerned—the House is concerned—as regards certain atrocities We keep track of them, we give advice The Prime Minister and the Home Minister at the Conference of Ministers give advice These are the methods I have told the hon Members (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER I am here to clarify it. The question is this. Suppose they do not implement Have you any machinery to enforce it This was the question he was asking

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL There cannot be ifs and buts to a question We have suggested certain things, they have taken certain steps. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER All of you kindly sit down Dr Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to ask a question in connection with his answer to part (a). I want to know from him whether, in continuation of the letter of October 2, 1977, the Government, particularly, the Home Minister or the Prime Minister has again written a letter to the Chief Ministers. If so when and what was said in those letters?

SHRI DHANIK LAI, MANDAL: The Prime Minister has written a letter. Thereafter, the Home Minister has written a letter on 2nd October, 1977. Thereafter, I myself addressed the Chief Minister on the 26th October, 1977. No letter has been sent thereafter. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 699. (Interruptions). Please sit down. I am on my legs. You had your say. This question has been debated upon sufficiently earlier also. I am not allowing any further questions on this. (Interruptions)

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : यह ठीक नहीं है । हमें स्पेसिफिक उत्तर चाहिए । इस का ठीक ठीक जवाब नहीं आया है, इसलिए मुझे भी एक प्रश्न पूछ लेने दीजिए ।

SHRI K. GOPAL: Sir, we from this side, are not getting a chance to put supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not on party-lines. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: Sir, I rise on a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. (Interruptions)

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : इस का ठीक जवाब नहीं आया है, इसलिए मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूँ । आप मुझे एक सवाल एलाऊ कीजिए ।

PROF. P. C. MAVALANKAR: You permitted the others. Then, why don't you allow some more supplementaries?

SHRI K. GOPAL: The ruling party Members have been allowed supplementaries to be put. Why can't we be allowed to put supplementaries?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I would like to say that everybody wants to put supplementaries. There is no time. This question has been debated upon for six hours in this House. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: Sir, I rise on a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to observe two things when anybody is wanting to raise a point of order. First of all the rules do not permit a point of order to be raised during the Question Hour. Second, you must formulate...

Sometimes all the supplementaries are allowed from one side as it depends on the interest of the area. As we have heard the Minister he has not made any criticism of the Maharashtra Government. In Question Hour there is nothing like distributing supplementaries. I try to distribute. There are so many ways. (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I ask my hon'ble friends on both sides if we can transact any business if several Members rise together to talk so loudly? Nobody can follow anything. What is the Speaker to do?

(Interruptions)

Again you are doing the same thing. Any one should raise the question. Then the Speaker can say something: But you try simultaneously to decide between you. Can any issue be decided? (Interruptions)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Sir, this is the first time I have seen that you have not given any opportunity to the other side. You have always been impartial. You are giving opportunity to everybody. But this time you should have given a chance

to this side also That is, why they are agitated

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Sir they are not interested in protecting the Harijans Their interest is to accuse Government and to take political advantage (Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL Sir, I have got two points to make (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER No more questions (Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL There are two things First you said that it was a regional question and only Members from Maharashtra will put questions That is not correct This is my humble submission The second point is that you have to call the Members from the opposite side also (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER You are not correct in saying that the Opposition Members are not given chance There are 4 or 5 parties or groups I have allowed Mrs Rangnekar I have given an opportunity to Mr Keshavrao Dhondge and I have allowed Mr Kamble It is not possible to give opportunity every time to every group and every party (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKHAPPA The issue is that the Prime Minister's direction has been violated. The Home Minister has not followed the instruction of the Prime Minister But they are attacking the Government of Maharashtra (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Nothing more please sit down. Next question No 699

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR Sir you have not heard me So many times (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER I have heard you. I cannot go on hearing all the 544 Members

Amount spent on Research and Development Scheme of Small Scale Industries

*700 **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the amount spent on the Research and Development Scheme for small scale industries

(b) the details of the technology evolved by the research units to develop small units and

(c) whether any evaluation had been done of the work done in research laboratories if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) An amount of Rs 3.20 lakhs has been spent upto February, 1978 on the research and development scheme for the small scale sector from the Ministry's budget Since Deptt of Science and Technology and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are also operating schemes for research and development for small scale industries the requisite information is being collected from them and shall be placed before the House in due course

(b) and (c) Since the scheme under this Ministry's budget is in the initial stages of implementation no technologies have been evolved and no evaluation done so far In respect of schemes being operated by the Deptt of Science and Technology and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the requisite information is being collected

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम मंत्री महादय ने प्रश्न के ख'तया ग'भाग के उत्तर में कहा है कि सूचना एवम् की जा रही है और जब एवम् हो जाएगी तब पटल पर रख दी जाएगी । ऐसी अवस्था में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस सवाल को स्पष्ट कर देंगे ताकि जब जानकारी आ जाए तब इस मसाल को लिया जा सके ? क्या आप इसको पोस्टपान करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: He says that the information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table. There are a number of institutions which are working in the matter and he will have to collect the information and place it before the House. It will take sometime. Now, if you want to put supplementary question, you can do so. Otherwise you can put the question later on.

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या आप इस प्रश्न को पोस्टपोन करेंगे क्योंकि (ख) और (ग) का जवाब नहीं आया है।

AN HON. MEMBER: No supplementaries can be asked unless a proper reply is given.

MR. SPEAKER: You can put a question again if you want further information.

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लघु उद्योगों की योजना प्रारंभिक अवस्था में है, इसको ग्रामोन्मुखी बनाने के लिये क्या योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है ?

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नान्डिस : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने जो जवाब दिया है हमारे मंत्रालय की ओर से लघु उद्योग में जो रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट के लिये व्यवस्था है सिर्फ़ वहीं तक सीमित रहता है। प्रश्न है कुल रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट के बारे में स्माल स्कूल इंडस्ट्रीज को ले कर। वह काम साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी और काउन्सिल आफ साइंटिफ़िक इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च, इसकी जितनी संस्थायें हैं, कई लेबोरेटरीज हैं, जोरहाट में हैं, जम्मू कश्मीर में हैं, हैदराबाद में हैं, भुवनेश्वर में हैं जो रीजनल रिसर्च लेबोरेटरीज हैं, जो इसमें रिसर्च कर रही हैं। इसके अलावा कई और रिसर्च सेन्टर्स हैं, कुछ निजी भी हैं। तो यह सब से मिल कर जो रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट का काम हो रहा है उसकी जानकारी जुटाने के लिये हमें समय लग जायेगा। हमारे मंत्रालय की ओर से 1975-76 में रांची में प्रोसेस-

कम-प्रोडक्ट डेवलपमेंट सेन्टर फॉर ग्लास ऐंड सिरेमिक्स इसका एक काम शुरू हुआ है जो काम इस समय जारी है जिस पर इस साल फरवरी महीने तक 3 लाख 20 हजार रुपये खर्च कर चुके हैं। वहाँ क्योंकि वह काम शुरू हुआ था 1976 के अन्त में और अभी भी शुरू की अवस्था में है इसलिये वहाँ क्या क्या काम हो गये है इसके बारे में अभी कोई ठोस चीज कहने जैसी बात इस वक़्त नहीं है क्योंकि वह शुरू की अवस्था में है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में कहा कि बहुत सी संस्थायें हैं जो रिसर्च कर रही हैं। तो रिसर्च पूरी हो जाने पर क्या मंत्री जी लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये ग्रामीण स्तर पर कोई ऐसा प्रशिक्षण शिविर भी कायम करने की कृपा करेंगे या उनकी सलाह देंगे कि प्रशिक्षण शिविर भी कायम करें जिससे ग्रामीण भाइयों को फायदा हो ?

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नान्डिस : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने जैसा पहले ही कहा कि यह जो रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट है यह काम लगातार जारी है, इसमें कोई किसी एक समय यह काम रुक गया था शुरू हुआ, यह बात नहीं है। यह काम लगातार जारी है। (व्यवधान) ठीक है उसका ऐप्लीकेशन नहीं हो रहा था। वह मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि लघु उद्योग के लिये जो भी रिसर्च आज तक हुआ है उसका जिस प्रमाण से ऐप्लीकेशन होना चाहिये था, अमल में लाने का काम होना चाहिये था, वह नहीं हो रहा था। वह काम आज हम कर रहे हैं।

दरअसल अगले पांच वर्षों में, जैसे पिछले पांच वर्षों में रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट, साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी के लिये जहाँ 813 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये थे वहाँ अगले पांच वर्षों में सरकार 1481 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रही है इस रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट, साइंस और

टेक्नोलॉजी के काम में । इसलिये पूँजी ज्यादा लगायी जा रही है । इसके इस्तेमाल का जो काम है वह सरकार की जो औद्योगिक नीति है और अन्य नीतियाँ हैं उसके साथ जोड़ कर घमल करने का काम किया जायगा ।

श्री लालू प्रसाद मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि लघु उद्योग के विकास के लिये हमारा रिमर्च का काम चल रहा है । तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक यह काम पूरा हो जायगा जिससे लघु उद्योग का काम पूरा हो सके ?

MR SPEAKER Research work is never completed

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस अध्यक्ष जी, आप ही ने कहा कि रिमर्च का काम कभी समाप्त नहीं होता, वह चलता रहता है । उसका काम उठाना सरकार का काम है, उस काम में सरकार लगी हुई है ।

SHRI P VENKATASUBBIAH The hon Minister had stated earlier that various agencies have been engaged in research and development work, various laboratories working in different states. Is there any coordinating agency to see that there is no duplication in this respect? Has the minister any scheme to see that the results are communicated to the field for application and is there any agency to provide the necessary financial assistance to such of those people who want to apply the result of research and development in small-scale industries?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES The Council of Industrial and Scientific Research is the coordinating agency that has been in existence and where the application of Research and Development is concerned, the recent decision that the Government took to make some of these laboratories get tagged on to the Ministries concerned, I believe, Sir, would be a step which will enable us to see that all

research is applied into practical working. In so far as the assistance to people to make use of the results of the research is concerned, the laboratories have their own linkages with a number of on going concerns and a large number of new and young entrepreneurs are constantly in touch with the laboratories and there is a constant transfer of the technology into productive use.

Crash Plan for Educated Unemployed

*701 DR RAMJI SINGH Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any crash plan for providing employment to the educated unemployed in the current year and also in the Sixth Plan, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) Government is fully conscious of the problem of the educated unemployed. This problem cannot be resolved by "Crash Programmes". Every effort will be made to enlarge the area of employment for educated youth through the implementation of investment plans in different sectors as proposed in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83.

डा० रामजी सिंह यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसका उत्तर दिया है । इसके पहले भी इस मद में, श्री रामनाथल रेड्डी, और श्री सुरेन्द्र बिजय ने बहुत स्टांड और अन-स्टांड क्वेश्चन पूछे थे । प्रधान मंत्री जी का मान्य है कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की सख्या दिन प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । छठी योजना के पारूप में यह बताया गया है कि मैट्रिक में 370 लाख से तेज़र 520 लाख तक और बियॉड-मैट्रिक 68 लाख से 75 लाख और साक्षरता का जो मूला-अभियान उन्होंने शुरू किया है इसमें साक्षरों की सख्या 740 लाख से 1270 लाख बढ़ेगी ।

इस प्रकार से साक्षरों के लिये कौशल प्रोग्राम के विषय में कहा जाता है कि उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। इससे शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के मन में नाराज्य का भाव है। कौशल ने जैसे कहा है—

In the long run we are all dead

तो श्रीमती जो उनकी आवश्यकता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछिये।

डा० रामजी सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगले 2, 3 वर्षों में कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को कितने रूपों में रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Sir, it is expected that employment opportunities will absorb persons to the extent of 19.5 lakhs in the organised sector in the next two, three years. There are other incentive schemes for self-employment. The village industries and rural reconstruction programmes also will absorb several people. But it is difficult for me to give any exact figures about it. But I have no doubt that within five years, a proper dent would have been made and a very small number will remain without employment at the end of five years.

डा० रामजी सिंह : भगवती कमेटी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में यद्यपि कौशल प्रोग्राम के पक्ष में अपना विचार नहीं दिया था, लेकिन उन्होंने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की दुर्दशा की ओर ध्यान खींचा था। उस सम्बन्ध में श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, डा० अजोक मित्रा और श्री गौतम भादुर ने जो नोट आफ डिसेंट दिया था उसमें सेंट्रल एम्प्लायमेंट फंड और ग्रांट टर्न प्लान की भी चर्चा की गई थी। जिस तरह से महाराष्ट्र में एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम है, सरकार तो कहती ही है कि हन रोजगार देंगे और पिछले 30 वर्षों में रोजगार का कार्यक्रम नहीं हुआ, अगर कोई एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम या सेंट्रल एम्प्लायमेंट फंड हो जाये तो सरकारों पर जिम्मेदारी होगी कि निकट भविष्य में वह रोजगार दे। वरना

सरकार पिछले 30 वर्षों में इस जिम्मेदारी से भागती रही है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह कहना कि 30 वर्षों में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं और कोई ऐसा एम्प्लाय हुआ ही नहीं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है, ऐसा ही मुझे कहना चाहिये, मगर यह कैसे कहते हैं कि 30 साल में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं, जितना होना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं हुआ तो कह सकते हैं, यह मैं समझ सकता हूँ, मगर ऐसा कहना कि 30 साल में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं, यह कोई सवाल है ? क्योंकि सम्मानित सदस्य 30 साल से यहाँ नहीं थे इसलिये ऐसा कहते हैं। यहाँ काम हो रहा है और इस पर हम चल रहे हैं, इससे ज्यादा मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether any steps have been taken during the last one year, after he became the Prime Minister, after the Janata Party came into power. They have also stated clearly and they are stating everyday that within ten years they are going to solve this unemployment problem. It is already one year over. Within this one year how much have you solved it? He mentioned about self-employment schemes. For self-employment, so many educated persons are applying for loans, but unfortunately all the nationalised banks and other banks also are not giving any loans to them. I would like to know whether he will issue instructions to the banks that whenever applications come, they should be given loan?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It would be madness to give loans to everybody who applies for it. I do not know what the hon. member wants to suggest. How can it be given to everyone who applies for it? But those who are needy and who are eligible can be considered (Interruptions). Why this constant interruption? It does not show any wisdom.

It does not show conformity with the rules of the House. I have already said that in the plans that we have made the organised sector will have additional work for about 19.5 lakhs of people in the coming year. How many more people have been employed this year, I cannot say. I do not want to hazard a guess.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA I have been carefully watching the Prime Minister. Why is he taking such a hard line towards these unemployed people? For everything he comes out with a policy of escapism. Many States have made honest attempts to provide certain guarantees to the unemployed and evolved guarantee schemes. I want to know whether any plan allocation has been made to provide at least financial assistance to the States which have taken such bold steps to fight the unemployment problem because it is a burning problem and there is an explosive situation in the country. May I request the Prime Minister to adopt a soft line towards the unemployed and not adopt the policy of escapism and hard line towards the unemployed people and to provide certain facilities to the States?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI There is an explosive situation here without there being any necessity for it. That is why he sees explosive situations everywhere. That is how his mind is working. I do not see how explosive and loud talk is going to help. This is not any particular party's problem. It is a problem for the whole country to provide work for all the unemployed and we are all interested in it. If my hon. friend wants me to make up for all the omissions of the past—I do not say they were deliberate omissions. It is necessary to gather more strength which we are now trying to do and give it a greater momentum to it. I would request his cooperation in it. It is said that this is escapism. There is no question of escapism. We do not indulge in it. If I cannot do it, I will say, I am not able to do it but I will not try to ex-

plain it away. That is how I look at this question.

MR. SPEAKER Are you going to extend any financial help to the States?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI If the States make schemes in consultation with us and have our agreement, certainly, but not if they make them on their own.

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त प्रधान मंत्री ने यह ठीक कहा कि यह बहुत बिकट, भयंकर और सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। इसको एन्डम नहीं मूलझाया जा सकता। लेकिन यह बात भी गहरी है कि हर साल बहुत ज्यादा अन-एम्प्लायड लोगों की सहायता बढ़ती जा रही है। तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि पाच साल के बाद जब यह छठी योजना समाप्त होगी, तब हम इस स्थिति में पहुँच जायेंगे कि कम से कम उनकी सहायता बढ़ेगी नहीं? इस तरह का एन्थोरोस वह देंगे और दूसरे, जो कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने अन-एम्प्लायड के लिए एन्वैर्स तय किया है उसके बारे में आपके क्या रिएक्शन है?

श्री मोरार जी देसाई: दोनों का जवाब मैंने दे दिया है। मैंने पहले ही कहा कि पाच साल के आखीर में अन-एम्प्लायड की सहायता घट जायेगी। बढ़ेगी नहीं, इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि घट जायेगी। (व्यवधान)। कितना घटेगी, मैं कोई प्राफेक्ट नहीं हूँ और इस तरीके से मैं कोई मैथेमेटिकल बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। सम्मानित सदस्य कोई आर्टा-शास्त्री हों तो कर सकते हैं, मैं नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

~~इसके~~

और स्टेट वाले करें तो मैंने अभी यह कहा कि सेंटर के साथ बात करके बनाया हो तो वह जो हमें करना है वह जरूर हम करेंगे। अपने आप करते हैं तो वह करेंगे।

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR Mr Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the honourable Prime Minister when he says that the problem of educated

unemployed, colossal as it is cannot be solved by any 'crash programme'. And, I would also like to share his optimism about the number of such educated unemployed being reduced during the course of the years. In this context, may I respectfully ask him two questions? One is, whether, apart from the organised sectors, some of which he spelt out, Government have any such extra plans to absorb the educated people of this country in the programme of adult education and literacy in various parts of India. The other is about the rural health service giving employment for these people. Lastly, about the self-employed persons, I would like to ask him whether those individuals who are willing to be self-employed then apart from giving them bank loans, if they are wanting to have some apprenticeship and training in various units, are they given facilities and opportunities?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There are facilities given for training in many places and it is expected that all those people should be absorbed there. But it will be difficult to do so because it depends upon the requirements of those concerns. But then they can be employed elsewhere. That can be done. Otherwise, we are very conscious of this problem. I said that the adult literacy programme cannot be undertaken without absorbing the educated unemployed. That scheme is meant for that purpose, but this will have to be carried out in the States and we are trying to see that this is carried out on a large scale so that the literacy programme is completed more quickly. That will absorb more people. But it will depend upon how many people are willing to do it. Many people say they are unemployed, but when they are given a particular work, they become choosy. So, that is also where we will have to persuade them to take up the programme that comes.

Ban on the Creation and filling up of Posts

*702. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a complete ban on the creation or filling up of the vacant posts of non-operational Group 'D' staff in the various Ministries/Departments of Government of India, if so, the date from which this ban has been in operation;

(b) the total number of posts of non-operational Group 'D' employees lying vacant on 1-1-1976 in the various Ministries/Departments;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of these vacant posts were subsequently filled up from amongst the daily-wage workers; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that a large number of daily wage employees have been agitating for being absorbed against these vacant posts, if so, the steps taken by the Government to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) A ban on filling up of posts of peons/jamaders was imposed w.e.f. the 24th June, 1976. There is no such ban for filling up of vacancies in other Group 'D' posts.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The entire policy relating to deployment of peons, including the demand of daily-wage employees for regularisation, is under review.

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में वर्ग और वर्ग ऐसे दो कोर हैं जिससे कि भारत की जनता बहुत पीड़ित है और ऐसा ही एक वर्ग हमारी केन्द्रीय और सूबे की सरकारों में वनान 4 या चतुर्थ स्टेपी का बन गया है। वहाँ पर

हुजारो कर्मचारी जिन्हें क्लास 4 कहते हैं कैंजुअल लेवर के नाम से या डेली वेंजेज के नाम से रख जाते हैं और उनमें रेगुलर क्लास 4 के मुकाबिले अधिक काम लिया जाता है। उनको दस दस बारह बारह साल कैंजुअल रख कर भी पक्का नहीं किया जाता। अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि 24-6-74 से बैंन लगा दिया गया है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। यह बैंन जब लगा हुआ था 24-6-74 में तो 12 या 15 साल से कैंजुअल लेवर क्यों काम कर रहे हैं?

SHRI S D PATIL The ban was applied with a view to substituting the messenger system, which has its merits. But even now the messenger system has certain difficulties in its introduction, and Government is thinking of reviewing the entire policy relating to the deployment of peons, and also regularisation of the daily wage-earners. The direction in which this scheme will be reviewed, will be

(a) Sanctioned strength of peons/jamadars, as on 31st March 1978, after effecting 10 per cent cut as required in Finance Secretary's do letter No 14(7) E Coord dated 13th May 1977,

(b) the total number of vacancies of peons/jamadars as on 21st March 1978 as against the sanctioned strength as worked out in (a) above and

(c) the number of employees engaged on daily wage basis and the number which is eligible for regularisation

on receipt of this information relaxation of the existing ban will be considered, and we will allow limited regularization of some daily wage-earners

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल • अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डेली वेज की प्रथा है, यह क्लास थ्री और क्लास फोर में हो है यानी

यूप सी और यूप डी में है, यूप ए और बी पर इसका कोई इफेक्ट नहीं होता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बोट को अब तक निराल दिया जायगा—इसका समय निश्चित करे और अगर इसमें देरी है तो उसका क्या कारण है वह बतायें।

SHRI S D PATIL I have already replied to the question, saying that the matter is under review. It would take some time for the examination

MR SPEAKER The Minister cannot give a definite date

SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL You can say 2 years, 5 years or 10 years. Tell me the date. There must be a limit

SHRI S D PATIL After the review is completed, the entire decision has to be taken.

श्री राम कवार बोरया अध्यक्ष महोदय, दैनिक मजदूरी करने वालों में अधिकतर सफाई का काम करने वाले हैं। पाचवी लोक सभा में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति से संबंधित पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी का मैं सदस्य रहा था और मैंने देखा कि स्वीपर्स की जगह पर गैर हरिजनों को एम्प्लॉयमेंट देकर उनसे पानी पिलवाने का काम करवाया जाता था और स्वीपर्स की सहाय में उनको दिखा देते थे। वो क्या मंत्री जी की नजर में यह बात आई है कि स्वीपर्स के नाम पर भी गैर हरिजन काम कर रहे हैं हालांकि वे वह काम नहीं करते जोकि स्वीपर करते हैं?

दूसरी बात यह है कि सफाई का काम करने वालों को जो दैनिक मजदूरी पर रखा जाता है क्या उनको परमानेंट नौकरी देने की कृपा करेंगे?

SHRI S D PATIL If specific instances are pointed out indicating that the persons who are Harijans are neglected and that some other non Harijans are being taken, I will examine it. As far as the remuneration

of the daily wage-earners are concerned, I have already replied, that the matter is under review, and as soon as the review is completed we will consider the question.

Agitation against Computerisation in U.P.S.C.

*704. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UPSC employees have been agitating since February 25, 1978, against computerisation in the Commission and also to press their other demands; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and steps being taken for the redressal of their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The representatives of the Central Government Clerks' Union and of certain non-recognised Unions/Associations in the Union Public Service Commission, along with some employees of other offices and a few employees of the Union Public Service Commission's Office, started an agitation on the 23rd February, 1978. The agitation was withdrawn on the 18th March, 1978.

(b) To start with, the demands were for reduction of work load and filling of 6 posts of Investigators. The demands put forward later were stoppage of direct recruitment to Group 'B' services, stoppage of deputation and recall of deputationists, filling up promotion posts by Central Secretariat Service Officers and promotion of Group 'D' employees to Group 'C' on the basis of seniority. The Union Public Service Commission have appropriate arrangements for the redressal of legitimate grievances of the staff, and those involved in the agitation have themselves admitted, in a leaflet issued by them, that many of their demands had been accepted.

Some of the matters raised in the course of the agitation come within

the purview of overall Government personnel policy and the Commission cannot take any action on their own. However, the Internal Work Study Unit is already engaged in assessing the work load in the context of various measures undertaken to rationalise and simplify work procedures. On the basis of job requirements, 6 posts in pay scales equivalent to those of Investigators have been created, two of which have already been filled by promotion and steps have been taken to fill the remaining posts.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I am sorry that this problem has not been solved. In last November a meeting of the Chairman of the Public Service Commissions was called by the Home Minister where he made a categorical declaration that he is against computerisation. In very unambiguous terms he has made a statement like that. Not only that, a Consultative Committee of the JCM of the Government of India is going into all aspects of computerisation in the administrative side. In the light of this declaration of the hon. Minister and also in view of the fact that the JCM is going into the problem, will the Minister maintain status quo ante regarding computerisation in this particular department?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Even though the main ground of agitation was against computerisation, the demands are expanding and they are on a different footing. Of course, initially it was against the computerisation scheme. So far as computerisation is concerned, the view of the Government is that in technical institutions and where speed is important, as a last resort, it may agree to it. But, taking into account the unemployment problem, as a general proposition Government is not in favour of introducing computers. Some of the grievances which they have made are being considered and some of the demands are likely to be accepted. Already, the Secretary of the UPSC is holding meetings every Wednesday

and getting the grievances redressed across the table. The grievances which are now being trotted out are of a different nature and a number of outsiders have also entered this area.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN The hon. Minister said some discussions are going on regarding the problems of the particular department. So far as workload is concerned, formerly an employee used to handle 750 applications. Now he has to handle 1500 applications a month. Since the workload has increased there is every justification for additional staff. I would like to know whether he will think in terms of more staff for dealing with the increased workload.

SHRI S. D. PATIL These questions are always solved across the table. If there is a genuine workload increase we will examine it on merits.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

LICENCE FOR CEMENT IMPORT

SNQ 5 SHRI VASANT SATHE
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the *National Herald*, New Delhi dated the 22nd March 1978 under the caption 'Licence for cement import',

(b) if so what is the reaction of the Government to the serious allegations made therein and

(c) details regarding facts of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) It is not true to say that any contract for import of cement has been given to any private party in India. Government decided to import one million tonnes of cement through State Trading Corporation to meet the local shortage. State Trading Corporation has entered into contract for 84 lakh tonnes of cement import

from Korea, Romania and Poland. The Question of profit of Rs 10 million to an Indian party from the sale of imported cement therefore, does not arise.

There is no substance in the newspaper report that the Calcutta based industrial house has been pressurised into parting with the mill to a Bombay based industrial house. No such sales transaction has come to the notice of the Ministry.

SHRI VASANT SATHE This report which appeared in a newspaper on the 22nd March was of this nature that some textile mill was given a licence to import cement. I am glad that the hon. Minister has clarified that there was no such licence given to a private party. I would only like to know further whether there is any proposal of distributing this cement imported by the STC through any private parties and if so who are those private parties who would be the agencies of the STC for the distribution of cement.

Incidentally if you know will you kindly also let us know the name of this industrial house of Bombay which is alleged to be controlling this?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES This report is one of the most scurrilous and scandalous pieces of writing that anybody could have indulged in. Incidentally it appeared in a paper which was once great which has now descended to this level. I hope it will not descend any further.

This paper is the *National Herald* and the report said that some private textile house in Bombay which was supposed to have friendly relations with me had been given a licence to import cement. The quantity is unknown but Rs 10 million is the profit that the mill is going to make and the Government is not going to benefit by it because the mill is in the red and therefore with this Rs 10 million it will get into the black. This is one part.

The second part is that some textile mill in Madhya Pradesh owned by a Calcutta business house friendly to the Bombay textile house and therefore friendly in turn with George Fernandes, has been handed over this textile mill in Madhya Pradesh by Mr. Fernandes, twisting the arms of the Calcutta industrialist, saying, "If you do not hand it over to the Bombay men, I will take it over as a sick unit, by declaring it as a sick unit."

This is the report the *National Herald* published on the 22nd March. As I said, this is one of the most scandalous and scurrilous pieces of writing anybody is capable of.

I am glad the hon. Member has now not referred to the report as such, and only wants to know who are the parties who are selling the cement.

The sale of cement is done by about 24,000 dealers in this country. The cement imported by us in the last three months is a little over 300,000 tonnes. Unloading and later on delivery of this cement to the depots has been handed over to those who are either in the cement business or to the State industrial corporations. This was done following the invitation of tenders following regular discussions.

The parties concerned are: Bombay—The Digvijaya Cement Co. and Dalmia Bharat, both in the cement business. Madras: India Cements and Dalmia Bharat. Cochin: The State Small Scale Industrial Development and Employment Corporation, a public sector undertaking. In Vizag: Andhra Pradesh Infrastructure Corporation, a public sector undertaking, and Andhra Cement; Goa and Mangalore—ACC Limited for one ship only because in each port we have so far unloaded one ship only. These are the agencies which have taken the contract of unloading the ships because the Government or the STC does not have the infrastructure to unload the cement and later on, market the cement. This is the arrangement we have arrived at.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Can you enlighten us about the name of the Industrial house which is referred to in this article?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is for the editor of *National Herald* who, I am sure, is very friendly to the hon. Member to enlighten this House and the country on this industrial house which is supposed to be friendly with me and which is now supposed to be making ten million rupees out of the blue. I do not know where the ten million rupees are going to come from. I have nothing to do with that. This Government has nothing to do with this report.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the price of the cement that we are importing and at what price it is distributed?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The cement in this country is marketed with a pooled price. There are various factories whose cost of production varies. The Government has evolved a price structure for the marketing of cement. In this the freight charges, the excise duty, retailer's profit including the manufacturer's cost, everything is taken into account.

Now, in the imported cement, the landing cost of the cement is almost twice the actual cost of cement within the country. Therefore, Government decided that the pooled price would go up by one rupee and this money is now being used to subsidise the cement that is coming from abroad because if we were to market the cement at the price at which it is landed, the price would be twice the price at which the cement used to be marketed. Therefore, there is a uniform increase of one rupee per bag of cement. This money does not go to the cement factory owner. This money does not go to the wholesaler nor to the retailer nor to the man who is unloading the ship. This money goes into the pool which is controlled by the Government and is used to make

up the additional amount that we have to pay out

SHRI M N GOVINDAN NAIR A couple of years back we were exporting cement. What is the reason for this shortage? Is it because the cement factories are not working upto their capacity? Or is it because there is increase in the demand of cement?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES I have said a number of times that during the last few years there has been no addition to the cement capacity in the country. In 1975-76 the installed capacity was 21.14 million tonnes. In 1976-77 it was 21.84 million tonnes. In 1977-78 it was 21.87 million tonnes. In other words planning during the last few years was to organise shortages and not to meet the additional needs. We need every year two million tonnes of additional cement. From now on we shall be needing three million tonnes of additional cement every year. But since you did not have that kind of perspective during the last 5-6-7 years and did not take care of the additional needs of the country we have run into this trouble.

As far as production is concerned we have had record production an all time record production which is 89 per cent of the capacity. During the two great years of the Emergency the capacity utilisation was 82 per cent and 87 per cent. In the year of freedom it has gone upto 89 per cent which is more than what you had in the previous years. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI He is not answering the question. (Interruptions) The question was different. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES I am not yielding. Let me be allowed to answer the question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI He is not answering the question he is giving a lecture. The question was very specific. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER The question put by Mr Govindan Nair was that formerly we were exporting cement but why we are importing cement and secondly formerly the price was less but why the price is more now. He is answering all these points.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI He never answered that. His answer was about the capacity and if the capacity was there the Government would have exported cement. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES In fact the report to which the hon. Member Mr Sathe referred is

It is learnt that a Bombay based textile mill has been given a licence to import cement which is on the list of items of critical shortage since the Janata Party's advent to power.

They want to have best of all the worlds. I am sorry I am not prepared to oblige them. Since the Janata Party came to power if there has been shortage of cement it is because of the situation that was there in the last three years. There has been no addition to the installed capacity. This is the size of the problem. In the month of March 1978 the cement production in the country touched an all time record of 104 per cent.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI He must answer the question put by Mr Nair.

MR. SPEAKER Cut and dry answers cannot be there.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI The question put by Mr Nair was why there is import of cement when there was export of cement. He did not answer that question. The question was very logical. Mr George Fernandes said that 21 million tonnes was the capacity in the last three years. Even then there was export of cement and even when the production has gone up why import cement? He must answer that.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kachwai.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise on a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बुलाया था।

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to call you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My point of order is very specific.... (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मेरे बाद उनको बुलाइये। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ugrasen, please wait. After the Question Hour, if anybody raises a point of order and if there is a point of order then I will have to hear it.

(Interruptions)

What is the point of order? Please formulate your point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My point of order is regarding this procedure adopted in the case of Short Notice Question. For all purposes, it is as good as any other ordinary question. The rule clearly establishes this. The Minister should answer and while answering this Question, he should not insinuate regarding....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

I am not going to allow you. Do not record anything more.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have held that there is no point of order.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष जी, इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि सीमेंट का देश में बहुत ही महत्व है और महीनों से सीमेंट की बहुत कमी है देश में जिसके कारण निर्माण कार्य रुके हुए हैं। मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में बताया कि हमने तीन हजार मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट बाहर से मंगाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय देश में कितना उत्पादन है और कितनी आवश्यकता है? और जो सीमेंट बाहर से मंगाया है क्या इससे पूर्ति हो जायेगा, या और भी आगे मंगाने का इरादा है जिससे देश की आवश्यकता पूरी हो सके? क्या नये क्षेत्रों में छोटे मिनी प्लान्ट सीमेंट के लगाने की आप अनुमति दे रहे हैं? यदि हाँ, तो कितने मीट्रिक टन लगाने की अनुमति दे रहे हैं?

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नान्डिस : अध्यक्ष जी, पिछले साल का उत्पादन है 1 करोड़ 92 लाख टन। जहाँ हम लोगों की जरूरत है 2 करोड़ 20 लाख टन। लगभग 20 लाख टन सीमेंट की कमी थी, जिसमें से 10 लाख टन पिछले इन 6 महीनों में लाने का प्रयास था, जिसमें से 3 लाख टन सीमेंट पिछले महीने की 31 तारीख तक आयी है। इस महीने में और अगले महीनों में हमें उम्मीद है कि और 5 लाख टन आयेगी। अभी बन्दरगाहों में जहाज आये हैं, कुछ हाई सीज पर हैं और कुछ और आ रहे हैं। और जो भी कमी है उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये नम्बर (1) यहाँ के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का काम, और नम्बर (2) जहाँ तात्कालिक कमी है उसको आगत से पूरा करने में लगे हुए हैं और जो विवकत है उसको हम दूर कर पायें।

जहाँ तक नये सीमेंट के कारखाने, और उसमें भी मिनी सीमेंट कारखानों का सवाल है, जो कारखाने जिसका काम इस समय चल रहा है उसको बहुत तेजी से पूरा करने में एक विजय प्रयास हो रहा है।

उसके बिना मारी यतना या हमारे मरानय मे निम'ण किया है और उग दिशा म हमारा काम हो रहा है। उसी तरह स जो मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट हैं देश म कुल मिना कर 43 जगहा पर यह मिनी प्लांट हो सकते है, इस प्रकार की एक रिपोर्ट सीमेंट रिमन इस्टीमेट ने तैयार की है। कुछ प्लांट लगाने की दिशा मे कुछ बदल भी बड़े हैं। मगर जितनी तेजी मे वह काम हो सकता है वह भी हम करे।

SHRI T. A. PAI The production of cement in 1975 was 155 million tonnes and in one year, we were able to raise it to 185 million tonnes. Last year the production had only improved by 05 million tonnes because percentages don't express anything. But is it a fact that last year in spite of the export of one million tonnes cement was freely available in the black market and now in spite of the increase in production and your import, the black market prices are very high in a city like Bombay and cement is scarce and therefore, something has gone wrong with the distribution? Another thing is whether our informing the rest of the world that we are short of cement has not pushed the prices of cement when India enters those markets.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES My hon friend is very clever at the use of statistics. But I must say that the statistics that he has used are not quite accurate. Obviously, one year has rusted him a little bit. In 1975-76 the installed capacity was 2114 million tonnes as against that the production was 1729 million tonnes which was a capacity utilisation of 82 per cent. In 1976-77, the installed capacity went up by six lakh tonnes, that is to 2184 million tonnes, the production was 1884 million tonnes, the capacity utilisation was 87 per cent. In 1977-78 the installed capacity went up to 2187 million tonnes in other words an increase of only 30 000 ton-

nes, the production was 1927 million tonnes, the capacity utilisation was 89 per cent., which is the highest ever.

SHRI T. A. PAI I am talking in terms of actual production.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES I am also giving you the actual production. The actual production in 1975-76 was 172 million tonnes in 1976-77 1884 million tonnes, and in 1977-78, the year which ended in March this year, 1927 million tonnes which is 89 per cent of the installed capacity. I am sure the hon. Member knows that the Janata Government could not have set up a cement plant in twelve months, it takes three years to put up a cement plant. All that we could do was to make the best use of the existing facilities and expedite the setting up of the on going projects, and both these things we have done, and we have done very successfully.

The point made by the hon. Member was that last year, one million tonnes were exported and yet, cement was freely available. Point one is that in the course of last year till July, 1977 certain commitments which had been made about exports had to be fulfilled particularly the commitments made with Iran, with some of the countries in West Asia, with Bangladesh, with Nepal and with Bhutan. Those commitments had to be met.

AN HON. MEMBER How much?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES A little over half a million tonnes of cement had to go out. Those commitments which had been made till July, 1977, had to be fulfilled. This is one aspect. Another aspect which my hon. friend very conveniently tries to ignore and forget is that, each year the cement needs of the country go up

by two million tonnes. If the installed capacity stays stagnant, there is question of asking where the cement has gone. The installed capacity stays stagnant. This is another aspect.

The third aspect of it is that the construction activity and the developmental activity since the Janata Government has assumed office have gone up much faster than what was being done earlier. That is also a reason why there is shortage of cement.

In so far as import and price hike are concerned, the entire contract was entered into without making any announcement inside the country or outside. The STC officials moved in the highest of secrecy, and we were able to sign the contract at the then prevailing world price without a single cent going up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
The hon. Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: On a point of order. The Minister was only filibustering and he, very conveniently, ignored the main question....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not agree with you.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Why has the cement production risen only by 0.5 million tonnes?

MR. SPEAKER: Perhaps, you have not followed. What he says is that it can be done only with the present manufacturing capacity....

AN HON. Member: He is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: He may be right or he may be wrong. I am not concerned about it. But he has already answered. Nothing more. Do not record anything

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
The Hon. Minister appeared to convey the impression that both in regard to unloading and distribution

of cement the STC is not equipped. Now the question that arises is that unloading requires simply manual operations and, if in the matter of manual operations, the STC is not well equipped, is it not a matter to which the Minister should address himself in right earnest? This is a simple thing which should be undertaken by the STC.

Then with regard to distribution of cement, he has said that private distributors have been given the responsibility of distributing cement. The question I want to ask is whether these firms which had been black-listed in some way—that is, they gave liberal advertisements to the ruling Party then—they have been left out or those firms also have been given the task of distribution of cement.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
When I spoke about STC not being able to unload—in the first place I won't be able to answer the question of over-all competence and capabilities of STC because it is for the Commerce Ministry which is handling it, to really answer that question; I am not particularly informed on this. This is a temporary situation that we are facing, of shortage, and we are importing cement to meet a certain situation. The unloading work is done by the stevedoring agencies and distribution and sale is done by an established network of agents all over the country. We discussed the question and came to the conclusion that, for a stop-gap arrangement, the best way to operate would be to have those who are engaged in the cement industry and who are equipped to do the unloading of cement, stevedoring and other allied jobs and to hand over the contract on the basis of tenders that were invited and discussion that took place with the various parties who are equipped to do this job. Therefore, whether the STC can be equipped is a matter which I would

certainly ask my Hon colleague the Commerce Minister to look into

Regarding distribution, I would need notice to find out whether companies that had been black-listed for any particular purpose have still been kept out or they are now being allowed to distribute.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Licence for Mini or Big Cement Factory at Pondicherry

*C99 SHRI G BHUVARAHAN
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have given licence to start Mini or Big Cement Factory at Pondicherry, and

(b) if so what is the latest position*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a)
Government of India have not given any licence to start Mini or Big Cement Factory at Pondicherry

(b) Does not arise

दिल्ली में मादक पदार्थों की अवैध बिक्री

*703 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 17 मार्च, 1978 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि राजधानी में पहाड़ गज, कमला माफिट, जामा मस्जिद कोनवाली सड़क बाजार, करौल बाग, आनंद पर्वत, तिलक नगर आदि जैसे कई क्षेत्रों में खुले रूप से मादक पदार्थों की बिक्री की जा रही है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह व्यापार गलिया में बन्ना के माध्यम से कुछ मासिक शब्दों द्वारा किया जाता है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने 17 मार्च, 1978 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित समाचार देखा है। तथापि, मादक पदार्थों की ऐसी खुली बिक्री सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई तथ्य सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(ग) जब कभी शराब तथा अन्य मादक पदार्थों की अवैध बिक्री के बारे में शिकायतें/सूचनाएँ प्राप्त होती हैं ता दिल्ली प्रशासन का आवश्यक आसूचना ब्यूरो तथा पुलिस आवश्यक जांच पड़ताल करती है और कानून के अनुसार उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है।

प्रतापगढ़ में ट्रैक्टर कारखाना

*705 श्रीहृदय चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतापगढ़ जिले में ट्रैक्टर कारखाने की स्थापना का काम इस बीच पूरा हो गया है,

(ख) इसका पूरा होने में विलम्ब क्या कारण है तथा यह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा, और

(ग) इसकी मूल लागत क्या है तथा इसमें वार्षिक उत्पादन का लक्ष्य कितना निर्धारित किया गया है।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) राज्य सरकार परियोजना पर आगे निर्णय लेने की बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसकी जीव्यता और योजना प्राथमिकताओं में राष्ट्रीय दृष्टीकरण के संदर्भ में परियोजना का निर्धारण कर रही है।

(ग) परियोजना की मूल लागत 13 करोड़ रुपए है। उत्पादन लक्ष्य पहले वर्ष में 500 ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने का है जो पाचवें वर्ष तक बढ़कर 6000 ट्रैक्टरों का हो जाएगा।

Change in the Nomenclature of Akashvani

*706. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to change the name of Akashvani to Akashbharati, if so, reasons thereof; and

(b) whether Government have also received a suggestion that the name be changed to Bharat Vani?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Different names including 'Bharat Vani' have been suggested by different people.

Chambal Bridge on Delhi-Bombay Highway

*707. SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 5555 on the 1st August, 1977 and state:

(a) what other causes were identified for the premature collapse of the Chambal Bridge on the Delhi-Bombay Highway and whether responsibility was fixed therefor and action taken;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) is it a fact that the cracks extend to the remaining part of the bridge also and its stability is doubtful;

(d) what is the total amount for which contract has been given for its reconstruction; and

(e) whether this contract has been given to the same company which initially constructed this defective bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI

CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The Committee of Technical Experts appointed by the Government of India to investigate into the causes of the collapse of the four reinforced concrete arch spans between piers 16 and 20 (from Agra end), after getting detailed sub-soil investigations carried out and interpreting the results thereof, came to the conclusion that the collapse of these four spans followed the subsidence of the foundation of pier No. 17. The foundation of this pier was found to be resting on a highly altered zone of clay matrix conglomerate which was not strong enough to withstand the loads coming over it. The Committee further held that this subsidence however, seemed to have been preceded by excessive scour of the over burden material in the bed of the river around this pier affecting the bearing capacity of the strata on which the cutting edges of the wells of this foundation were resting.

The Committee has not identified any other reason for the collapse of the four arches between piers 16 to 20. The points arising out of the report of the committee are being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Works & Housing and the Central Public Works Department under whose supervision the bridge was originally constructed, in order to fix responsibility for the mishap.

(c) In the portion of the bridge which is now being retained, no cracks affecting its stability were detected during detailed post-failure investigations by the Technical Committee.

(d) Rs. 217.28 lakhs.

(e) No.

Cement Research Institute

*708. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in Blitz of the 4th March 1978 wherein it has been stated

that Cement Research Institute of India is proving a national waste,

(b) if so what are the facts, and

(c) whether Government have inquired into the causes and have taken steps for its better functioning?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) The Government have seen the Press Report

(b) and (c) The Cement Research Institute of India being an autonomous body its Council of Management has looked into the allegations and found them baseless. However, the said Council have appointed a Committee to enquire into the allegations in regard to purchase of equipment

Pace Maker

*709 **SHRI G. M. BANTAWALA**
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Indian Engineers have developed an inexpensive, implantable pace-maker which is cheaper than a similar one imported from West

(b) if so, how far the trials have proved its effectiveness, and

(c) what steps Government have taken to encourage its production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) A group working in one of the Laboratories of the Defence Research and Development Organisation namely Electronics and Radar Development Establishment (LRDE) Bangalore, has developed an implantable pace maker, which according to them would cost substantially less than the imported device

(b) Experimentation on the device implanted in the bodies of dogs commenced nearly 20 months ago so far, it has been tried out on 12 animals. Evaluation on the first human patient

in Bangalore has been in progress for over 7 months and the patient is doing well. The heart rate of this patient improved from 35 beats per minute to 72 beats per minute and is regular. The device has been inserted in the body of a second patient who is doing well for the last 4 months. The human patients and the animals have been X Rayed and their clinical ECGs have been satisfactory and they are leading normal lives. Considering the importance of such a device for use on human patients it is considered necessary to continue the experimentation for some more time and larger number of patients.

(c) After completion of satisfactory evaluation the know-how for production of implantable pace-maker will be transferred for exploitation as per existing procedures

GREF under Border Roads Development Board

*710 **SHRI K. B. CHETTRI** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the facilities given to the working classes of Border Roads Development Board,

(b) is it a fact that the employees of GREF are not allowed to organise into Union to safeguard their just rights,

(c) if so the reasons thereof, and

(d) whether Government are considering to allow them to form their Union in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House

(b) to (d) The employees of GREF are subject to the Army Act and the Army Rules. The Organisation has, therefore its own forums and devices for the redress of any problems or legitimate grievances. It is not possible to let them form, or associate themselves with Trade Unions.

Statement

The following pay and allowances and other facilities have been given to the regular employees and casual labourers in the Border Roads Organisation:—

(A) Regular employees—

(i) Pay as per CCS (Revised Pay) Rules, 1973.

(ii) Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, Compensatory (City) Allowance and Children Education Allowance as authorised for Central Government employees.

(iii) Special Compensatory Allowance is admissible to employees of the Border Roads Organisation (except Pioneers and similarly placed categories) at the following rates while serving in the qualifying areas as determined by the Government from time to time:—

(a) Officers at the rate of 33 1/3 per cent of the basic pay which they would have drawn in pre-revised scales of pay, subject to a minimum of Rs. 200/- p.m. for Group 'B' officers and Rs. 250/- p.m. for Group 'A' officers and a maximum of Rs. 250/- for Group 'B' officers and Rs. 400/- p.m. for Group 'A' officers.

(b) Group 'C' and 'D' employees at the rate of 40 per cent of basic pay which they would have drawn in the pre-revised scales of pay, while serving in classified areas in ARUNACHAL PRADESH, NAGALAND, MANIPUR, & MIZORAM and 50 per cent thereof in JAMMU & KASHMIR, HIMACHAL PRADESH, UTTAR PRADESH, SIKKIM, BHUTAN and ANDAMAN & NICOBAR Group of Islands, subject to a minimum of Rs. 75/- p.m. for Group 'C' and Rs. 50/- p.m. for Group 'D' employees and a maximum of Rs. 200/- p.m.

The question of a revision of these rates, with reference to the pay in

the revised scales of pay, is under consideration of the Government.

(iv) GREF employees serving in non-static units are entitled to free rations and free single accommodation of simple type together with lighting and domestic water supply.

(v) All GREF subordinates are issued with free clothing whereas GREF officers are granted Outfit/Renewal Outfit Allowance.

(vi) GREF employees are entitled to free medical treatment in GREF medical Units/Military Hospitals for self only. Their families are authorised medical facilities under the CGHS or under the CS (Medical Attendance) Rule 1944, as the case may be.

(vii) For the purpose of leave, GREF personnel are governed by the provisions of CSS (Leave) Rules, 1972.

(viii) LTC is admissible to GREF personnel as for other Central Government employees except that families of such GREF personnel who are in receipt of free rations, are not allowed this concession.

(ix) Deaths/injury benefits are admissible to GREF employees in accordance with the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 or the CCS (Extra-ordinary Pension) Rules as the case may be.

(B) Casual Labourers—

(i) The personnel are employed on daily or monthly rates of wages fixed by the Chief Engineers in consultation with the local Civil authorities. These are, however, not less than the minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act 1948.

(ii) When working at a considerable distance from their homes, they are provided with shelter made of locally available material or with used tents or tarpaulines, keeping in view the local practice

of PWD or other employing agencies

(iii) Certain essential items of rations such as Atta/Rice Dal Salt, Sugar, Tea Oil Hydrogenated and Kerosene Oil are issued to them on payment

(iv) The following items of clothing are issued to Casual Labourers on payment to the extent of feasible as authorised by the Chief Engineer—

(a) Cape waterproof @ one per individual in areas where rainfall is heavy

(b) Blanket/Raza @ one per individual at places below 5000 ft height and @ two per individual at places above 5000 ft height

(v) In addition to the above one Jersey pullover, one Cap comforter and one pair of gloves are issued on payment to those employed at places over 10000 ft. height

(vi) Free medical treatment to the extent feasible as outdoor and indoor patients is provided in respect of ailments or injuries sustained by them at the site of work Free transport is also provided for removal of urgent cases to the hospital

(vii) The personnel are allowed paid holiday on all Sundays and the three National holidays i.e. 26th January 15th August and 2nd October

(viii) For the purpose of injury/death benefits, the Labourers are governed by the provisions of Workmen Compensation Act 1923

सैंटर प्रेंस जे० सी० बी० के कर्मचारियों को
बेतनमान

*711. श्री लखन सात कपूर :
श्री उपसेन :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री जे० सी० बी० प्रेंस तथा
भारत सरकार मुद्रागतय के कर्मचारियों

के बेतनमानों में अमरगतियों के बारे में 22 फरवरी, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न मस्यदा 277 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जे० सी० बी० फोटो लियो शाखा के रोडर ग्रेड 1 और काफी होल्डरों को मसालय व पत्र सं० 11312/जे० सी० बी०/2/57/ए/डी० (जी० एम०-4), दिनांक 9 दिसम्बर, 1977 द्वारा प्रमश 425-600 रु० और 260-400 रु० बेतनमान प्रदान कर दिए गए हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो जनवरी 1974 में उसी विभाग के सैंटर प्रेंस व समान श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को ये बेतनमान न देने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इस मामले को अन्य मंत्रालयों के माध्यम से सम्बद्ध करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी, हा। सरकारी पत्र 9 दिसम्बर, 1974 को जारी किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) फोटो लियो शाखा ग्रेड 1 के रोडरों और काफी होल्डरों के बेतनमान भारत सरकार प्रेंस के इन्हीं वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के लिए निर्धारित बेतनमानों पर आधारित थे। परन्तु जे० सी० बी० प्रेंस के इन्हीं पदा के बेतनमान तृतीय बेतन आयोग से पहले भी और उसके बाद भी अलग-अलग थे इसलिए इसमें असमानता है। दोनों प्रेंसों के कर्मचारियों को समान बेतनमान दिए जाने के प्रश्न की अन्य मंत्रालयों में उसी प्रकार के पदा के सदस्यों में जाच की गई थी। सरकार ने इस पर विचार कर लिया है और यह निर्णय किया है कि जे० सी० बी० की सैंटर प्रेंस के ग्रेड 1 के रोडरों और काफी होल्डरों के लिए वही बेतनमान मजूर किए जाए जो जे० सी० बी० की फोटो लियो शाखा के इन्हीं वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के लिए निर्धारित है। इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश जारी किए जा रहे हैं।

दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम के कीर्ति नगर गोदाम से कोयले की तस्करी

*712. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली कोल डीलर्स एसोसिएशन के प्रेजीडेंट ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि दिल्ली में कोयले की कमी के लिए भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड उत्तरदायी है और दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने अपने कीर्तिनगर के गोदाम में कोयला जमा किया है जहाँ से उसकी दिल्ली से बाहर तस्करी की जा रही है ; और

(ख) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और कीर्तिनगर गोदाम त बचे जा रहे कोयले सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि उसे दिल्ली कोल डीलर्स एसोसिएशन के प्रेजीडेंट से ऐसा कोई आरोप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । भारतकोकिंग कोल दिल्ली में कोयले के वितरण का काम नहीं करता है ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम के कीर्ति नगर गोदाम से कोयले की तस्करी नहीं हो रही है । पिछले तीन वर्षों में उक्त

गोदाम में कोयले का जो चूरा इकट्ठा हो गया था उसे ही बेचा जा रहा है । और उसे दिल्ली से बाहर ले जाने की अनुमति दिल्ली प्रशासन केवल परामिट और सम्पत्ति प्रतिकर्षों के अधीन ही दे रहा है ।

Production and Utilisation of Installed capacity of Cement Plants

*713. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the figures of installed capacity of cement plants in the public sector and private sector as at the beginning of 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(b) the actual production and capacity utilization for the two years;

(c) whether the present shortages are due to higher off-take for domestic consumption and larger exports during the current year and the details thereof; and

(d) what is the estimated demand at the end of the Sixth Plan and what are Government's proposals to meet it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). The installed capacity at the beginning of 1976-77 and 1977-78, production and capacity utilisation during these years have been as under—

1976-77

1977-78

	Capacity	Production	% utilisation	Capacity	Production	% Utilisation
Public Sector	2.31	1.95	84	2.51	1.93	77
Private Sector	18.85	16.90	90	19.16	17.35	91
TOTAL	21.16	18.85	89	21.67	19.28*	89

*On the basis of estimated production for March 1978.

The production of cement in 1977-78 is estimated to be 1928 million tonnes, which is highest level so far achieved. In spite of a record production shortage has developed on account of higher demand for consumption of cement for public works as well as Agriculture Industry & Housing. Substantial quantities of cement were also required to repair the damage due to cyclones in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. As a result of the ban on export from July 1977 except for irrevocable contractual obligations the export of cement in 1977-78 was 4.99 lakh tonnes as against 8.33 lakh tonnes in 1976-77. The internal demand by the end of 1977-78 has been estimated to be 39 million tonnes. But this may be an under estimate. If the present trends are any indication the demand may go up to 50 million tonnes. Government are implementing several measures aimed at increasing production by existing units installing additional capacity and for conservation and better utilisation of cement. More important steps include utilisation of pre-calcinator technology and greater use of slag/By ash and other pozzolanic material setting up of new cement plants at the location of steel plants to utilise local slag and limestone establishment of mini cement plants to utilise smaller limestone deposits and also expediting the construction schedules of new units and expansions. Additional capacity of about 15.6 million tonnes has been approved by way of Letters of Intent/Licenses.

Free Transport Zone

*714 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
SAYIAN WALA

SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZ
ARI

Will the Minister of SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether a free transport zone will come into existence from 1st July

1978 comprising of some northern States,

(b) if so the details of the scheme and

(c) the advantages thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) and (b) Delhi Administration and State Govts of Punjab Haryana and J & K have approved an agreement which provides that the entire region consisting of the States of Punjab Haryana, Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir would form one zone where the goods vehicles of one State could operate in the territory of the other without any restriction on their number subject to counter signatures and payment of prescribed fees and taxes. The agreement is to take effect from 1.7.78 after it has been published by all the State Govts concerned in their official Gazettes.

(c) The scheme is designed to facilitate inter-State haulage of goods in the zone by road transport.

Alleged Burning of Files by Former Prime Minister

*715 CHOWDHARY BALBIR SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3855 on the 14th December 1977 regarding alleged burning of files by former Prime Minister and state

(a) whether any in depth enquiries have since been made and information collected regarding the nature of the files destroyed and

(b) whether any of the concerned officials have been traced and linked for further action in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) Enquiries into this matter are still in progress

कम कीमत की स्वदेशी कारों के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करना

*716. श्री दया राम शक्थ : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या सरकार मासुति कम्पनी के फेल हो जाने के फलस्वरूप कम लागत वाली विदेशी कारों के निर्माण के लिए सनी आवेदकों को लाइसेंस जारी करेगी ताकि लोगों को प्रतियोगी मूल्यों पर अच्छी किस्म की कारें प्राप्त हो सकें।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) : चूंकि कम कीमत वाली स्वदेशी कारों का निर्माण करने के लिए लाइसेंस हेतु कोई भी आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ा है इसलिए इस प्रकार के लाइसेंस जारी करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Workers in Beas Sutlej Link Project in H. P.

*717 SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers are at present working on Beas Sutlej Link Project in Himachal Pradesh on regular basis and on daily wages basis;

(b) whether new workers are engaged on daily wages to discharge the regular work of the Project;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how many regular workers have been retrenched during the last six months and how many workers have been employed on daily wages basis?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 13,400 workers on a regular basis and 1400 workers on daily wages are working at present on the Beas Sutlej Link Project in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c). To attend to works of short duration, like emergent repairs

and protective works on various sites of the project, that are required to be completed before the onset of the monsoon, some retrenched workers are engaged on daily wages.

(d) From October, 1977 to March, 1978, 3554 regular workers were retrenched. The position regarding workers employed on daily wages month-wise during the last six months is as under:—

October, 1977	Nil
November, 1977	Nil
December, 1977	1155
January, 1978	1279
February, 1978	1541
March, 1978	1400

Filling up of Posts of Producers in All India Radio and T.V.

*718. SHRI RAM MURTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 18th April, 1973 it was replied in the House that 80 posts of producers are lying vacant and these will be filled;

(b) if so, how many posts of producers have been filled up since then; and

(c) is it also a fact that the posts of producers are not filled up in the manner in which posts of programme executives are filled up; if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A statement was laid in respect of parts (b) and (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7523 for 18-1-1973. The point raised by the Programme Staff Association with regard to 80 Producers and the reply as given in the statement by the Government are as under:—

Point raised by the Programme Staff Association

Reaction of the Government

Proposed recruitment of 80 Producers may be stopped forthwith since such recruitment is against the recommendation of the Chanda Committee, Masani Committee and the SIU.

Producers in AIR represent a different category of specialised need of the broadcasting system. Recruitment of Producers cannot be dispensed with in view of the growing and diversifying programme needs of the organisation.

(b) 72 posts of Producers have been filled since 1973

(c) Recruitment to the cadre of programme executive is made through UPSC on an all India basis. The posts of Producers are staff artist posts and as such are not filled through UPSC.

Recommendation by National Integration Council to curb Violence

*719 SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Integration Council at its recent meeting had made any recommendations to curb the incidence of communal violence in the country

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) (a) to (c) The last meeting of the National Integration Council was held in 1968 in Srinagar. A Statement containing a summary of its recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. A copy of these recommendations was sent to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for appropriate action.

Statement

Summary of recommendations of the N.I.C. meeting in June, 1968 regarding communal violence

1 Recommendations in the nature of guidelines

1. A special Intelligence Unit should be constituted at the State and Central levels. The Unit should be composed of persons specially trained and possessing aptitude and absolute impartiality needed for this type of work.

2. Intelligence agencies should furnish their reports and assessments to the District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police regularly and without delay.

3. The District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police

should be charged with personal responsibility for scrutinizing these reports and taking preventive action promptly to forestall any communal disturbances.

4. A close watch should be kept on rumour mongering.

5. The State Government if satisfied that action is necessary in the interest of maintenance of communal harmony, may by order prohibit the printing or Publication of any matter for a specified period not exceeding two months.

6. The District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police should be made personally responsible for prompt action to prevent or stop communal disturbances.

7. Special teams of investigators should be detailed for investigation of offences committed during the communal disturbances.

8. Failure to take prompt and effective action should be considered as a dereliction of duty and the officers concerned should be dealt with accordingly. Service Rules should be amended, if necessary.

9. A system of suitable recognition of service rendered in preventing or dealing with communal disturbances should be introduced.

10. Offences should be investigated and the offenders prosecuted promptly.

11. Prosecution once launched should not be withdrawn.

12. A special inquiry should be made immediately after every communal disturbance.

13. Effective measures should be taken to ensure that no discrimination is made in the recruitment to services at all levels.

14. Citizens Committees should hold advance consultation with leaders of religious groups to ensure peaceful celebration of festivals. They should endeavour to promote joint participation by all communities in the festivals.

15. The members of the teaching profession should refrain from any activities which is anti-secular or which tends to create communal disharmony.

II. Recommendations in regard to Legislative action:

1. Places of worship should not be used to hold meetings which tend to create communal disharmony or illwill. Special measures to prevent and deal with such meetings should be taken.

2. Government should have power to prevent the publication of alarming, incorrect or provocative news or of views likely to promote communal illwill or hatred or to disturb communal harmony.

3. Special Courts with summary powers to deal with offences connected with communal incidents should be constituted.

4. Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code should be amended to provide for punishment.

5. The offences should be cognizable and conviction for this offence should constitute disqualification under the Representation of People's Act.

6. Rumour mongering and publication of alarming news and views should be made an offence under Section 153A.

III. Recommendation in regard to Administration action:

1. Special intelligence unit should be constituted at the State and Central level.

2. On conviction of an offence under Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code, issue of Government advertisement to the newspaper concerned should be suspended.

3. Citizens Committee may be constituted as consultative bodies at the State, District and Thana levels

to promote and maintain communal harmony.

4. The need to modify service regulations prescribed for teachers in Government aided schools and colleges as well as University and College teachers to facilitate the removal from service of teachers who may be guilty of any activity which is anti-secular or which tends to create communal disharmony should be examined.

5. A sub-committee of the National Integration Council be constituted at the national level to review from time to time the communal situation, etc.

अपोली स्कूटर के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेंस

6531. श्री एस० के० शारदा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताते की हवा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रजा सहकारी उद्योग भरतपुर लिमिटेड भरतपुर की अपोली स्कूटर के निर्माण के लिए कोई लाइसेंस दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त उद्योग में 1972 में गियर पूंजी के रूप में एक करोड़ रुपए और नाम दर्ज करने के शुल्क के रूप में दो लाख रुपए एकत्र किए - ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के अंग के रूप में फर्म के पास एक करोड़ रुपए की राशि जमा की थी ;

(घ) क्या इस उद्योग ने कोई प्रगति की है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस फर्म के चैयरमैन और डायरेक्टरों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करके सरकारी धन की रक्षा करेगी और उनके विरुद्ध धोखा घड़ी का मामला बनाएगी ; और

(च) यदि यह फर्म इस बीच बंद हो गई है तो क्या सरकार गियरधारियों और

जनता के धन को वापन करने के लिए कोई कदम उठायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सही आँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। किन्तु उपर्युक्त पार्टी ने 10,54,211 रुपए और 1,08,155 रुपए का पत्राव नेशनल बैंक और सेट्रल कोऑपरेटिव बैंक में जमा किए थे। इनकी कृर्की कर दी गई है।

(ग) तथा (घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) जी हा। शेमन जज जयपुर सिटी की अदालत में दा दीवानी मुकदमे पहले ही दायर है। लम्बी जाच पड़ताल के बाद सर्व थी एच० सी० कुमार, एल०एन० कपूर और धार० एम० जैन के बिनाफ भारतीय दण्ड नहिता की धारा 420, 468, 471 और 120(बी) के अन्तर्गत मुख्य न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट, भरतपुर की अदालत में मामले का चालान भी किया गया था।

(च) चूंकि मामला न्यायालय में अग्रहीन है, अतः पेशवा की राशि आदि जीताने के लिए कार्रवाई न्यायालय द्वारा मामले पर निर्णय लेने के बाद की जाएगी।

Cargo Facilities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

6532 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1219 on 1st March, 1978 regarding cargo facilities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and state the reasons for the decrease in number of berths and jetties at Calcutta since end of Third plan and the decrease of number of cranes at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras since end of Third plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) Number of General Cargo Berths/Jetties reduced from 37 at the end of Third Plan to 31 on 1st January, 1978 due to decommissioning of four Calcutta Jetty Berths and two Garden Reach Jetty Berths. The commissioning of new berths for handling bulk commodities like iron ore, coal etc at Haldia Docks, has more than compensated for the decommissioning of berths at Calcutta

The number of cranes at Calcutta port reduced from 301 to 221 and at Madras from 88 to 76 as a large number of old cranes which had outlived their life were decommissioned/condemned. At Bombay there is only a marginal change from 249 cranes to 247

Since a large proportion of ships have on board their own cargo handling gear, a judicious reduction in shore cranes does not automatically decrease the cargo handling capacity of the port

Misuse of Motor Vehicles of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi

6533 SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that motor vehicles of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi ply to Jaipur and other places, and

(b) the expenditure incurred on the distant journeys of these motor vehicles during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The expenditure incurred on distant journeys by these motor vehicles during the last three years is Rs 3,096/-

Setting up of Coal Dumps for Transportation of Coal

6534. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up coal dumps at selected locations for enabling the speedy transportation of coal to different regions; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of Controlled Cloth in Rural Areas

6535. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the policy of Government regarding distribution of controlled cloth in rural areas;

(b) the number of meter of such cloth distributed in each State during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to include woollen cloth under the category of controlled cloth for hilly areas;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) what is the meter of woollen controlled cloth proposed to be distributed to Himachal Pradesh during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Allocations of controlled cloth produced by mills are made monthly to the various States pro-rotta on basis of population; distribution to different regions within the States through 55947 retail outlets (44,790 in rural areas and 11,157 in urban areas) is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(b) The following allocations were made to the States:

1975 ..	4,90,272.25 bales
1976 ..	3,28,423.50 bales
1977 ..	2,45,358.75 bales

(Standard bale consists of 1500 sq. metres)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

National Highway in Mizoram

6536. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mizoram is the only State in the main land of the country without a single National Highway till now in spite of 30 years of Independence;

(b) whether Government propose to consider taking over of the main road from Silchar to Aizawl, the only link road of Mizoram with the rest of the country now being taken up by BRTF, and declare it as a National Highway and initiate widening to National Highway specifications; and

(c) whether in view of the poor performance in the past of the State regarding construction of metal road, Government would consider handing over to BRTF or at least 50 per cent work to BRTF for the proposed road construction from Aizawl to Lungbi via Thanzool road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. Apart from Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Pondicherry and Dadra Nagar Haveli are other Union Territories on the main land where there is no National Highway at present. They are, however, served by roads other than National Highways.

(b) Due to financial constraints and other priorities, Government are unable to take over any road as a National Highway at present.

(c) No such request has been received by the Border Roads Development Board from the Local Administration. Since this is a local road, they will doubtless approach the Border Roads Development Board in the matter, if necessary.

Ban on Nuclear Explosion

6537 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to altogether ban the Nuclear explosion even including those for peaceful purposes, and

(b) if so the reasons for such a decision?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) Government have no plans for any such explosion

Export of HMT Watches

6538 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether HMT watches are being exported

(b) if so the number of watches exported during 1977-78, and

(c) whether the capacity of HMT has been increased during this year to manufacture more watches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Yes, Sir However as the main objective of HMT's watch production is to meet the internal demand of watches, the export of HMT WATCHES has been at a minimal level

(b) 18656 watches were exported during 1977-78

(c) Yes Sir

Transfer of Reservist to Pension Establishment

6539 SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that vide UO No 4373/Pen of 1977 dated 19-11-77 an OR reservist who is transferred to pension establishment on or

after 1st January 1973 will be granted pension at the rate of Rs 50/- per month,

(b) whether it is also a fact that those who were transferred to the pension establishment prior to that date continue to draw pension at the rate of Rs 10/- per month,

(c) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(d) whether Government propose to revise the pension rates for reservist pensioners transferred to the pension establishment before 1st January, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes Sir Consequent on the improvements made in the pensionary rates of service personnel w.e.f. 1st January 1973 on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission the rate of pension of OR reservists, who have been transferred to pension establishment on or after 1st January, 1973, has also been raised to Rs 50 per month. In addition to pension a periodic relief of Rs 35 per month is also admissible to them at present thus making the total to Rs 85 per month

(b) and (c) Reservists transferred to pension establishment prior to 1st January 1973 but on or after 1st April, 1968 receive a basic pension @ Rs 15 per month, while those transferred to pension establishment prior to 1st April 1968 receive a pension ranging from Rs 10 to Rs 12 per month. In addition to pension the above two categories of reservists are also entitled to receive an adhoc increase of Rs 15 ad hoc relief of Rs 15 and periodic relief of Rs 35 per month. Thus their total pensionary emoluments range from Rs 75 to Rs 80 per month

The actual difference between the pensionary emoluments of the reservists who were transferred to pension establishment prior to 1st January 1973 and of those who were sent on pension on or after that date ranges from Rs 5 to Rs 10 per month

(d) No, Sir. As in the case of other categories of pensioners, there is no proposal at present to revise the rate of reservists pension of OR reservists who were transferred to pension establishment prior to 1st January, 1973.

Selection Grade for S.C. & S.T. Stenographers

6540. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether selection grade has been provided for Stenographers, of CSSS and normal reservation provided for Scheduled Castes/Tribe along with relaxation in length of service;

(b) if not, the reasons for not extending relaxation of length of service to Scheduled Castes/Tribe for the grant of selection grade and by what time Government propose to reduce the period of service of 15 years in the CSSS in respect of Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees;

(c) whether the reserved posts in grade 'B' Stenographers have been given to Scheduled Caste/Tribe Stenographers who have put in more than 8 years of service in CSSS grade 'C'; and

(d) whether the normal rules of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Tribe are followed in the matter of promotion to Stenographers grade 'D'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Selection Grade in the scale of pay of Rs. 650—960 has been introduced for Grade 'C' Stenographers of the CSSS. A minimum of 15 years' service in Grade C of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service has been prescribed for appointment to Selection Grade with reservations @ 15 per cent and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities respectively. The normal eligibility conditions in regard of the minimum "length of service" apply to SCs & STs candidates also for appointment against reserved vacancies in Selection Grade. Under the existing orders, no relaxation in the matter of the 'minimum length of service' prescribed, is permissible.

(c) No, Sir. The requirement, in addition to 8 years' minimum service in Grade 'C' CSSS for promotion to Grade 'B' of the Service, is that the individual should fall within the zone for promotion prescribed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms from time to time.

(d) Grade 'D' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service is the lowest grade in the Service. Recruitment to this Grade is being made through competitive examination conducted by the Staff Selection Commission and usual reservation for SCs/STs communities is provided both for recruitment to this Grade and in further promotion.

छोटे सीमेंट कारखाने स्थापित करना

छोटे सीमेंट कारखाने स्थापित करना

6541. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने नये छोटे सीमेंट कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है और 31 मार्च, 1978 तक मंजूर किये गये ऐसे कारखानों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है और इनमें से कितने कारखानों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है और कितनों का कार्य चल रहा है तथा कितने कारखानों का निर्माण-कार्य अभी आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में राज्यवार कितने छोटे नये सीमेंट कारखाने मंजूर किये गये हैं; और

(ग) छोटे कारखाने की दैनिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्यामा प्रियंका) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1978 तक

सरकार के पाम तीन प्रस्ताव पजीकृत किये गये हैं, इनमे से 2 योजनायें गुजरात मे तथा एक महाराष्ट्र मे है। उपर्युक्त योजनाओं मे किसी ने भी अपनी परियोजनायें पूरी नहीं की हैं।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1978 के महीने मे राजस्थान राज्य मे एक और योजना भी तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय मे पजीकृत की गई है।

(ग) अधिकतम 60 सी० टन।

Naval Armament Depot at Sunabeda Orissa

6542 SHRI BAIRAGI JENA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) what are the developments of Naval Armament Depot at Sunabeda (Orissa),

(b) when the Naval Training Centre at Chilka is commencing its training, and

(c) whether the Air Defence Training Establishment at Gopalpur (Orissa) has not yet been started?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Acquisition of land to meet part of the requirements of the project is in progress. 'Go ahead' sanction for preliminary works such as approach road and quarters for construction staff has been issued and work on these items has been started.

(b) The Boys Training Establishment at Chilka is expected to be made functional by early 1979.

(c) Lands required for the project have been acquired. Water supply is being arranged by participating in a joint scheme which is being implemented by the State Government. Planning and sanctioning of the project which is to be undertaken in three phases to be completed by 1991 has been initiated.

Objectives of C.I.S.F.

6543 SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the objectives for which the Central Industrial Security Force has been created,

(b) how far they have been fulfilled,

(c) the number of additional units, if any raised during 1977-78, and

(d) whether there is any proposal to review the working of C.I.S.F. and its utility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) The Central Industrial Security Force has been constituted for the better protection and security of industrial undertakings. The force has fulfilled these objectives in the industrial undertakings in which it was inducted. During 1977-78 the Force was inducted in five undertakings.

(d) It has been decided that a review would be conducted by the Bureau of Public Enterprises regarding the necessity of continuing the deployment of C.I.S.F. in the undertakings where they are already deployed.

Officers leaving Indian Merchant Fleet

6544 SHRI S. S. SOMANI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last few years a large number of officers have left the Indian Merchant Fleet,

(b) whether this emigration has crippled the working of the Fleet, and

(c) if so what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI

CHAND RAM): (a) There is some drift of Indian Merchant Navy Officers abroad for employment on foreign registered ships. Of the annual addition of the certificated officers, it is estimated that approximately 15 to 20 per cent in the nautical branch and 5 per cent in the Engineering branch leave Indian ships to seek employment on foreign ships.

(b) No, Sir. However, there is a shortage of officers for efficient manning of the fleet.

(c) The man-power requirements are under constant review and to meet the shortage, the following steps have been taken by Government:—

(i) The pre-entry qualifications for Training Ship 'Rajendra' have been raised from Higher Secondary to Intermediate Science and the duration of the period of training has been reduced from two years to one year with effect from 1975, resulting in the increase of annual intake of navigating cadets from 125 to 250 per annum.

(ii) A special one year Industry-oriented course with marine bias in the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, Calcutta/Bombay has been introduced from 1975 for Graduate Engineers in Mechanical/Electrical engineering in addition to the regular four years course in Marine Engineering in the institution, resulting in the increase in the annual out-put of trained engineer officers from 100 to 200 per annum.

(iii) To the extent the annual out-put of trained navigating and engineering cadets falls short of the industry's requirements, the Shipping Companies are permitted to recruit direct dock apprentices and junior engineers.

Government are also considering the question of taking powers to suitably restrict the holders of Certificates of Competency issued under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 from seeking employment on foreign ships

or under foreign employers, so as to increase their availability for employment on Indian ships etc.

Complaint against Police Officers of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

6545. SHRI R. P. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received from the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli during the year 1977 against the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration officer and certain Police Officers;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints made;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted on these complaints;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (e). Some complaints were received against the officers of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration during the year 1977. Necessary enquiries were made in those cases and appropriate action taken. It is, however, difficult to give details of all the complaints and action taken in each case.

विदेशी तथा देशी कम्पनियों द्वारा बनाये गये सिगरेटें

6546. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में विदेशी तथा देशी कम्पनियों कमजोर कुल कितने प्रतिशत सिगरेटों का उत्पादन कर रही हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसी कम्पनियों को बढ़ावा देने और सिगरेट उत्पादन के मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए विदेशी

कम्पनियों की उत्पादन क्षमता एक करेगी और और-औरे उनका भारतीयकरण करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्राना मण्डी) (क) से (ग) भात में मिगरट बनाने वाली विदेशी पूँजी बहुत कम्पनिया की इक्विटी का विनियमित करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 29 का लागू करने हेतु मार्गदर्शी निष्ठाना के अनुसार पहले ही कार्यवाई की जा चुकी है । इस समय केवल एक ही ऐसी कम्पनी है जिसे अपनी विदेशी इक्विटी को कम करने 40 प्रतिशत तक लाना है तथा इस कम्पनी द्वारा वर्ष 1977 में दण म बनाई गई मिगरटा कबुन उत्पादन का केवल 5 प्रतिशत उत्पादन किया गया था । उनकी विद्यमान क्षमता को कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारार्थान नहीं है ।

Repairs of the National Highways of Bombay Hyderabad and Bombay-Bangalore

6547 SHRI R K MHALGI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that on the National Highways of Bombay-Hyderabad and Bombay-Bangalore there are numerous works under repair between Bombay-Pune and between Pune and Kolhapur respectively since long,

(b) how many are they in number and when they are expected to be completed, and

(c) what are the reasons for their incomplection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) to (c) The Bombay-Pune-Kolhapur Road of

Maharashtra which is a part of the Bombay-Bangalore-Madras Road, National Highway No 4, is being improved, from 1972, to full 2-lane national highway standards at an estimated cost of Rs 1970 crores as per year to year availability of funds. The improvements include new bridges across the Kalwa Creek and across the rivers Ghadi, Patalgana, Venna, Koyna and Panchgana and byepasses at Thana, Chowk, Kamshet, Vadgaon Satara, Karad and Kolhapur. Excepting for the bridge across Kalwa Creek and the byepasses at Thana Kamshet Satara and Kolhapur, the rest of the works are nearly complete. The upto-date expenditure on all the improvement works is Rs 1671 crores. The balance works including the Kalwa bridge and Thana byepass are likely to be completed, funds permitting by December, 1980.

Ships of Mogul Lines

6548 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that ships of Mogul Lines used to call 11 ports regularly and 3 ports once a week on West Coast of Konbare upto May 1977 and since October 1977 ships call only 4 ports on the said line,

(b) whether Government propose to direct Mogul Lines to maintain the schedule of operative of ships prior to May 1977, and

(c) whether a letter dated 23rd November 1977 has been received from a Member of Parliament in this connection and what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) The Mogul Line Vessels were not calling at all the 11 ports but only 4 ports every day between Bombay and Panaji from November 1973. Prior to October

1976, the calls were staggered so that the vessels called at different ports every day, according to the sailings programme drawn up by the Maharashtra Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The suggestions of the Member have been noted.

Subsidy for Industrial Development Madhya Pradesh

6549. SHRI MADHAVRAO

SCINDIA:

SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 36 districts of Madhya Pradesh, the scheme of capital subsidy for Industrial Development, is extended only in 22 districts and that too on selected blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose this facility in all the districts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Scheme of Capital Subsidy is applicable to 6 areas of Madhya Pradesh comprising of 65 blocks of 22 districts out of 36 districts declared as backward;

(b) The list of these areas is given below:—

Area I:—(from Eastern Region) comprising 12 blocks viz. Korba, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Balaspur) Blocks (from Bilaspur district), Bhatapara, Simga, Tilda, Dharsiwa (Raipur) Abhanpur and Rajim Blocks (from Raipur districts).

Area II:—(from Western Region) comprising 10 blocks viz. Dewas and Tonk Khurad block (from Dewas district), Gulana, Shujapur and Shajapur blocks (from Shajapur

district), Panchor (Sarangpur) and Biaora blocks (from Rajgarh district) and Chachaura, Raghogarh and Guna blocks (from Guna district).

Area III:—(from Northern Region) comprising 9 blocks viz. Shivpuri and Karera (from Shivpuri district), Datia and Seondha (from Datia District), Bhind, Mehgaon and Gohad (from Bhind distt) and Morena and Jaura (from Morena distt.).

Area IV:—(from Central Region) comprising 11 blocks viz. Bina-Itawa, Khuri-Banda (Binaika), Rahatgarh, Sagar, Shahgarh (Amar-mau) (from Sagar district), Tikamgarh, and Baldeogarh (from Tikamgarh district), Vidisha and Gyaras-pur (from Vidisha distt) and Chhatarpur (from Chhatarpur distt).

Area V:—(from Western Region-II) comprising 12 blocks viz. Petlawad and Meghnagar (from Jhabua distt.) Badnawar, Dhar and Naloha (from Dhar district), Maheshwar and Barwaha (from Kargone district), Ratlam and Jaura (from Ratlam district, Mandsaur, Malhar-garh and Neemuch (from Mandsaur district).

Area VI:—(from North Eastern Region) comprising 11 Blocks viz. Rewa and Raipur (Garh) (from Rewa district), Majhauri, Sidhi, Doosar and Waidhan (from Sidhi District), Sonhat, Baikunthpur Manendargarh, Surajpur and Ambikapur (from Sarguja district).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Out of the districts selected as industrially backward in a State, 6 district/areas from each of the States identified as industrially backward and 3 districts/areas from each of the other States have been selected on the basis of the proposals of the respective State Governments to qualify for the Capital Subsidy Scheme. As 6 'Areas' of Madhya Pradesh State, out of the districts

declared as industrially backward, have already been selected to qualify for Capital Subsidy Scheme it is not possible to extend the scheme in all the districts of the State

Loss of Fertility due to Radio Activity in X Ray Plant in RFF Unit of Space

6550 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI
Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact the employees working in X-Ray Plant in RFF unit in Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre complained of loss of fertility due to radio activity,

(b) whether these employees are affected with many other diseases, and

(c) if so, what are the steps taken to protect the employees?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) The X ray plant has been subjected to close scientific investigation and has been found that no radiation risk is involved. However only recently for the first time a report was received from the Chief Medical Officer of the Centre that since February 1978 some personnel working in the X-ray plant (RFF Unit) and the neighbouring Workshop of the Centre were complaining of loss of libido and one person complained of loss of fertility. Medical examination of the above personnel failed to reveal any effects of radiation. Since one of the above mentioned personnel examined complained of loss of fertility after his first child he was asked to undergo further investigations at the Public Health Laboratory, Trivandrum on February 10 1978. But he did not report back after the investigation.

(b) There has also been no other complaint of any other diseases due to radio activity from the employees.

(c) It is confirmed that the location and operation of the X-ray Unit in the Central Workshop area of the Rocket Fabrication Facility of the

Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, has been done after ensuring all safety precautions and satisfying all the requirements as stipulated in the rules and regulations for radiation safety which after scientific investigation has been found to provide for prescribed standard radiation safety

Demands by the Defence Establishments

6551 SHRI AHMED M. PATEL
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence establishments all over the country have submitted their demands to Government during the month of January this year;

(b) if so, what are their demands, and

(c) action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) No, Sir. Some members of affiliated unions of the All India Defence Employees Federation however, observed a 'Demands Week' from the 16th January, 1978 to the 21st January, 1978 to project certain demands of employees

(b) The Demands of the Federation were as follows —

1 Removal of anomalies in the pay-scales of defence and other Central Government employees

2 Reinstatement of all victimised employees.

3 Revival of Permanent Negotiating Machinery which was arbitrarily withdrawn in 1960

4 Removal of discrimination between industrial and Non-industrial employees in all respects

5 Payments of CDS amount, merger of DA with pay

(c) The position in respect of the demands is as follows:—

1. *Removal of anomalies in the pay scales of defence and other Central Government employees:*

The pay scales of all the civilian posts in the lower formations of this Ministry have been revised w.e.f. 1st January, 1973 as a result of the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission. However, anomalies in pay scales in respect of uncommon categories of Defence civilians are examined by the Anomalies Committee set up in the Ministry of Defence.

2. *Reinstatement of all victimised employees:*

Disciplinary cases of Defence civilian employees which resulted in dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement or reduction in rank, during the last internal emergency, are being reviewed *suo-moto* in accordance with the relevant provisions of CCS(CC&A) Rules, 1965. In some of the cases the review has been completed and necessary action has been taken to reinstate the concerned employees, wherever it was considered justified as a result of the review proceedings.

3. *Revival of Permanent Negotiating Machinery which was withdrawn in 1960:*

The matter has been considered by the Government, who are of the view that the Negotiating Machinery in its previous form does not fit into the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme and it is, therefore, not considered necessary to revive it.

4. *Removal of discrimination between industrial and Non-industrial employees in all respects:*

The conditions of service of Industrial and non-industrial employees are different and, therefore, there is bound to be some difference in certain respects in the rules governing them. One of the matters viz. re-

moval of disparity in leave entitlement between industrial and non-industrial employees was discussed in one of the meetings of the National Council (JCM). It was, however, not possible for the Government to agree to the demand of the Staff Side to have the same rules in regard to leave for the two categories of employees in view of the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission in this regard.

5. *Payments of CDS amount, merger of DA with pay:*

Repayments of compulsory deposit amounts are to be made in accordance with the provisions of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974. Government have no proposal under consideration for refunding the entire amount of compulsory deposits (together with accrued interests) to the employees, as such a step will result in injection of a large amount of money into the economy and lead to accentuation of inflationary pressures. Premature repayment is, however, allowed under certain circumstances.

The question of the merger of the dearness allowance sanctioned to the Central Government employees to cover the index average of 272 points, was raised by the Staff Side of the National Council (JCM) in its last ordinary meeting held on the 26th/27th August, 1977. As decided in that meeting the item has been remitted to a Committee of the Council for consideration. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Inclusion of Nonia Community in Scheduled Castes in Bihar

6552. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nonia Community of Bihar has been agitating for their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Caste since long;

(b) whether a memorandum to this effect has been forwarded to the Ministry, if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether it is a fact that the Nonias by their origin, custom, profession and social position rank in the strata of Scheduled Castes, and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to include them in the rank of the Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) The 'Nonia' Community of Bihar has been demanding for its inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes

(b) Representations have been received stating that the 'Nonia' is by traditional profession a community of salt petre makers and it has also been claimed that this community possessed characteristics of aboriginals and nomads

(c) and (d) The 'Nonia' community of Bihar does not satisfy the criteria laid down for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Reformation of Administrative Machinery for Implementation of Sub Plan Programmes

6553 SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry advised the States to reform the administrative machinery for the implementation of sub-plan programmes on the line of single-line administration,

(b) if so, the States which have adopted the proposal so far and introduced the same at the project level, and

(c) the measures taken so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) The States have been requested to

adopt a simple form of administration for the tribal areas with adequate delegation of powers, and to rationalise the administrative structure to avoid multiplicity of agencies, and establish a single line authority for the total development effort in the tribal sub-plan areas

(b) and (c) All States have appointed senior officers to be incharge of the tribal sub plan programmes and have taken up various other measures for the implementation of the tribal sub-plan, like the appointment of project officers the delegation of financial and administrative powers to the project functionaries and the setting up of project level committees

सम लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के पद के लिए चयन

6554. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 13 जुलाई, 1977 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 3324 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जिन 226 प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों को सम लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए प्रस्वीकार कर दिया गया था, उनमें से कितने को असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के पद पर पदोन्नत कर दिया गया है,

(ख) क्या यदि कोई प्रोड्यूसर सम लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए प्रस्वीकार कर दिया जाता है तो उसे न तो असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर के पद पर और न ही डिप्टी चीफ प्रोड्यूसर के पद पर पदोन्नत किया जाता है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का प्रोड्यूसरों को इस मामले में कोई राहत देने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पद के वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों के अन्तर्गत, 75 प्रतिशत पद प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव के संवर्ग से पदोन्नति द्वारा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं और बाकी के 25 प्रतिशत पद खुले बाजार से सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। 25 प्रतिशत के सीधी भर्ती के कोटे के लिए आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन में कार्यरत 350 प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों ने भी आवेदन किया था। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने अप्रैल, 1977 में 36 व्यक्तियों के पैनल की सिफारिश की जिनमें से 24 प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव थे। मई, 1977 में, विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति ने सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के संवर्ग में पदोन्नति के लिए 28 व्यक्तियों के पैनल की सिफारिश की। इसमें 13 व्यक्ति इन 226 प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों में से थे जिनके बारे में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा सीधी भर्ती के कोटे के लिए पहले विचार किया गया था और जिनको सीधे भर्ती पैनल में स्थान नहीं मिला था।

(ख) और (ग)-वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों के अन्तर्गत, प्रोड्यूसर, विभागीय पदोन्नति कोटे में सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए विचार किए जाने के पात्र नहीं हैं, क्योंकि प्रोड्यूसरों के पद पर स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट की श्रेणी में है। यह बात कि

किसी प्रोड्यूसर को सीधी भर्ती के कोटे में सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया है, उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में पदोन्नति के लिए विचार किये जाने के लिए उसको वंचित नहीं करती, बसते कि वह उस पद के भर्ती नियमों में निर्धारित अर्हतायें और अन्य अपेक्षाएँ पूरी करता हो।

Allocation for Tribal Development in Tripura

6555. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total tribal population in Tripura and what percentage it bears to the total tribal population of the country; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by Central Government for Tribal Development in Tripura and in other States during 1975, 1976, 1977 and this year and what percentage the allocation for Tripura bore to the All India allocation for these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A statement showing the comparative position of Scheduled Tribe population in Tripura according to the 1971 census and also the amounts of Special Central Assistance released to Tripura during the years 1974-75 to 1977-78 is annexed.

Statement

Comparative Statement showing population of Tribes in Tripura and the amounts released for Tribal Welfare of Tripura

	All States/UTs having Tribal Sub-Plans	Tripura	Percentage of Col. 2 to Col. 1
I. Population of Scheduled Tribes 1971 Census .	357.03* Lakhs	4.51 lakhs	1.26
II. Amount released as Special Central Assistance in (Rupees in lakhs)			
1974-75	430.50	11.00	2.56
1975-76	2000.00	96.00	1.80
1976-77	4000.00	68.00	1.70
1977-78	5500.00	96.40	1.75

*This does not include the tribal population for the predominantly tribal States and UTs of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. If the tribal population of the entire country is taken into account, the total tribal population is 380.15 lakhs and the percentage of tribal population in Tripura will be 1.19.

आयुध-उपकरण कारखाना कानपुर के निकट
ग्राइन्डिंग मिल

6556 श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आयुध उपकरण कारखाना, कानपुर के निकट कोई ग्राइन्डिंग मिल लगाई गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उन मिल के अन्दर पिमी मामयी कारखाने के अन्दर, पाइप से लाने की कोई योजना थी,

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या यह योजना अमल हो गई है,

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार को इस बात की कोई पूर्व जानकारी थी, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (मो० शेर सिंह) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

महाराष्ट्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

6557. श्री बेशव राव घोडगे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितने उद्योग स्थापित किये गये प्रथम कितने उद्योगों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई, और

(ख) उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे कहा कहा स्थित हैं और उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती धामा मयती) (क) और (ख) नरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की सूची तथा वर्ष 1977-78 की वार्षिक योजना में उनके लिए किया गया परिव्यय प्रावधान निम्न प्रकार है —

(रुपये करोड़ों में)

परियोजना का नाम		1977-78	
	स्थान	परिव्यय	
1	2	3	4
1 भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड			
(क) ट्रोम्बे-4 सयत्त	ट्रोम्बे	18	00
(घ) ट्रोम्बे-5 सयत्त	ट्रोम्बे	12	00
(ग) केस्टिव पावर सयत्त	ट्रोम्बे	1	67
2 हिन्दुस्तान इन्तेक्टोसाइड लिमिटेड			
(क) मेलासिमन परियोजना	रसायनी	1	60
(घ) डी० डी० टी० परियोजना	रसायनी	1	00

1	2	3	4
3.	हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (विभिन्न परियोजनाएं)	रसायनी	2.96
4.	हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड कोटेलिपिटक/टिबोटलनेफिंग/बिथुम पाईप स्टिल युनिट बम्बई		0.92
5.	भारत रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड (रिफाइनरी की संशोधित योजना)	बम्बई	2.64
6.	हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोसिक्स लिमिटेड (विभिन्न परियोजनाएं)	पम्परी	1.95

चूंकि वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 के अंके-शित लेखे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं अतः उपर्युक्त परियोजनाओं पर किये गये व्यय के बारे में ब्यौरे देना सम्भव नहीं है। केन्द्र द्वारा इस मन्त्रालय में राज्य-वार एवम् परियोजनावार किये गये व्यय के ब्यौरे नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

पूँजीगत राजसहायता की केन्द्रीय योजना के अधीन अचल पूँजी निवेश के 15 प्रतिशत के बराबर किन्तु अधिकतम 15 लाख रुपये तक की राजसहायता नए एककों तथा विस्तार करने वाले विद्यमान एककों को दी जाती है। इस योजना हेतु महाराष्ट्र सरकार को वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान 2,18,12,132/- रुपये की राशि दी गई थी। रिवायती वित्त प्राप्त करने की अहंता के लिए राज्य के 13 जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ चुना गया है।

जहां तक ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है राज्य सरकार को वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान निम्नलिखित योजनाओं हेतु केन्द्रीय राज सहायता प्रदान की गई थी :—

(1) सीमान्त राजि सहायता.—लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु सीमान्त राजि सहायता की एक नई केन्द्रीय योजना के अधीन

राज्य सरकार को वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान 40 लाख रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की गई थी।

(2) हथकरघा उद्योग.—हथकरघा उद्योग के केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र को वर्ष 1976-77 में एक गहन विकास परियोजना (आई० डी० पी०) तथा एक नियंत्रित उत्पादन परियोजना (ई० पी० पी०) आवंटित की गई थी। गहन विकास परियोजना पर कुल 1.85 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आएगी, जिसमें से प्रथम तीन वर्षों में केन्द्र और राज्य द्वारा 75:25 के अनुपात में तथा अन्तिम दो वर्षों में 50 : 50 के अनुपात में व्यय किया जाएगा। नियंत्रित उत्पादन परियोजना पर कुल 40 लाख रुपये की लागत आएगी तथा यह समूची लागत केन्द्र द्वारा वहन की जाएगी।

(3) हस्तशिल्प.—गलीचा बुनाई सम्बन्धी बड़े पैमाने पर प्रशिक्षण के केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र में वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए 20 प्रतिशत केन्द्रों की स्वीकृति दी गई थी।

(4) ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना :—केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना

की योजना के अधीन महाराष्ट्र का (क) उसमानाबाद, (ख) अहमदाबाद (ग) रतनागिरि, (घ) बर्बा, (ङ) धलिमा, (च) भीर और (छ) यातमल नामक मात परियोजनाएँ आवंटित की गई हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य को वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 में ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजनाओं के लिए 23.04 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए थे।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों का जारी किए गए आशय-पत्र और औद्योगिक लाइसेंस सम्बंधी 'विवरण 'विकली बुलेटिन आफ इन्डस्ट्रीज एण्ड एक्स्पॉर्ट लाइसेंसिस' और 'मन्युली लिस्ट आफ इन्टे एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीयल लाइसेंसिज' में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं तथा जिनकी प्रतियाँ ससद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

Shifting of Recruiting Office Gurgaon to Bhiwani

6558 SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Recruiting Office at Gurgaon which was functioning there for the last 50 years or so was got shifted to Bhiwani by the ex Defence Minister during Emergency period,

(b) whether it is also a fact that a very large number of persons from Gurgaon District are in the Military and maximum casualties in the last two wars were from this District,

(c) whether Government are contemplating to re open the recruiting office at Gurgaon, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) The Recruiting Office at Gurgaon which was functioning since 1963 was shifted to Hissar and not to Bhiwani in October 1976. This was done while adjusting jurisdiction of various Recruiting Offices in Haryana State

(b) Approximately 17 per cent of the Army strength are from District of Gurgaon as it was before reorganisation of Districts in Haryana. Army personnel belonging to Gurgaon District reported killed during the last two wars are as under—

Indo-Pak Conflict 1965 14

Indo-Pak Conflict 1971 —55

(c) and (d) On representations received from a number of persons the Government are already seized of the matter. In the mean time, this district has been placed under the jurisdiction of Delhi Recruiting Office with effect from 1st January, 1978.

Number of Persons working in Undertakings of Atomic Energy

6559 SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the class-wise (I, II, III & IV) total number of persons in the following Undertakings functioning under the Department of Atomic Energy,

1 Electronics Corporation of India Ltd

2 Indian Rare Earths Ltd

3 Uranium Corporation of India Ltd

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each class and each Undertaking separately,

(c) whether the Government of India's Orders relating to reservation of vacancies are followed in the matter of recruitment and promotion in these Undertakings, and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) The following is the group-wise statement showing the total number of employees and the number of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in each Group in the public sec-

tor undertakings of the Department of Atomic Energy:

	Electronics Corporation of India Limited		Indian Rare Earths Limited		Uranium Corporation of India Limited			
	Total No. of Persons (As on 1-3-1978) SC		Total No. of persons. (As on 1-1-1978) SC		Total No. of persons. (As on 1-2-1978) SC		ST	
Group A	263	..	75	..	59	1	1	
Group B	603	27	94	2	97	..	..
Group C	3685	272	1091	51	744	21	79	
Group D	1519	350	743	82	1623	153	1794	
TOTAL	6070	649	2003	135	2528	175	874	

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. However, in the case of Indian Rare Earths Limited there is an understanding with the Government of Kerala and the Labour Unions to give priority in appointments in the plants in Kerala to the former employees of Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams Limited. Similarly, preferences are given to the retrenched employees of the IRE's plant at Manavalakurichi. Excepting such cases, the Company follows the directives on reservations wherever recruitments are made through Employment Exchange and/or from open market.

कपड़ा मिलों का उत्पादन और उनका संकटग्रस्त होना

6560. श्री राम किशन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितनी सूती कपड़ा मिलें हैं उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता और 1976-77 में उनका वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इनमें से अधिकांश मिलें कुप्रबंध और पुरानी मशीनों के कारण संकटग्रस्त हो गई हैं और यदि हां,

तो उनको चलाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है; और

(ग) इन संकटग्रस्त मिलों के कारण कितने कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आरामा मयती) : (क) देश में वर्तमान सूती कपड़ा मिलों की संख्या 704 है जिसमें 198 लाख स्क्व तथा 2080,00 करचे शामिल हैं। पारी के आधार पर काम करने में उत्पादन के परिणाम के विषय में पर्याप्त सम्यता है। 1976-77 में वास्तविक उत्पादन 4162.38 मिलियन मीटर सूती कपड़े का था जिसमें मिश्रित वस्त्रों सहित 1065.10 मिलियन किलोग्राम मिश्रित बुना हुग्रा घागा सम्मिलित है।

(ख) संकटग्रस्त मिल की कोई निश्चित परिभाषा नहीं है। किन्तु वस्त्र उद्योग का अधिकांश वर्ग भिन्न भिन्न कठिनाइयों जैसे, कच्चे माल की स्थिति, दोषी प्रबंध तथा उद्योग में आधुनिकीकरण की उमेका भारी परिमाण में गत प्रयोग मशीनों की स्थिति से

गुजर रहे थे तथा स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए उठाये गये महत्वपूर्ण कदम ये हैं —

1 कच्चे माल के सभरण में वृद्धि,

2 उपलब्ध मूल के सभरण का समान वितरण तथा मूल्यों को विनियमित करना,

3 कपड़ा मिलों के पुनर्वास तथा आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सुलभ ऋणों का व्यवस्था।

(ग) चूकि वस्त्र उद्योग की क्षमता के परिमाण का पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है, अतः उसके रोजगार पर पड़ने वाला प्रभाव के परिमाण को भी आँका नहीं जा सकता है। सामान्यतः उद्योग के बन्द होने के परिणाम-स्वरूप बेरोजगारी फैलती है।

Dialogue with Phizo

6561 SHRI ROBIN SEN

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware that many Naga People feel that another dialogue be opened with Phizo in some neighbouring country to solve the Naga-land issue, and

(b) if so, whether Government will take initiative in the move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) Opinions on this issue continue to be expressed by various sections of people. However, there is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

Neutron Bomb

6562 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the countries now capable of making Neutron Bomb and broad informations about stock piles of explosive fuels in their hands,

(b) whether AEC have prepared any book or booklets describing protective measures against Neutron Bomb, and

(c) if so, facts thereabout?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Government has no authentic information

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Percentage of Muslims in Central and State Services

6563 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of Muslims in Central and State services are comparatively meagre compared to the population in the country,

(b) whether it is also a fact that Muslims are not given adequate representation in the recruitment for the armed forces, and

(c) if so what steps the Government propose to take to undo the discrimination against this minority community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) to (c) No statistics are maintained by offices of the Central Government regarding the number of Muslims or other communities recruited to various appointments and posts under the Government, since there are no separate reservations in services under the Constitution except those provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In accordance with the Constitutional provisions, all communities including Muslims, are entitled to fair and equal opportunities in the matter of recruitment in services and in armed forces.

"The State services" is a matter which falls within the sphere of the

State Governments concerned. No information in regard to the respective representation of Muslims or other communities in State services is available with the Central Government.

दिल्ली में बन्द पड़े बिजली घरों का पुनः चालू किया जाना

6564. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बन्द पड़े बिजली घरों को पुनः चालू करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी और इससे प्रति वर्ष कितनी बिजली का उत्पादन होगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान राजघाट 'क' विद्युत् केन्द्र की अपनी विद्युत् उत्पादन यूनिटों तथा सम्बद्ध वायरलों को लगभग दो वर्ष पहले बन्द कर दिया था क्योंकि वे पुरानी अविश्वसनीय तथा प्रचालन की दृष्टि से बहुत अलाभकर हो गई थी। सेटों को पुनः चलाने में थाने वाली बहुत अधिक लागत तथा 10—12 मेगा वाट से अधिक बिजली अथवा लगभग 60 मिलियन यूनिट से अधिक ऊर्जा उपलब्ध न हो पाने की स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान ने निश्चय किया है कि पुराने और अलाभकर सेटों को काम से हटाकर उन्हें बेच दिया जाए।

Deposits taken for Transport Nagar by D.M.C.

6565. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation deposited a large amount of money from the transporters to build a Transport Nagar in Delhi during the period of emergency;

(b) if so, what was the total amount and what was the scheme;

(c) the reasons why no steps have been taken so far on this scheme;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is some dispute between the DDA and the Corporation and the same has not been settled so far; and

(e) what specific steps Government propose to take to expedite this project at the earliest to remove congestion from the city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An amount of about Rs. 78,34,000 has been deposited by transporters, workshop owners and persons seeking allotment of shop-plots in the proposed scheme of Transport Nagar in Delhi. The scheme envisages development of about 300 acres of land with provision for workshops and godowns for transporters etc., with allied amenities.

(c) to (e). There is no dispute between the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority. The revised layout plan for the area is under preparation by the Corporation and the Town and Country Planning Organisation. The scheme is under consideration of Government.

गांधी आश्रम मेरठ, में व्याप्त अनियमिततायें और भ्रष्टाचार

6566. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गांधी आश्रम, मेरठ में व्याप्त अनियमितताओं और भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में आश्रम के कर्मचारी संघ से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इन बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा भटती) (क) और (ख) श्री गांधी आश्रम कर्मचारी संघ, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश ने एक धन्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था और संघ द्वारा पेश की गई प्रमुख मांगें निम्नलिखित हैं :

1 गांधी आश्रम के कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों को विनियमित करने वाले ग्यार्ड आदेशों का तत्काल लागू कराया जायें।

2 आश्रम और खादी आयोग के बीच कारण में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है जहाँ तर दोनों एक ही उद्देश्य लेकर कार्य कर रहे हैं। इन पर आवश्यक है कि आयोग के कर्मचारियों को विनियमित वेतनमान और अन्य सुविधाएँ आश्रम के कर्मचारियों को भी उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए।

3 आश्रम के प्रबंधकों द्वारा अपनवाई जाने वाली भेदभाव की प्रवृत्ति का रोकने के लिए उन कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने 15 वर्षों की सेवा पूरी कर ली है प्रबन्ध में भाग लेने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए।

(ग) गांधी आश्रम कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा उठाई गई मांगें प्रशासनिक मामलों जैसे कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान प्रबन्ध में उनकी भागीदारी आदि के बारे में है जो आश्रम का आन्तरिक मामला है। भारत सरकार और खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, गांधी आश्रम मेरठ जैसे संस्थानों के नित्य प्रति के प्रशासनिक और आन्तरिक कार्यकरण में सहानुभूति हस्तक्षेप करने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

धर्म गुरुओं द्वारा विदेशों में चलाये जा रहे आश्रम

6067 श्री लालजी साई क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन धर्म गुरुओं के नाम क्या हैं, जो विदेशों में आश्रम धरया संस्थान चला रहे

हैं, और उनमें से उन धर्म गुरुओं के नाम क्या हैं, जो गत तीन वर्षों में भारत सरकार की जानकारी के धरया अनुमति में आश्रम गचालित कर रहे हैं और ये कहां स्थित हैं;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार इन आश्रमों धरया गचालों की किसी प्रकार सहायता कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कवयधों पुर्न ध्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मधुत) (क) ने (ग) सीति के अनुसार सरकार विदेशों में आश्रमों तथा धार्मिक संस्थानों के रख रखाव के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं देती हैं इन लिए दूत मन्त्र में उनके पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Tele Sound India, Ballabgarh

6568 SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the workmen of the Tele Sound India, Ballabgarh, Haryana are representing to the Central Government for lifting of the two-year old lock-out, and

(b) if so, what assurances have been given to the workers about taking over of the concern or alternative arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) The workmen of Tele Sound India Limited, Ballabgarh, Haryana have made representations regarding the closure of this industrial undertaking and have requested for its revival. Series of meetings have already taken place with the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, banks and financing institutions to explore the possibility of revival of this undertaking. However it has not been possible to take any decision in the matter. In

view of this, no assurance has been given to the workers in regard either to take over of management of the industrial undertaking under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act or other alternative arrangements.

Area under Army Occupation in Udhampur

6569. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total area under the Army occupation in Distt. Jammu & Kashmir, Udhampur, Rajauri and Poonch giving details on rental charges are acquired with a further giving clarification of the period from such occupations;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a general cry in the area that the people are getting poor rent fixed unilaterally;

(c) whether it is possible to decide the problem in a Conference in the near future to be held tehsil-wise if so, within what period such conference is to meet so as to avoid grave consequences; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that compensation worth crores of Rupees has not been paid to the land owners though the land is under the occupation of the army or for the benefit of the army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The total area of private lands held on hiring/requisition in the Districts of Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Rajauri and Poonch is 16,900 acres. The total rent/recurring compensation payable per annum for these lands is Rs. 42.65 lakhs. These lands are in occupation from various dates since 1947.

(b) There is a feeling among some of the land owners that the rent/recurring compensation they are getting is low. However, while rent for hired lands is paid in accordance with

the agreement with the land owners, recurring compensation for requisitioned lands is paid in accordance with the provisions of the Jammu and Kashmir Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act. The State Government from time to time have enhanced the rates of recurring compensation payable and over the years there have been substantial increases in the payment being made for the lands requisitioned for the Army. Besides, under the Act *ibid* there is a provision for seeking arbitration to determine the fair compensation. It is, therefore, not correct to say that rent/recurring compensation is fixed unilaterally.

(c) In view of the position explained in (b) regarding the mode of fixation of rent, no useful purpose is likely to be served by holding Tehsil-wise conference. However, Civil Military Liaison Conferences are already being held periodically to sort out common problems between the representatives of the State Government and the Army authorities.

(d) Compensation for acquisition of the lands will become payable only after acquisition proceedings are finalised. In view of financial constraints and other limitations all the requisitioned/hired lands cannot be acquired in one lot. Such of the lands as are required on long term basis are proposed to be acquired in phases covering a period of five years commencing from the current year.

Regularisations of Casual Cameramen

6570. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether casual cameramen appointed on the basis of interview held in August, 1977 for T.V. Centre, Delhi have been regularised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether different qualifications have been prescribed for cameramen for TV Centre and Films Division; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) There was no interview for the selection of Cameramen for TV Centre, Delhi during August, 1977

(b) Does not arise

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The duties and job requirements for a Cameraman in the Films Division and Doordarshan are not entirely identical and therefore a separate set of qualifications has been prescribed for the two different categories of persons. The mode of recruitment is also different

स्थानीय न्यायालय में पेश होते हुए मृतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री पर समाचार-चित्र

6571. श्री राधव जी • क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हाल में दिल्ली के एक स्थानीय न्यायालय (सुरायक जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की न्यायालय) में पेश होती हुई श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पर एक समाचार चित्र (न्यूजरील) बनाया गया है और इसे दिखाया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका औचित्य क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अदवाणी)

(क) 27 फरवरी, 1978 को दिल्ली के चीफ मेट्रोपॉलिटन मजिस्ट्रेट के सम्मुख श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की उपस्थिति पर एक न्यूज फ्लैड भारतीय समाचार समीक्षा मंत्र्या

1533, की सितमासरा में 3-3-78 को रिलीज की गई थी, में शामिल किया गया था।

(ख) उक्त घटना का मामला मृत्यु का और न्यूजरील में शामिल करने के उपयुक्त समझा गया था।

Sick Units in Gujarat

6572. PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing number of sick units in the country at large and in Gujarat in particular;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the said situation

(c) whether any machinery exists at the Union Government level to take effectively and timely care of such sickening units

(d) if so, what is it and how is it working and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) The Government are aware of the magnitude of industrial sickness in the country. The Government of Gujarat have reported that there is no grim industrial crisis in Gujarat and that there are about 2000 sick units in that State. The State level Committees have been formed for revival of sick units in the State. District level Committees have also been formed for taking up cases of district level for direct disposal

The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act provides for take over of the management of a sick unit by the Central Government. The Central Government, intervenes under the Act to take over the management of sick units wherever it considers necessary to do so in the

interest of the industry and the public interest. Public Financial Institutions also give financial assistance to sick industrial units. For instance, the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd., have disbursed financial assistance to 82 units amounting to Rs. 3986.42 lakhs as on 31st December 1977. The employment involved in these units is 83,165. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India's efforts have helped 33 units in reviving their operations. Units belonging to Cement, Sugar, Cotton Textiles, Jute and certain Engineering Industries, in which the incidence of sickness is particularly high on account of old and outmoded equipment, get loans on liberal terms under the soft loan scheme which is being implemented by IDBI, ICICI and IFCI.

(c) to (e). The Reserve Bank of India have set up a monitoring cell to detect sickness at the incipient stage so that remedial steps are taken in time. It is expected that as a result of the efforts made by the Reserve Bank of India, the closure of industrial units and the consequent losses will be reduced. The question of evolving an appropriate institutional mechanism for detecting sickness at the incipient stage would be a relevant factor in the formulation of a comprehensive policy of industrial sickness which is under Government's consideration.

Exploration of Coal areas

6573. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that vast areas in the coal belts and outside are lying untapped; and

(b) if so, steps being taken for exploration in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Total reserves of coal in the country are estimated to be over 82,000 million tonnes. While drawing up the plan for production, attempts are made to match the coal

production target with the demand for coal in the country. The coal exploration programme for meeting the needs of the production plan for the period 1978-83 has nearly been completed. It has also been planned that exploration and drilling required for coal production in 1992-93 is completed seven years in advance of that year. The programme of exploration relating to coal production is a continuing process and gradually other coal bearing areas in the country will also be taken up.

Request for Import of Raw Jute by Jute Balers Association

6574. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute Balers Association has requested the centre to allow imports of raw jute to the trade instead of canalising it through the Jute Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the import policy for 1978-79, imports of raw jute have been placed under Open General Licence for actual users (industrial).

Study Team to Study problems of Handloom Industry

6575. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study team has been appointed to study the problems of the handloom industry;

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of the said team; and

(c) by when the report is likely to be submitted by the study team to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Recently no

Study Team has been appointed to study the problems of Handloom Industry

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Collaboration with French Firm for manufacture of Mica paper, in Bangalore

6577 SHRI R. L. P. VERMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that fifty per cent equity participation has been allowed to a French firm in a collaboration arrangements for manufacture of mica paper and other insulating material with a firm of Lakshmanan in Bangalore,

(b) what are the details of the collaboration arrangement,

(c) why fifty per cent equity participation has been allowed when manufacturers in Japan and other countries are prepared to offer technical know-how with 30 per cent equity participation, and

(d) whether Government would review the position in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (d) Approval was given in 1974 to a proposal of a company in Bangalore for foreign collaboration with a Swiss Firm for the manufacture of Reconstructed and Integrated Mica Products with 50 per cent direct foreign equity participation. The overall licensed capacity of this unit is —

Item of manufacture	Annual capacity on the basis of maximum utilisation of Plant and machinery
1 Mica Paper	300 MT
2 Reconstructed and Integrated Mica Products out of Mica paper	200 MT

The foreign collaboration proposal has been approved for the manufacture of Reconstructed and Integrated Mica Products only, and the terms are that the royalty will be 5 per cent subject to Indian Taxes and the company shall export 200 tonnes of Mica paper/Mica paper Products valued at Rs 36 lakhs approximately per annum. While the Collaboration proposal referred to above was approved in 1974 it is only recently an application has been received for the manufacture of Mica Paper and Mica paper products with foreign collaboration involving 30 per cent foreign equity

As the terms of collaboration have been approved after taking into account all the relevant factors the question of any review at this stage does not arise

Report on Cotton and Cloth and Malpractices of Mill Owners

6578 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received a report of the Committee on fixation of Kapas/cotton and cloth prices,

(b) if so, the date on which the report received,

(c) the important recommendations made in regard to elimination of middle man in trade, various malpractices adopted by the mill owners in manipulation of accounts and wrong pricing system, the need for protecting the interest of cotton growers and rationalising the price structure for cotton cloth and other products in the interest of cotton growers and consumers;

(d) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee and the reasons for delaying announcing the decision in the matter, and

(e) what are the important observations made by Dr M. G. Bokare

member of the Committee and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). Reference here is perhaps to the Committee appointed by the Government to evolve a nexus between prices of kapas, the mill-gate delivery prices of cotton and the prices of yarn and cloth. The Committee had submitted its report on 25th November, 1976. The Committee came to the conclusion that it is possible to establish such a nexus, based on various assumptions enumerated by the Committee. While making suggestions for maintaining price stability of cotton and yarn/cloth in the interest of cotton growers on the one hand and consumers on the other, the Committee *inter alia* recommended that easy credit facilities be extended to the cotton growers so that they would come out of the clutches of the local money-lenders and thereby secure for themselves better prices for their produce and that steps should also be taken to ensure remunerative prices to the cotton growers, reasonable price to the industry and a fair price to the consumers. With this objective in view the Committee had recommended that Cotton Corporation of India should operate a buffer stockpile of a size of about 15 lakh bales. It was also suggested that CCI should step in and buy Indian Cotton when prices sag to un-remunerative level for growers.

The assumptions made by the Committee in evolving the nexus formula call for major structural changes in the patterns of cotton trading and conversion technology in the mills. Whether these changes can be effected in practical terms and if so to what extent has to be considered in depth. As regards specific suggestions like the constitution of buffer stocks and an enlarged role to be assigned to the Cotton Corporation of India in effecting purchases and disposal of domestic cotton, the matter is under active consideration.

(e), Dr. Bokare, a member of the Committee, was also a signatory of the report which made the above suggestions. In addition, Dr. Bokare appended a supplementary note to the main report. The supplementary note includes suggestions, which are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Some of the observations made by Dr. M. G. Bokare, a member of the Nexus Committee in his note appended to the Report of the Nexus Committee include the following:—

(i) per acre yield of kapas should be increased and the cost of yarn/cloth in the Mills should be reduced.

(ii) once it is appreciated that the mill cloth prices could be derived from the given prices of kapas, the quality of cloth/yarn should be ensured.

(iii) The standard specifications of cloth and yarn should be defined by I.S.I. and cloth and yarn should carry I.S.I. specifications and markings. The consumers should have facilities to get the fabric tested in the laboratories for a nominal fee of say Rs. 5/-.

(iv) The office of the Textile Commissioner should regularly study and publish the standard costs of yarn and cloth.

(v) Publication of Cost Audit Reports if not only the public sector or cooperative sector mills but also of the mills in private sector will go a long way to promote cost consciousness generally, and to locate the high cost centres in the textile industry.

(vi) ICMF a representative body of the cotton mills should function as a reliable institution for promoting social accountability of its member mills generally. The Government should define the functions and responsibility of representative organisations like ICMF in order to make their representation meaningful.

ful and useful in policy formulation and assignment of programmes involving public funds

मूक्तियों की तस्करों

6579 श्री नाथू सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत की प्राचीन मस्जिदों से सम्बन्धित बलात्कार महत्व की मूक्तियाँ तस्करों द्वारा बितरित देना को ल जाई गई हैं तथा उनका अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इंटरपोल द्वारा तैयार की गई सूची सम्मान्यता पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या इन महत्वपूर्ण बलात्कारियों को देश में बाहर ले जाने में कुछ प्रभावशाली लोगों का हाथ रहा है ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या ऐसे कुछ मामलों सरकार के ध्यान में आये हैं , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Land of Tribal Peasants Grabbed by Non-Tribals

6580 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the details regarding the extent of land of the tribal peasants which had been grabbed by the non-tribals in the tribal areas during the last one year, State-wise, and

(b) whether Government have given any directives to the State Governments for taking suitable action in regard to restoration of land to tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) Available information as received from some State Governments is given in the attached statement

(b) The States having tribal sub-plans have been asked to review their existing legislations on land with a view to safeguarding the interest of the tribals, and restoration of alienated tribal lands. The Project Administrators are to give first priority to problems of land-alienation and land-restoration.

Statement

Land of Scheduled Tribes alienated during the latter half of 1977

Name of State	No of cases registered	Area of Land involved	No. of cases decided	Area of land restored
1 Bihar	2139	3539 acres	1689	1619 52
2 Gujarat	7702	N.A.	N.A.	9070 acres
3 Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	27	86 acres
4 Maharashtra	42245	25700		15038 hectares
5 Orissa	2165	1453 48		593 22 acres
6 Tripura	5476	N.A.	1480	1531 71 acres
7. A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8 Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

N A - Not available.

Pornographic Literature

6581. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that pornographic literature is being widely circulated in the metropolitan towns of the country and many publications are pirated editions of popular foreign publications; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to stop the malaise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Import of books, magazines and journals containing pornographic material is prohibited. Powers for proscription of obscene publications are vested exclusively in State Governments under Section 95 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Prosecutions for such offences under the Indian Penal Code are also to be launched by the State Governments. Necessary vigilance is being maintained by the State Governments in this regard.

Prize Gas Turbine Power Plant Collaboration Project

6582. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:
SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an allegation wherein it is said that the Prize Gas Turbine Power Plant collaboration project has been stalled by the Prime Minister because one multinational contending for the tender has made insinuation against the integrity of Industry Minister;

(b) if true, details thereof;

(c) if wrong (as it appears) if the denial has been widely published; and

(d) reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) A news report to this effect appeared in a weekly news magazine some days back.

(b) to (d). The allegation is untrue and totally baseless. As such, it does not deserve any attention by the Government.

सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों तथा केन्द्र निदेशकों के पदों के लिए नियुक्ति करने हेतु मापदंड

6583. श्री रामभूति: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्गीज समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन में उच्च पदों पर विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति करने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गोश्या बैठक की कार्यसूची के अनुसार जिनकी योग्यता नहीं है ऐसे सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों तथा केन्द्र निदेशकों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके स्थान पर विभाग में से ही अन्य योग्य व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण श्रद्धावाणी) : (क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के लिए स्वायत्तता संबंधी वर्गीज समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि जबकि संवेदनशील बरिष्ठ पदों के लिए सर्वोत्तम प्रतिभा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नया दून और नये विचार लाना आवश्यक होगा, इसमें अपनी रिपोर्ट में निचले रैंकों से ऊपर के रैंकों में पदोन्नति के अवसर उपलब्ध करने की आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार किया है

(ख) सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों और केन्द्र निदेशकों के पदों के वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार, इन दोनों ग्रेडों में 75 प्रतिशत पद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में विभागिय

पदोन्नति समिति के माध्यम से निचले प्रहरी में पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं, और शेष 25 प्रतिशत पद खुले बाजार से सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। गोवा में हुई सलाहकार समिति की बैठक की कार्यसूची में दी गई झूठाएं केवल सीधी भर्ती के बारे में हैं, विभागीय पदोन्नति के बारे में नहीं।

(ग) वर्तमान सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों और केन्द्र निदेशकों के स्थान पर अन्य व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Price Hike on Tyres

6584 SHRI K. P UNNIKRISHNAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the reports that tyre manufacturers have decided on a price hike on their products,

(b) whether this is the second price hike in six months, and

(c) whether it is true that the Ministry has agreed to these proposals of the tyre manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes Sir

(b) Certain tyre companies have increased the prices of tyres and tubes twice during the last six months

(c) No, Sir

Increase in the Licences Fee of Radio and T.V

6585 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA-

SHRI CHATURBHUI

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY.

SHRI SARAT KAR

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government are planning to increase the present fees of radio and TV licences on the basis of recommendations made by the Vergese Committee, and

(b) if so, facts and reasons?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) and (b) The Vergese Committee have made certain recommendations for revising the licence fee of Radio and TV sets. These are under consideration of the Government.

Paper Mills Manufacturing Soft Tissue Papers

6586 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any paper mills in India manufacturing soft tissue papers, if so, the names of the same, and

(b) whether production of soft tissue papers in India is in excess of the requirements of the country; if so, what are the prospects of its export with a view to earn foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) At present there is no paper mill in India manufacturing soft tissue paper

(b) Does not arise

Filling up of Posts by S. C. and S. T. in Defence Ministry and its Subordinate Offices

6587 SHRI KACHARUMAL HEMRAJ JAIN Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state-

(a) total number of posts filled in each category of posts with specific shares of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such employment and also the number of posts de reserved in each category in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices period of Janata Government and reasons thereof,

(b) total number of departmental promotions/upgradation of posts in each category of posts and how many posts gone to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) total number of contracts/licences granted and the share there, if any, to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category of such contracts/licences and if not reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Licences granted to S. C. and S. T.

6588. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total number of contracts/licences granted by the Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices including the public sector undertakings for the entire period of Janata Government regime and the share there, if any, to SC and ST in each category of such contracts/licences and if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MATI): Under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, industrial licences are issued on the basis of merits of each application. While due consideration is given for the development of backward areas, the applicant's status as belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not taken into consideration. Out of 398 industrial licences issued during April, 1977—February, 1978, 97 licences were granted to industrial undertakings in backward areas. The details of industrial licences including the names of licences, type of the licence, location etc. are being published in "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences" and "Monthly List of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

C.B.I. Enquiry into Import of Polyester Filament Yarn

6589. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation made enquiry on reports appeared in Blitz and other journals regarding the import of Polyester Filament yarn; and

(b) if so, what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation has not made any enquiry into the matter.

हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म कम्पनी की पूंजी
आय, लाभ और हानि

6690. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री "हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म एं प्रेसाइड आफ दि फिल्म इंडस्ट्री" शीपंक से समाचार के बारे में 14 दिसम्बर, 1977 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 411 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत चार वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म कंपनी की पूंजी आय, व्यय, लाभ और हानि के बारे में पूरी जानकारी क्या है ;

(ख) क्या फिल्में बेचने का अधिकार केवल तीन या चार परिवारों को ही दिया गया था ; यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं उनके विक्री क्षेत्र और विक्री की शर्तें क्या हैं तथा उन्हें यह अधिकार कब तक के लिये दिया गया था तथा इस अधिकार को कब वापस लिया गया ;

(ग) जिस तारीख से कंपनी ने अपने सामान की स्वयं विक्री आरम्भ की तब से लाभ और हानि पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(घ) जो परिवार विक्री एजेंट थे उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितना लाभ अर्जित किया तथा उन्होंने कितना आयकर दिया ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीभती आशा मयती) :

(क) तथा (ख) दो विवरण समा पटल पर रखे गये हैं [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये सध्या एनटी-2083/78]

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1977 (जब मिने रंगीन वाली और मरेड तथा एगसा गेवर्ट का समूचा विवरण तथा आरका सिन रंगीन पोजिटिव का 62 5 प्रतिशत वितरण हाथ में लिया गया था) में फरवरी, 1978 के अंत तक की अवधि में हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फ़िल्म ने 8 42 लाख रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ अर्जित किया था ।

(घ) इन विवरणों द्वारा अर्जितकमीशन मन्त्र विवरण (अनुच्छेद 3) में दिखलाया गया है । उनके द्वारा अर्जित लाभ और उस पर अंश की गई आयकर की राशि के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशन

6591 श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय/विभाग ने 1977 में कौन-कौन से प्रकाशन और पत्र और पत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित किये ,

विवरण

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय (विद्युत विभाग तथा कोयला विभाग) और इसके सम्बद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा 1977 में प्रकाशित किए गए प्रकाशनों, पत्रों/पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के नामों को दिखाने वाला विवरण

क्र० सं०	प्रकाशन/पत्र/पत्र पत्रिका का नाम	अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित हुई अथवा हिन्दी में
1	2	3
1	विद्युत विभाग की वार्षिक रिपोर्टें	अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में
2	कोयला विभाग की वार्षिक रिपोर्टें	अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में
3	विद्युत विभाग की माग अनुदान, 1977-78	अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में निकाले गए और जो प्रकाशन हिन्दी में नहीं निकाले गये उनके क्या कारण हैं ,

(ग) क्या इस समय अंग्रेजी में निकाले जा रहे ऐसे सभी प्रकाशनों और पत्र और पत्रिकाओं की हिन्दी में निरालन का प्रस्ताव है , और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पों रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) और (ग) विवरण में दिए गये 14 प्रकाशनों में से 7 हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं । बाकी प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने में देरी का कारण है उनमें भारी मात्रा में तकनीकी शब्दावली होना । कम-कम से इन्हें भी हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किया जाएगा ।

(घ) कामिकों को हिन्दी भाषा , टंकण तथा आलुनिपि में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है । इस विषय पर सरकारी अनुदेश सभी संस्थाओं में परिपत्रित कर दिया गया है और जहाँ जहाँ आवश्यक हुआ संगठन का संगत बनाया गया है ।

1	2	3
4. कोयला विभाग की मांग अनुदान, 1977-78		अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में
5. विद्युत विभाग का निष्पत्ति बजट, 1977-78		अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में
6. कोयला विभाग का निष्पत्ति बजट, 1977-78		अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में
7. केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण का मासिक प्रशासनिक बुलेटिन		अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में
8. विद्युत प्रदाय उद्योग—महत्वपूर्ण आंकड़े		केवल अंग्रेजी में
9. केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, 1975-76		केवल अंग्रेजी में
10. भारत का दसवां वार्षिक विद्युत सर्वेक्षण		केवल अंग्रेजी में
11. कोयले का परिवहन किए जाने पर उसके लदान तथा विद्युत केन्द्र में उसकी प्राप्ति में और मार्ग में हानियाँ और उनके लिए जिम्मेदारी आदि निर्धारित करने के संबंध में अन्तः मंत्रालयीन नमिति की रिपोर्ट		केवल अंग्रेजी में
12. सार्वजनिक बिजली तथा अखिल भारत के आंकड़े, 1975-76		केवल अंग्रेजी में
13. भारत में बिजली की अर्नित दरें और प्रसार		केवल अंग्रेजी में
14. देश में विद्युत सप्लाई की स्थिति		केवल अंग्रेजी में

Financial Aid for the repairs of Rural Roads in Rajasthan

6592. SHRI CHATURBHUI:
SHRI RANKANWAR
BERWA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the state of repair and construction of roads in rural areas of Rajasthan is in total neglect and large parts of the State are inaccessible till now; and

(b) whether Government propose to give financial assistance and make available the facility and expertise for

developing a good network of roads in the State; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) (b). Central Government have received no such report. Rural Roads are a State subject and the Rajasthan Government have to make an assessment of the situation and take suitable remedial measures. The following table indicates that expenditure substantially in excess of the Plan outlays has been incurred on roads under the State Plan over the past several years:

Year	Outlay	Expenditure		
		All categories of roads	M.N.P. Roads out of	Rural (3)
1	2	3	4	
Rs. in lakhs				
1974-75	670	800.26 (Actual)	181.57	
1975-76	450	2259.15* (Actual)	274.43	

*Includes advance Plan assistance for famine relief operation.

1	2	3	4
1976-77	521	750 15 (Actual)	506 71
1977-78	637	1130 03 (Anticipated)	599 17
1978-9	1250	Yet to be incurred	806 00 (outlay)

Recovery of Royalty due from Industries by CSIO, Chandigarh

6593 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALLER Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether an huge amount of royalty is due to be recovered from industries by the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation Chandigarh

(b) if so how much amount is outstanding for recovery and since when and reasons for non recovery of the same

(c) whether huge amount on account of advances to the firms is outstanding since long and

(d) the amount of advances outstanding and since when these are outstanding and what are the reasons for non adjustment or recovery of the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) (1) In respect of processes released through the National Research Development Corporation an amount of royalty due to be recovered from the parties in respect of CSIO's processes is as under —

Process	Amount Rs.
(i) Medical instruments (Period Bal 31 3 73 to 31 3 75)	About 11 409
(ii) Digital frequency meter (Period 1 31 3 75)	About 534 00

(2) The following two processes were released to the firms directly by the Organisation

(i) Moisture Meter

(ii) Operational Amplifiers

Moisture Meter

The know how was released to a firm on 20th December 1968. The agreement was to be effective from 1st November 1966 for a period of 10 years on exclusive basis. The party has not paid royalty after March 1971. The matter is under correspondence with the firm for the due royalty.

Operational Amplifier

The agreement was entered into with the firm in April 1970 for a period of 10 years. The firm paid royalty upto 31st December 1973 only. The matter relating to further payment is under correspondence with the firm. The firms have not yet given information about the number of instruments sold and consequently the amount outstanding has not been worked out.

(c) and (d) A sum of about Rs 15 288 lakhs was paid as advance upto February 1978 to different firms for the purchases to be made by the Institute on account of chemicals apparatus equipment plant and machinery for the R&D work of CSIO, Chandigarh. In most of the cases the material has been received and the adjustment of the advance is underway.

मध्य प्रदेश में संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग के एक केन्द्र की स्थापना करना

6594 श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग का केन्द्र, भापाल मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित था और बाद

में वर्ष 1973 में इसे पटना, बिहार में ले जाया गया जबकि बिहार में दरभंगा जिले में संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग का एक केन्द्र पहले ही विद्यमान है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस केन्द्र को भोपाल में ले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य की आवश्यकताओं तथा लोगों की माँग को ध्यान में रखते हुए संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग के केन्द्र की दीवारा मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापना करने का है ; और यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) 1973 में सरकार द्वारा यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि दिल्ली में स्थित मण्डलियों को उनके कार्य-क्षेत्र के निकट के केन्द्रों में स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाए । तदनुसार, यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की विभागीय नाटक मण्डलों को, जो उस समय दिल्ली में स्थित थी, दिल्ली से पटना में स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाए । यह महसूस किया गया था कि चूँकि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की विभागीय मण्डलियों के मुख्यालयों को दिल्ली से पटना में स्थानांतरित किया जा रहा है, अतः भोपाल कार्यालय के मुख्यालय को भी बेहतर प्रशासनिक निष्पत्ति हेतु पटना में स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाना चाहिए ।

(ग) भोपाल में एक केन्द्र स्थापित करने की योजना सरकार के सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है ।

Setting up Industries in Katihar and Financial Assistance to them

6595. SHRI YURAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Katihar district of Bihar is a backward district;

(b) the Planning Commission have decided to provide government assistance for setting up industries in backward areas as per Janata Government's Policy regarding rural industrialization; and

(c) if so, the names of industries proposed to be set up in Katihar and the time by which these industries are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The old Purnea district of Bihar which has since been bifurcated into Purnea and Katihar districts, has been identified as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities.

(b) The Planning Commission have declared 247 district in the country as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities. Out of these 247 districts, 101 district areas have been identified to qualify for 15 per cent Central Investment Subsidy.

(c) One industrial licence has been issued to M/s. Kalyan Industrial Corporation, Calcutta for the manufacture of Conductors above 19 strands. Two letters of Intent have also been issued to the following industries for the manufacture of items shown against them:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Shri Prabhat Kiran
Lakshampur P. O.
Jamalpur-District
Monghyr. | Oxygen Gas |
| 2. Shri Vinod Kumar
Ghamaria
P-38, India Exchange,
Place, Calcutta. | Wrapping & Packing
Papers, 6000
Tonnes. |

प्रोद्युस्तरों तथा प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव के कार्य

6595. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 15 मार्च, 1978 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3078 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) किसी केन्द्र विशेष में प्रोद्युस्तर की नियुक्ति का मानक क्या है और उसे किस अवस्था में नियुक्त किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अपनी कला में निपुण होने के कारण प्रोड्यूसर ऐसा कार्य कर सकता है जो प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव नहीं कर सकता ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र में गत छह महीने के दौरान प्रोड्यूसरों को नियुक्ति के लिए इसलिए साक्षात्कार किये गये थे क्योंकि इन यूनिटों के लिए प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव उपलब्ध नहीं थे , और

(घ) दिल्ली में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान पदोन्नत किये गये प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों को क्या विशेष अर्हताएं हैं तथा क्या उन्हें इस कार्य क्षेत्र का व्यापक ज्ञान है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मावाणी) (क) किसी केन्द्र पर प्रोग्राम अधिकारियों की सहायता का निर्धारण बर्तमान निरीक्षण यूनिट द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्ड के अनुसार किया जाता है। प्रोग्राम अधिकारियों में प्रोड्यूसर और प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव दोनों ही शामिल हैं। प्रोड्यूसरों के पद केन्द्र की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार मजूर किये जाते हैं। प्रोड्यूसरों को निर्धारित अर्हताएं पूरी करने वाले सभी अभियंताओं के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों में से शत प्रतिशत सीमित चयन द्वारा, इसके न हो सके पर सीधी भर्ती द्वारा, नियुक्ति किया जाता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। प्रोड्यूसरों और प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों दोनों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे किसी न किसी क्षेत्र विद्या में विशेषज्ञ हों और वे एक साथ कार्य करते हैं बिनाय इसके कि प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव, नियमित सरकारी बर्तमाचारी होने के नाते, प्रशासनिक कार्य भी करते हैं।

(ग) आकाशवाणी, नई दिल्ली के विदेश सेवा प्रभाग में प्रोड्यूसर के पद के लिए 27 फरवरी, 1978 को इण्टरव्यू लिया गया था , परन्तु यह सही नहीं है कि यह प्रोग्राम

एग्जीक्यूटिव के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण लिया गया था ,

(घ) प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों की सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पद पर पदाभिर्ति भर्ती नियमा के अनुसार उनकी अधिकृत भारतीय बरिष्ठता का आधार पर की जाता है, न कि केन्द्र-वार। दिल्ली के लिए सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक की कोई भ्रमण से भर्ती नहीं की गई।

बी० एच० ई० एल० छेलार (भासी) के विस्तार के लिए पाच करोड रुपया

6597 श्री लक्ष्मी भाराधन नायक : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बता ने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बी०एच०ई०एल० कारखाने, छेलार, (भासा) के विस्तार के लिए पाच करोड रुपए और मजूर किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इसका विस्तार छेलार से लगे हुए मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले की सीमा बोरछा की ओर किया जाएगा और क्या इसके लिए और अधिक धनराशि देने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) (क) जी , नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Expenditure incurred on Director, CSIO, Chandigarh

6598 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) how much expenditure has been incurred on TA/DA of the Director, Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh (a CSIR Lab) during the last four years including the expenditure on his visits abroad,

(b) how much expenditure has been incurred on the journeys undertaken

by him by the Staff car for the last four years; and

(c) how much expenditure has been incurred on the payment of official and residential telephone bills of the Director, CSIO for the last four years?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) About Rs. 53014 (In India Rs. 29407 and abroad Rs. 23607).

(b) About Rs. 8478.

(c) About Rs. 69009.

Appointment of Employees in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi.

6599. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain employees were promoted and many other officers were

appointed directly in Khadi and Gramodyog Bhavan, Delhi during 1975-78; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and the qualifications for the appointments and whether no attention was paid towards the seats reserved for scheduled castes and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Eleven staff members were promoted and thirty-one were selected against various posts amongst the staff during 1975-78 as per attached statement. Out of these five belong to the Scheduled Castes. The qualifications correspond to the responsibilities attached to the different posts. No external direct recruitment was made during the period.

Statement

S. No.	Designation	Grade	Promotion	Selection amongst staff
1	Incharge	425-700	1	..
2	Assistant Incharge	380-640	1	..
3	Stenographer	425-700	..	1
4	Salesman I	380-640	2	1
5	Accountant III	380-640	..	1
6	Cutter Master	380-640	1	..
7	U.D.C.	330-360	2	1
8	Salesman II	330-360	3	1
9	Helper/Packer	210-290	..	1 25
10	Daftry Selection Grade	210-270	1	1
TOTAL :				11 31

गुजरात की परियोजनाओं के लिए मजूर की गई धनराशि

6600 ओ छोटू भाई गार्मिन : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गुजरात सरकार ने 1974-75 में 1978-79 तक अपनी प्रत्येक वर्ष की योजनाओं के लिए कितनी धनराशि मांगी थी, उमके लिए योजना आयोग ने कितनी धनराशि मजूर की तथा उक्त वर्षों के लिए कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की गई ,

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 की इस राज्य की प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि मजूर की गई है और

(ग) क्या मजूर की गई इस राशि में से कोई धनराशि गुजरात में बाढ़ नियंत्रण और

समुद्री तूफानों के बारे में उपायों के लिए भी निर्धारित की गई है ; और यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) विवरण 1 में 1974-75 से 1978-79 तक के वर्षों के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित परिव्यय और योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित परिव्यय दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) विवरण 2 में 1978-79 के लिए 335 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के क्षेत्रवार बाँट दे दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) 1978-79 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय में से, 350 करोड़ रुपए बाढ़ नियंत्रण के उपायों के लिए आवंटित किये गये हैं । बाढ़ नियंत्रण के साथ और छारेपन के अन्त प्रमण के बचाव के लिए इस धनराशि के उपयोग किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

विवरण 1

गुजरात की 1974-75 से 1978-79 तक की वार्षिक योजना

(करोड़ रु०)

वार्षिक योजना का वर्ष	राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित परिव्यय	योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित परिव्यय	सशोधित अनुमोदित परिव्यय	वास्तविक/प्रत्याशित व्यय
1	2	3	4	5
1974-75	150 00	143 32	160 12	188 22
1975-76	180 02	187 65	218 20	236 15
1976-77	225 00	193.25	218 50	249 37
1977-78	305 75	280 58	302 01	303 92
1978-79	332 18	335 00	—	—

टिप्पणी - सशोधित अनुमोदित परिव्यय (कालम 4) और वास्तविक/प्रत्याशित व्यय (कालम 5) में प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों संबंधी व्यय शामिल है ।

विवरण 2

गुजरात की 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना

(लाख रुपये)

विकास शीर्ष	अनुमोदित परिचय
1	2
कृषि	1260
भूमि सुधार	181
छोटी सिंचाई	1193
भू और जल सर्वेक्षण	400
क्षेत्र विकास :	
(क) अनुमोदित नियंत्रण क्षेत्र	} 85
(ख) क्षेत्र विकास के अन्य कार्यक्रम	
पशुपालन और डेरी विकास	340
मीन उद्योग	275
वन उद्योग	680
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	100
सामुदायिक विकास और पंचायतें	595
	5109
1. कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	
2. सहकारिता	533
सिंचाई	7825
वाड़ नियंत्रण	350
विद्युत	9225
	17400
3. जल और विद्युत विकास	
उद्योग	780
ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	365
खनन और धातु कर्मीय उद्योग	150
	1295
4. उद्योग और खनिज	
पत्तन, प्रकाश स्तंभ और नौवहन	150
सड़कें और पुल	1745
सड़क परिवहन	840

1	2
पर्यटन	25
	2760
5. परिवहन और संचार	
सामान्य शिक्षा, }	1031
बाला और मस्तिष्क }	
तकनीकी शिक्षा	102
कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा का छोड़कर चिरित्मा }	
कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा स्वीम }	371
लोक स्वास्थ्य और नपाई }	
मल व्यवस्था और जल पूर्ति	1765
पुलिस आवासों को छोड़कर आवास }	
पुलिस आवास }	975
ग्रहरी विवास	325
राज्य की राजधानी परियोजना	289
सूचना और प्रचार	10
श्रम और श्रमिक कल्याण	71
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	1225
महाज कल्याण	23
गोवाहार	127
	6314
6 सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	
मन्त्रालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	25
सामाजिक और पिछड़े क्षेत्र	50
आर्थिक सलाह और मासिकी	14
	89
7 आर्थिक सेवाएं	
कुल जोड़	33500

Losses in Production and Sale of Controlled Cloth

6801 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy losses have been incurred in production and sale of controlled cloth,

(b) if so, how much loss incurred by Government run textile mills and other textile mills, and

(c) whether Government are considering to give protection to these textile industries which have been sick due to production of controlled cloth and if so, what are the steps contemplated

plated by Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Production of controlled cloth involves loss which depends upon the production economics of the Mill and the particular varieties produced by a mill. Since the production factor varies, it is not possible to accurately ascertain the loss.

(c) Financially weak Mills are given graded exemptions from production of controlled cloth depending on the extent to which their reserves have been wiped out.

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि के लिए विजली की खपत

6602. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि के लिए विजली की खपत की प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि के लिए विजली की खपत केवल पांच प्रतिशत है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश को अधिक धनराशि प्रदान करेगी जिससे 1578-79 में यह विजली की खपत को उचित प्रतिशतता को बढ़ाकर उस स्तर तक ला सके जो अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में संतोषजनक हो ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए ऊर्जा को वास्तविक खपत दिखाने वाला विवरण उपादन्ध के रूप में संलग्न है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए विजली की खपत 6.1% रही ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राम विज्युतीकरण के लिए निधियों का ग्रावटन वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ रहा है । मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि प्रयोजन के लिए विजली की खपत भी बढ़ रही है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1976-77 में कृषि क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा की खपत (अनन्तिम)

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	देची गई ऊर्जा (मिलियन यूनिट)		कुल खपत में कृषि के लिए खपत की प्रतिशतता
		ऊर्जा की कुल खपत	कृषि क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा की खपत	
1	2	3	4	5
1. आंध्र प्रदेश		3429	751	21.9
2. असम		522	5.5	1.1
3. बिहार		4112	501	12.2
4. गुजरात		5489	918	16.7

1	2	3	4	5
5	हरियाणा	1871	720	38 5
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	226	3 4	1 5
7	जम्मू और काश्मीर	297	60	20 5
8	कर्नाटक	4694	396	8 4
9	केरल	2110	92	4 4
10	मध्य प्रदेश	3736	228	6 1
11	महाराष्ट्र	10811	933	8 6
12	मणिपुर	11	नगण्य	नगण्य
13	मेघालय	44	नगण्य	नगण्य
14	नागालैण्ड	17	नगण्य	नगण्य
15	उड़ीसा	2048	10	0 5
16	पंजाब	3586	973	27 1
17	राजस्थान	2103	428	20 4
18	सिक्किम	—	—	—
19	तमिलनाडु	6527	1695	26 0
20	त्रिपुरा	14	1 2	8 3
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	7072	1855	26 2
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	5882	68	1 2
	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र			
(क)	चण्डीगढ़	114	2 1	1 8
(ख)	पाणिपतरी	117	35 4	30 2
(ग)	दिल्ली	1596	5 1	0 3
(घ)	शम	175	2 1	1 2
जोड़ (संघिल भारत)		66598	9683	14 53

Entry of Mizo Rebels in Manipur

6603 SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item Alert on Border as Mizo Rebels enter Manipur appeared

in Indian Express of 24th February, 1978 and

(b) if so the action being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and

(b). Government have seen the news item.

The Union Territory authorities and our Security Forces have been taking appropriate and necessary action to deal with the situation created by certain lawless elements in Mizoram.

Development of Battle Tank

6604. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an indigenously designed main battle tank is being developed at the Combat Vehicles Research Development Establishment (CVRDE) at Avadi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether there is any proposal on a project for the modernisation of the present Vijayanta tank by incorporating some of the latest inventions; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the modifications introduced in the production line at the heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to divulge details. Yes, Sir; there is a proposal to incorporate certain improvements in Vijayanta tank.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to divulge details.

हिन्दी अधिकारी

6605. श्री रामजीवन सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय के कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि तदर्थ हिन्दी अधिकारियों को सरकार द्वारा निर्मित की जाने वाली सचिवालय हिन्दी सेवा में बिना किसी परीक्षा के शामिल किया जाना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे और इस मामले में सरकार ने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से पहल की है ।

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स में घाटा

6606. श्री मदन तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड भोपाल (म० प्र०) में लगातार घाटे और उत्पादन में घाटे में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इसके कारणों की जांच करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आत्मा मयती) : (क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल में 1971-72 से लगातार मुनाफा हो रहा है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में (31-3-77 तक) उत्पादन में भी बराबर वृद्धि हुई है। इसलिए, भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल में न तो घाटा ही हुआ है और न ही उत्पादन में हानि हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ?

Hydrogen and Oxygen Gas Generators

6607. SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that Hydrogen and Oxygen gas Generators for storing and filling Laboratory equipment were purchased by the Defence Science Laboratory in 1972:

(b) if so, how much money was spent on it;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this generator was not at all used since its receipt and the Laboratory is purchasing Hydrogen and Oxygen gas worth Rs lakhs from the market, and

(d) if so why this generator was purchased and whether Government propose to fix responsibility for spending huge money on these generators?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) An electrolytic generator for the production of hydrogen gas was procured by Defence Science Laboratory in 1972 oxygen gas was only a by product

(b) The total cost of generator with accessories was Rs 341 500/- (with no foreign exchange component)

(c) No Sir The plant was duly commissioned in January 1973 and was used in the preliminary experiments which involved a hydrogenation process as part of a high priority classified project The plant could not be continuously used for this project as originally expected because during the trial runs it was discovered that the use of high pressure hydrogen would result in higher efficiency The generator lacked additional compressor and storage facilities to provide such high pressure hydrogen Addition of these stages would have meant additional expenditure and time and difficulties relating to availability of electric power for running both the generator and compressor The total purchase of high pressure gas from the market for the project is about Rs 30 000/ since the installation of the generator

(d) A hydrogen generator is a valuable facility in a chemical laboratory In this case the generator was purchased for the Defence Science Laboratory with the expectation that it would be needed extensively in connection with the said high priority project The pilot plant relating to this project after being successfully set up, has been shifted to another

Defence Laboratory in Hyderabad concerned with further development in this area It is proposed to shift the hydrogen generator also to the same Laboratory where there is need for it No infructuous expenditure is involved and the question of fixing responsibility does not arise

Coal Mining by Private Parties

**6608 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA
SHRI M RAM GOPAL
REDDY**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

The Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to allow private parties to take up coal mining in virgin areas and

(b) if so the main features thereof

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Changing of the Cross of St George flown on Indian Naval Ships

6609 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Cross of St. George (Red Duster) flag is flown on the ships of Indian Navy

(b) is it a fact that it is the flag of British Navy and does not represent the Indian Naval Traditions

(c) if so whether the flag is proposed to be changed and replaced by an Indian flag representing Indian Naval Tradition and

(d) if so when?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) The Indian Naval Ensign has a

Red Cross with the National Flag superimposed in the left upper canton. It is not the flag of the British Navy. The Indian National Flag in its upper left canton represents Indian individuality.

(c) and (d). The suggestion will be considered in due course.

टैनरी एण्ड फुटवेयर कारपोरेशन, कानपुर में पूंजी निवेश

6610. श्री रामगोपाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टैनरी और फुटवेयर कारपोरेशन, कानपुर में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई;

(ख) इस निगम को अब तक कितनी लाभ या हानि हो चुकी है; और

(ग) इस कारखाने के कार्य को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) टैनरी एण्ड फुटवेयर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०, कानपुर में किया गया कुल पूंजी-निवेश निम्न प्रकार है :—

1. इन्विटी — 395.92 लाख रुपये

2. पूंजीगत ऋण— 140.59 लाख रुपये

3. अन्य कम अवधि वाले ऋण— 679.60 लाख रुपये

(ख) निगम अपने प्रारम्भिक वर्ष 1969 से ही हानि उठा रहा है तथा 31-3-1978 तक निगम ने कुल 895 लाख रुपये की हानि उठाई है।

(ग) निगम के कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं तथा किये जा रहे हैं :—

1. उच्चस्तरीय प्रबंध में परिवर्तन किये गये हैं ;

2. जूते-उत्पादन की किस्म में सुधार लाने तथा भारतीय कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए एक विदेशी तकनीशियन की नियुक्ति की गई है ;

3. अनेक बरिष्ठ प्रबंधकों की सेवायें समाप्त कर दी गई हैं तथा उनके स्थान पर नए प्रबंधक नियुक्त किये गये हैं;

4. निगम में भ्रष्टाचार के स्रोतों का पता लगाने तथा उन्हें दूर करने के लिए एक सतर्कता प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित किया गया है ;

5. संयंत्र और मशीनों के आधुनिकीकरण और उनके प्रतिस्थापन के एक प्रावस्था-बद्ध कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है;

6. उत्पादन बढ़ाने, विपणन में सुधार लाने, बकाया राजि को वसूल करने और बड़ी वस्तु-सूची को कम करने के लिए काफी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं;

7. उच्चतम स्तर तक उत्पादन को बढ़ाने और उसमें विविधता लाने के लिए एक संयुक्त योजना तैयार की जा रही है ताकि उसका क्रियान्वयन किया जा सके।

Meeting of a Anand Marg Official with Prime Minister

6611. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Senior Anand Marg official has assured the Prime Minister that the organisation did not have a hand in the recent acts of violence and sabotage in India and abroad; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Acharya Nityobadhanand Avadhoot, Construction Secretary of the Anand Marg Pracharak Sangh,

met the Prime Minister on the 1st March 1978 and handed over to him a representation in which inter alia it was stated that the Marg believed in non violence that they were not behind any act of suspected sabotage or threatening letters addressed to VIPs and that they had no connection with the UPRF. The Prime Minister rejected the claim that Anand Marg was not behind the threatening letters and that UPRF had no connection with the Anand Marg. The Prime Minister advised that Marg leaders should condemn violent activities and the writing of threatening letters and prove beyond doubt their bonafides about their following the path of non violence.

Transfer of Director, BARC as Scientific Adviser

6612. SHRI D D DESAI

SHRI VASANT SATHE

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

SHRI G M BANATWALLA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Dr R Ramanna, Director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Bombay has been transferred as Scientific Adviser to the Government or in any other such capacity

(b) if so the reasons for the transfer and

(c) whether Government are aware that this action has created certain apprehensions in the minds of the staff of the BARC as reported in the newspapers on March 18, 19 and 20?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) The post of Scientific Adviser Ministry of Defence was held as an additional charge by Prof. M G K. Menon Secretary Department of Electronics and Chairman Electronics Commission. Having regard to the workload and res-

pensibilities of the post it was felt that a full time scientist was necessary. Government have had Dr Ramanna in view among others and eventually the choice was made in his favour having regard to the needs of the post and Dr Ramanna's own qualifications.

(c) If there were any apprehensions they are completely unfounded.

Selling of Imported Machines by M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

6613. SHRI D D AMAT Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Hyderabad have sold Imported TV Deflection Components and equipments machines

(b) if so to whom these machines have been sold and in what amount

(c) whether it is a fact that for the purchase of the above mentioned Imported Machines and Equipments some other Firms were corresponding with the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Hyderabad

(d) if so why negative reply was sent on 24th June 1977 by M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Hyderabad to the firm that they are not interested to dispose of the imported TV Deflection Components and Equipments machines and why tenders were not called for the disposal of these machines and

(e) whether it is a fact that negotiations were made for the disposal of these machines with the only interested firm and the particular firm was favoured as no tenders etc were called and machines were disposed of to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Hyderabad (HAL) have not sold any Imported Components of TV Deflection Units. They have, however sold/

hired out some imported material, indigenous material and capital equipment used for manufacture of Deflection Components.

(b) The machines were not sold but hired out to M/s. Suchitra Electronics(P) Limited, a Joint Sector Undertaking of Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, Hyderabad at Rs. 72,000/- per annum.

(c) A total of 6 Firms were corresponding with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

(d) A negative reply was sent to another Firm which had approached HAL after the latter had decided to sell materials and equipment/hire out machines to the Firm referred to in (b) above.

(e) In view of the (c) and (d) above it would not be correct to say that negotiations were held with the only interested firm and the particular Firm was favoured. The deal was finalised with the firm offering the best terms.

माण्डला में उद्योगों की स्थापना

6614. श्री श्याम लाल धुवे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े आदिवासी क्षेत्र, माण्डला में खनिजों के अलावा वनसम्पदा भी उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कच्चे माल पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु की जा रही कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मधुती) :—(क) जी, हाँ। माण्डला के तकनीकी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण से जिले में सालवृक्षों आमला, लाख और खर(गम)वृक्षों, मुलायम लकड़ी तथा बांस की वन सम्पदा का पता चला है।

(ख) ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाएँ माण्डल

में वन सम्पदाओं सहित स्थानीय संसाधनों के आधार पर जिले में लघु उद्योगों का गहन विकास करने के लिए पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ अर्थात् वर्ष 1974-75 से ही चलाई जा रही है इस योजना के अधीन भावी उद्यमियों को उत्पादन की सही दिशा का चयन करने, प्रायोगिकी और श्रृणों आदि की प्राप्ति की दिशा में मार्गदर्शन एवं सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

Visit of Defence Team abroad for the assessment of Deep Penetration strike Aircraft

6615. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the defence team of experts left India in the month of February, 1978 to make advance assessment of deep penetration strike aircraft, if so, the countries which the expert team has visited and have since come back;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by them, if so, the details of the same;

(c) whether Government have taken final decision after the expert report; and

(d) the total expenditure involved in purchasing aircrafts and the total number?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). The report submitted by the Team which had gone to France, Sweden and U.K. to negotiate the purchase and production of a new type of Aircraft to replace the ageing fleet of Canberias and Hunters is presently under consideration of the Government. No final decision has been taken as yet as between the three competing Aircraft. It will be appreciated that at this stage, it will not be possible to indicate any details.

Contract with M/s. Binny and Co for Mechanite Casting for Haldia Dock

6616 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract had been entered into with M/s Binny and Co for mechanite casting for Haldia Dock, and

(b) if so the reasons for termination of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The contractor who had entered into a sub contract for supply of mechanite castings with M/s Binny Engineering Company, terminated the same as a result of controversies with the sub-contractor in respect of inspection testing and specifications of the castings

The case is now under investigation by CBI

Clash in BHEL, Haridwar

6617 SHRI RAM SEWAK
HAZARI

SHRI CHITTA BASU

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there was an encounter between the workers of Bharat Heavy Electricals, Haridwar and CISF personnel on 23rd March 1978,

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the loss of life and property suffered as a result thereof, and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct any inquiry into this matter and the measures taken to ensure that such incidents do not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In connection with the production of identity card there ensued an altercation between a worker and the personnel of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) on duty. The workman concerned alleged that he was man handled by an Assistant Sub-Inspector of CISF and this was the main cause for the riotous situation and fight between the workers and the CISF personnel. The CISF personnel have stated that they resorted to lathi charge and firing in self defence. The actual causes are being investigated by the Uttar Pradesh Police. In the incident 23 workers received injuries, including 8 who suffered gun shot wounds. 110 CISF personnel were injured, including two Assistant Commandants who received serious injuries. One Assistant Sub-Inspector, CISF who was admitted to the Haridwar Hospital succumbed to his injuries. The loss of property has been assessed at about Rs 50,000/-.

(c) The whole incident is being inquired into by UP Police on the basis of complaints filed by both sides. Precautionary measures to ensure avoidance of such incidents have already been taken by (i) improving the communication between workmen and management and (ii) by making a provision for a mobile armed reserve with flying squad for which the U.P. Govt have been approached for assistance.

Per Capita Income

6618 SHRI B C KAMBLE Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) per capita income as on the end of each of the Five Year Plans of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, socially and educationally backward classes, the weaker sections mentioned in Article, 46 of the Constitution of India,

(b) reasons for such a low rate of per capita income of these people, and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to increase the per capita income of these people to bring to the level of average Indian?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Per capita incomes have not been estimated on the basis of social groups.

(c) The draft Sixth Five Year Plan makes very substantial provision for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Tribes and other backward and weaker sections and the schemes when implemented, will it is hoped, make a significant improvement in their per capita income and general well-being. The integrated rural development programme included in the plan will further improve their situation.

Report of Baweja Commission on Lathi-charge in Tihar Jail

6619. **SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the incident of lathi charge in Central Jail, Tihar, on the 2nd October, 1975 (Gandhi Jayanti) had submitted its report;

(b) if so, its findings and conclusions;

(c) whether the report will be laid on the Table; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The findings and the conclusions of the Commission are indicated in the report, copies of which are being placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The question does not arise.

Shortage of Cement in Rajasthan

6620. **SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of cement in Rajasthan at present and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cement quota supplied to the State has been reduced considerably and if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that farmers are not getting cement required for completion of their wells etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The total despatches of Cement during 1977-78 was 6.40 lakh tonnes (Provisional) against 6.49 lakh tonnes during 1976-77. Allocations in the past were being made slightly in excess of the anticipated availability due to non-lifting of cement by some of the allottees. In view of the spurt in demand and improved lifting of quantities allotted, allocations are now being restricted to firm estimates of availability of production. The shortage in the State is part of the overall shortage of cement in the country. As regard supply of cement to farmers in the State, the State Government has indicated that while efforts are made to meet the demand for completion of wells, it has not been possible to meet the full demand due to inadequate availability.

Meeting of the National Development Council

6621. **SHRI S. S. LAL:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Development Council at its sitting held on 18th and 19th March, 1978 was not able to take any decision about Centre-State fiscal relations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what kind of steps Government propose to take in this regard,

(c) whether it is also a fact that 11 Chief Ministers of various States have decided to set up a parallel Committee for the purpose, and

(d) if so, the details of the stand taken by Government to avoid any confrontation between the Centre and State Governments?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) The main purpose of the meeting of the National Development Council convened on March 18 and 19 1978 was to consider the draft Plan for the five years 1978-83. The question of Centre-State fiscal relations was also raised. Considering all relevant factors the NDC felt that the existing fiscal arrangements need to be further discussed having regard to the Constitutional provisions. A Committee of the National Development Council was agreed to be set up for this purpose. The Committee would inter-alia review the Gadgil formula of Central assistance and the scope of Centrally sponsored schemes in the Plan.

(c) According to the earlier press reports some Chief Ministers proposed to hold a conference at Chandigarh to discuss Centre State fiscal relations. A recent press report indicates that the proposal seems to have been dropped.

(d) There is no question of any confrontation between the Central and State Governments as both have the common objective of maximising resources for development and deploying these effectively to promote balanced growth along desired lines.

निरन्तर शिक्षा के लिए सार्वजनिक उद्यम केन्द्र (पब्लिक एटरप्राइज सेंटर)

6622. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने निरन्तर शिक्षा के लिए सार्वजनिक उद्यम केन्द्र (पब्लिक एटर-

प्राइज सेंटर) नामक एक मस्थान खोला है, यदि हा, तो उस पर वाणिज्य अनुमानित खर्च कितना होगा तथा इन खर्च को खीन का मंत्रालय वहन करेगा, और

(ख) उस केन्द्र तथा राष्ट्रीय श्रम मस्थान के तुल्यता में क्या अन्तर है, यदि कोई अन्तर नहीं है, तो यह केन्द्र क्या खोला गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्रीमती) (क) निरन्तर शिक्षा के लिए सरकारी उद्यम केन्द्र (पब्लिक एटरप्राइज सेंटर) की स्थापना केन्द्रीय सरकार के सरकारी उद्यमों के मण्डल मददों के रूप में की गई है। वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए केन्द्र का अनुमानित वाणिज्य व्यय 28 लाख रुपए है जो सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा।

(ख) सरकारी उद्यम केन्द्र का मुख्य कार्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तकनीक का विस्तार करना, ट्रेड यूनियन तथा अन्य भागीदारों के सम्बद्ध उद्देश्य का प्राप्त करने में सरकारी उद्यमों की सहायता करना और ग्राम विकास में सरकारी उद्यमों की भूमिका का विस्तार करना है। राष्ट्रीय श्रम मस्थान का मुख्य उद्देश्य आवश्यक तकनीकी ज्ञान तथा कारीगरी का केन्द्रीय व राज्य स्तर पर थमिक सम्बन्धों का सञ्चालन करने वालों को शामिल करना। यह मस्थान शिक्षा व प्रशिक्षण अनुसन्धान परामर्श व प्रकाशन से परस्पर सम्बद्ध और सहवर्द्ध कार्यों का भी करता है। इसीलिए दोनों मस्थानों का कार्य भिन्न है।

Number of Foreigners Working with M/s Larsen & Toubro in the Country

6623 SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the number of foreigners working with M/s Larsen & Toubro in this country,

(b) the average amount paid and other expenses incurred on them during the year 1978-77,

(c) whether the company can be run without foreigners, and

(d) if so, the reasons for keeping foreigners in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No foreigner is presently employed as a whole time employee or as a whole time Director by M/s. Larsen and Toubro. However, one foreigner is working as non-executive Chairman of the Company.

(b) The total amount of remuneration and other expenses incurred by the Company on the foreigner mentioned in part (a) during the year 1976-77 was Rs. 2,25,171, as disclosed in the Balance Sheet of the Company.

(c) and (d). As already stated, presently only one foreigner is with the Company as Chairman. He has been elected as a Director at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 19th August, 1977, and continues to be the non-executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company. No Government approval is required for appointment of foreigners as ordinary Directors.

Funds for National Highways in Kerala

6624. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government asked for extra funds to repair and maintain the National Highways passing through Kerala;

(b) whether Central Government has given permission for it;

(c) what is the allocation for the improvement of the National Highway system in Kerala this year; and

(d) whether the Central Government consider re-routing National Highway 47 from Ankamali to pass through Muvattu-puzha Kottayam and Trivandrum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI

CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 41 lakhs was initially allotted to the Government of Kerala for the Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways in Kerala during 1977-78. The State Government however, asked for more funds for this purpose. Taking into account the overall demands from the States and the availability of funds, a further sum of Rs. 23.70 lakhs was released to the Government of Kerala, thereby making a total allotment of Rs. 64.70 lakhs for the year 1977-78.

(c) Subject to the Vote of Parliament, a sum of Rs. 294.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the development improvement of National Highways in Kerala during the current financial year, 1978-79.

(d) The Government of Kerala submitted a proposal for realignment of National Highways 17 and 47, which really amounted to declaring the Angamali-Kottayam-Trivandrum road, which is a State Highway, as a National Highway. The Government of India are not in a position to take over any State road as a National Highway at present.

Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals
Note to Planning Commission

6625. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals has written a long note to the Planning Commission stating that mere increase in production will not ensure distributive justice; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Planning Commission thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b). The Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) has been prepared after discussions with the Central Ministries and the Cabinet. Planning Commission have also discussed the Plan and its strategies with various Ministers of the

Government of India, including the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals

The Planning Commission have finalised the Draft Five Year Plan keeping these discussions in mind. The Commission's recommendations on distributive policies are contained in the Chapter on "Distributive Justice" in Volume I of the Draft Plan.

Expansion of Bharat Earth Movers

6626 SHRI D B CHANDRE GOWDA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the State owned Bharat Earth Movers Limited (Bangalore) proposes to go in for large scale expansion to meet an expected heavy demand from major core sector industries and

(b) whether the company had obtained Government approval for entering into a collaboration agreement with some foreign companies also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) The Company has prepared a Corporate Plan which envisages large-scale increase in production as a long term measure. The Company will approach Government for sanction at the appropriate time.

(b) Government has approved the Company's proposal to have a collaboration agreement with Messrs KOMATSU of Japan for manufacture of D-355 Crawler Tractors.

Representation from Gujarat regarding Construction of National Highways

6627 SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether government have received any representation from the Government of Gujarat in connection with construction of national highways which is very much far behind the projected allocation,

(b) the total mileage of the national highways in Gujarat and what is the planned mileage for national highways in Gujarat, and

(c) when government are thinking of fulfilling the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) to (c) The Gujarat Government have been making proposals for new additions to the existing National Highway System from time to time but it has not been possible to accede to these requests as the available resources are not adequate even for on going works pertaining to the existing N H. Gujarat has at present 1352 Kms of N Hs. The Government of India have not set any target for new additions to the existing N H System for any State, including Gujarat, and as such, the question of fulfilling any such target does not arise.

लघु उद्योगों में साढ़ुन, चमड़े, सूती कपड़े का उत्पादन

6628 श्री शरद मादव - क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार इस धारणा पर विचार करेंगी कि लघु उद्योग का अर्थ केवल बमपूजी निवेश नहीं है बल्कि इसमें एक विशेष तकनीक भी निहित है जैसा कि जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में कहा गया है और क्या इसके अनुसार लघु उद्योग की एक नई परिभाषा दी जाएगी,

(ख) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने पर गम्भीर रूप से विचार कर रही है कि सूती कपड़ा, चमड़े के जूते और साढ़ुन लघु तकनीक से बनाए जायें जिससे बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल हो सके, और

(ग) देश में उक्त वस्तुएँ कितनी मात्रा में बन रही हैं तथा बड़े उद्योग अभी भी उनमें से कितनी बना रहे हैं,

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती खाभा सयती) : (क) औद्योगिक नीति सम्बंधी विवरण जिसमें जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में निहित बातों पर विचार भी किया गया है तथा जिते लोक सभा पटल पर रखा गया या उसके अनुसार लघु उद्योग की विद्यमान परिभाषा लघु क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित रहेगी तथा छोटे क्षेत्र के एककों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में यह स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है कि सरकार

संगठित मिलों एवं पावरलूम क्षेत्र में बुनार क्षमता में किसी प्रकार के विस्तार की अनुमति नहीं देगी । सरकार विभिन्न कार्यक्रम को लागू करेगी और उसे अन्य वस्तुओं पर भी लागू करेगी । जमड़े के जूते बनाना तथा सावुन का उत्पादन करना लघु क्षेत्र के लिए पहले ही वर्ष 1967-68 में प्रायोजित है ।

(ग) देश में इन तीन वस्तुओं का अनुमानित उत्पादन तथा जिस मात्रा तक वे बड़े उद्योगों को उत्पादित किए जाने हैं नीचे दिया गया है :—

वस्तु	वर्ष	गणना की इकाई	बड़े क्षेत्र तथा रजिस्टर्ड लघु क्षेत्र में कुल उत्पादन	बड़े उद्योग
1. वस्त्र (खादी, हथकरघा पावरलूम तथा मिल क्षेत्र)	1976-77	दस लाख मीटर सूती कपड़ा	8283	4164*
2. जूते (जमड़े के)	1977	दस लाख जोड़े	34.27	14.27
3. कनड़े धोने का सावुन	1977	मी० टन	6,52,100	2,92,100

* पावरलूम शामिल नहीं है ।

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में अध्यापकों की पदोन्नति

6629. श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ग—क I संयुक्त निदेशक
II उप निदेशक

1
5

(ख) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में ऐसे अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी है जो एच टी पद पर 20 वर्ष से भी अधिक से कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी अध्यापकों को हिन्दी संवर्ग में लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है जिन्से कि उन्हें पदोन्नति के अवसर प्राप्त हो सके ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनकी पदोन्नति के लिए कोई योजना विचारधीन है ?

वर्ग—ख	I सहायक निदेशक	25
	II सहायक निदेशक (टंकण व आशुलिपि)	19
वर्ग—ग	I हिन्दी प्राध्यापक	245
	II अनुसंधान सहायक	3
	III उच्च श्रेणी निपिक	25
	IV आशुलिपिक ग्रेड-III	8
	V ध्वर श्रेणी निपिक	53
वर्ग—घ	I दफ्तरी	2
	II चपरासी	95
	III चौकीदार	6

(ख) बयार्लास ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सहायक निदेशक के पदा पर शत प्रतिशत पदोन्नति हिन्दी प्राध्यापकों से ही की जानी है और सरकार के विचार से प्राध्यापकों की पदोन्नति के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर उपलब्ध है ।

विभागाध्यक्ष जो अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित हैं

6630 श्री गोविन्द राम मोरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में कार्यरत अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित विभागाध्यक्षा की मर्यादितता है और कार्यलयों की कुल संख्या की तुलना में उनका अनुपात क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : अपेक्षित सूचना सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे जितना जल्दी सम्भव होगा सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Public Sector intervention on Industries

6631 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal for public sector intervention on Industries where existing producers in private sector resort to unfair practices is under consideration of Government,

(b) if so, such industries in private sector where Government propose to intervene, and

(c) details of the malpractices that such private sector industries are resorting to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c) The role assigned to public sector has been clarified in para 21 of the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Industry on 23rd December, 1977. Accordingly, there will be an expanding role for the public sector in several fields. Not only will it be the producer of important and strategic goods of basic nature, but it will also be used effectively as a stabilising force for maintaining essential supplies for the consumer.

Guidelines to Paper Manufacturers

6632. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to paper manufacturers to restore the prices of paper prevailing before 31st December last, and

(b) if so, what are the guidelines in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Although there is no statutory control on the prices of paper, Government have been discouraging the industry from resorting to unilateral increase in prices without adequate justification. Government's unhappiness at the price increase effected by some mills, without consulting Government was conveyed to the paper industry at a meeting held in January, 1978. Government has stressed that the 1977 price level should be restored. At the same time, steps have been taken to increase the production of common varieties of writing and printing papers, which is expected to ease the price situation. The question of further regulatory measures, as well as the possibility of imports, would be considered after studying the reaction of the Industry.

T.V. Station at Panaji

6633. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a T.V. station at Panaji, Goa, is under consideration;

(b) if the scheme is lagging due to paucity of funds, whether the Government is aware that in their present visit to Goa the Yugoslavia team has suggested a scheme by which the programmes at the Bombay T.V. can be relayed to Goa within an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000/-; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A proposal for setting up a Relay Transmitter at Panaji has been included in the draft Rolling Plan (1979-83). Its implementation however, will depend on availability of financial resources and priorities accorded by the Planning Commission.

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(b) Government is not aware of any such suggestion.

(c) Does not arise.

विद्युत उत्पादन के उपकरणों का निर्माण

6634. श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में घटिया किस्म के विद्युत् उत्पादन के उपकरणों के निर्माण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आभा भयती) : देश में निर्मित विद्युत् जनित्रण उपकरणों की किस्म नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करने का ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। किन्तु सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों के निर्माता ग्राहकों से निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाए रखते हैं और किस्म नियंत्रण और सुधार, जहाँ आवश्यक हो, का सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारियों के प्रति आमतौर पर सचेत रहते हैं। भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० ने वायलरो के सबसे बड़े उत्पादक और टर्बाइनों और जनरेटरों के एकमात्र उत्पादक के रूप में एक प्रसिद्ध विदेशी निर्माता के सहयोग से अधिक नये और उन्नत किस्म के वायलरो का उत्पादन पहले ही शुरू कर दिया है। इनसे 200 से 1000 मे० वा० तक के क्षमिय टर्बी सेटों के लिए एक दूसरी प्रसिद्ध कम्पनी के साथ भी सहयोग किया है और इन सेटों का कार्य बढ़िया होगा और इनमें बवालिटी मीटरमीटर होंगे। कार्यशाखा स्तर पर, विज्ञेता वस्तुओं, पीकिंग, अविष्टापन और वायू करने के लिए अपेक्षित अन्य सभी आवश्यक अभ्युपाय किये जा रहे हैं। गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के एकल भी विदेशी तकनीकी सहायता, जहाँ आवश्यक हो, प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

Five Year Scheme for Tribal Development

6635 SHRI PIUS TIRKEY
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to prepare a five year scheme for Tribal Development,

(b) if so, the main points and details of the proposed scheme, and

(c) when the same is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) The Proposals for tribal development are included in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library. Details are given in Chapter 9 of Vol. I, and Chapters 1 and 10 of Vol. III of that document. The Plan has commenced with effect from the current financial year.

Slowing down of industrialisation

6636 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry President has suggested to Government that the mistaken approach of putting industries before power development had slowed down industrialisation,

(b) if so whether he has also suggested a labour truce till a comprehensive labour bill becomes law,

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted his suggestions, and

(d) if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI). (a) and (b) No suggestions on the above lines have been received by Government from the President, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Compensation for the land acquired by Central Coalfields Ltd. in Madhya Pradesh

6637. SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the compensation for the land acquired by Central Coalfields Ltd for setting up Jayant Collieries in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh has not paid to the land owners,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to pay the same to the concerned parties?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) to (c) Out of the total compensation of Rs 16.36 lakhs payable a sum of Rs 14.72 lakhs has already been paid to the parties. Payment of the balance amount of Rs 1.64 lakhs is awaiting clearance of title of the tenants by the State Government Authorities.

प्रापात स्थिति के दौरान सेवा से हटाए गए राजभाषा विभाग के कर्मचारी

6638. श्री कल्याण सिंह यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री 30 नवम्बर, 1977 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1951 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जाति से सम्बन्धित अधिकारी को दस बीघा सेवा में बहाल कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसको क्या सेवा में बहाल किया जायेगा ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) तथा (ख) इनका

मामला भी अन्य इसी प्रकार के मामलों के साथ विचाराधीन है और इसलिए इस विषय में अभी कुछ कहना आकालिक होगा।

आपात स्थिति के दौरान जिन कर्मचारियों की सेवायें समाप्त कर दी गई थीं, उनको स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी मानकर पेंशन दिया जाना

6639. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह वक्ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब जैसे कुछ राज्यों में आपातस्थिति के दौरान नजरबन्द किये गये व्यक्तियों को स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी मान कर उन्हें पेंशन देने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा राज्यवार कितनी पेंशन दी जायेगी;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ऐसी पेंशन देने का है जिनकी सेवाओं को आपातस्थिति के दौरान गलत आदेशों को न मानने के कारण समाप्त कर दिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन दो श्रेणियों के नागरिकों के प्रति भिन्न रवैया अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) तथा (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार केवल पंजाब सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों को निम्नलिखित दरो पर पेंशन देने का निर्णय किया है जो आन्तरिक आपातस्थिति के दौरान कारावास/नजरबन्दी में रहे :—

(1) जो व्यक्ति कारावास/नजरबन्दी में रहे अथवा तीन महीने की अवधि के लिए जेल में रहे उनको 25/- रुपए मासिक।

(2) जो व्यक्ति तीन महीने से 6 महीने की अवधि के बीच कारावास/नजरबन्दी में रहे उनको 50/- रुपए मासिक।

(3) जो व्यक्ति 6 महीने से अधिक की अवधि के लिए कारावास/नजरबन्दी में रहे उनको 100/- रुपए मासिक।

(ग) जो नहीं, श्रीमान्। आपातस्थिति दौरान आदेशों का अनुपालन न करने के कारण केन्द्र सरकार के किसी कर्मचारी की सेवा समाप्त करने का कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Complaint by Hindustan Computers Ltd.

6640. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a complaint from Hindustan Computers Limited, a U.P. Government Joint Undertaking, on the licence given by the Union Government to a large industrial house to import computer peripherals; and

(b) if so, the details of the complaint made by the said company and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaint is to the effect that the issue of such import, licences, which are also reported to cover key-boards or parts thereof, amounts to that large industrial house receiving special treatment amongst electronic calculators manufacturers, and particularly over and above small scale industries. The matter is being looked into in the light of both import policy, other industrial licences, products covered by such licences and the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास

6641 श्री गणामन मिहः क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ग्रामीण औद्योगीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ जिले चुने गये हैं जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के 13 जिले सम्मिलित हैं और इन ठेकरह जिला में केवल तीन पिछड़े जिले हैं जबकि राज्य में पिछड़े जिला की संख्या 39 है,

(ख) यदि हा तो उक्त जिले किन किन राज्यों से चुने गये हैं

(ग) उक्त चयन के लिये क्या मापदंड प्रयुक्त गया, और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी 39 पिछड़े जिला को सम्मिलित न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्रभा मयती) (क) ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम की केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना देना के 112 जिला में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के 13 जिले भी शामिल हैं। इन 13 जिला में से 11 पिछड़े जिले हैं।

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दस व सभी 22 राज्या को ले लिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) ग्रामीण औद्योगिक कार्यक्रम के अग्रे 1962-63 में चुनाव करने के लिये निर्माताओं को समीक्षाई गई थी —

(1) जहाँ कृषि सम्बन्धी स्थिति अनुकूल है और उल्लेखनीय कृषि परक प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और इसके साथ ही जहाँ जनसंख्या का भारी दबाव है।

(2) जहाँ पर कृषि प्रमुख रूप से बिना सिंचाई की स्थितियों में की जाती है

और जहाँ पर अनिश्चित रोजगार की पर्याप्त आवश्यकता है।

(3) जहाँ अनुकूल प्राकृतिक स्थितियों और विभिन्न मसौदाओं के विराम के अभाव में बढ़ते अधिक बेकारी है।

(4) जनजातीय और अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्र।

(5) वे क्षेत्र जिनमें बड़ी औद्योगिक परियोजनाएँ स्थापित की गई हैं अथवा स्थापित की जा रही हैं ताकि समन्वित औद्योगिक ग्रामीण विकास किया जा सके तथा जिनमें औद्योगिक परियोजना क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कृषि और छोटे उद्योगों को साथ-साथ विकसित किया जा रहा है, और

(6) ग्रामीण विश्वविद्यालयों और सम्प्रदायों के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र।

पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में, ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि विभिन्न राज्यों के औद्योगिक दृष्टि में पिछड़े जिला में से जिला का चयन किया जाना चाहिए।

शुरू में ग्रामीण औद्योगिक कार्यक्रम के लिये केवल 45 परियोजनाएँ हाथ में ली गई थी और इन्हें विभिन्न राज्यों को आवंटित कर दिया गया था। चार और परियोजनाएँ और बढ़ाई गई थी जिन्हें भिलाई, रांची, दुर्गापुर आदि औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के इन्डस्ट्रियल स्थापित किया जाना था। पाच और परियोजनाएँ हाथ में ली गई थी एक मदनमिती हरियाणा राज्य के लिए दो और चार अन्य आवश्यकताओं के अन्य ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएँ थीं। 1970 में पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 50 और परियोजनाएँ हाथ में लेने का निर्णय किया गया था जिसका देन के औद्योगिक दृष्टि में पिछड़े जिलों से चयन किया जाना था। किन्तु पाचवी योजना-वधि में परियोजनाओं की संख्या बढ़ाकर

57 कर दी गई थी और देश की कुल परि-
योजनाओं की संख्या 112 हो गई थी।

Promotion of Senior Assistance

6642. SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that senior Assistants who fulfil certain conditions are allowed one additional increment on the basis of their Confidential Reports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Assistants are allowed to cross Efficiency Bar and are also promoted to officiate as Section Officers on the basis of "Good" Reports but they are not eligible for the additional increment on "Good" Reports; and

(c) if so, whether Government will allow additional increment on the basis of "Good" reports; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Crossing of the Efficiency Bar is allowed by the Competent authority on an overall assessment of the Reports. Promotion to Section Officers' Grade are made on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

Application for licence for manufacture of air-break equipment by Westinghouse Saxby Farmer Ltd.

6643. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Westinghouse Saxby Farmer Ltd., a public sector undertaking applied for licence for manufacture of air-break equipment for railway rolling stock;

(b) if so, whether Government have imposed pre-condition of export obligations;

(c) whether the company has represented for issue of a formal licence without any pre-condition; and

(d) if so, decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under further consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Compulsory retirement of Employees

6644. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government officers compulsorily retired during the last 10 months as a penalty, and the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of officers who were given 3 months notice of retirement under the Rules and prematurely retired; and

(c) whether Government give an opportunity to officers before giving notice of premature retirement regarding the grounds on which they have been marked out for such retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available. It will be collected and placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) Un-like compulsory retirement, premature retirement is not a penalty and is only an administrative action. As such, the question of giving opportunity of defence to an employee who is to be prematurely retired does not arise.

देश में भारी उद्योग

6645. श्री छविराम अग्रवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में भारी उद्योगों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है तथा वे कहाँ-कहाँ

स्थित है और कितने पंजीकृत संपन्न चालू हैं तथा कितने संपन्न बन्द हैं और उनके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) देश में भारी उद्योगों में सरकारों द्वारा दत्त रूप में तथा अन्य संस्थाओं द्वारा निगमों की कुल कितनी पूंजी लगी है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आम्ना मयती) (क) तथा (ख) जनकारी इन्टरव्यू की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Policy of Extension in Service

6646 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is Government's policy not to allow extensions in service to retiring Government employees after their superannuation, especially in administrative jobs, requiring no special/technical knowledge or expertise with a view to avoiding stagnation and demoralisation amongst juniors, and

(b) if so whether any contravention of this policy several extensions are still granted and if so the details of the cases in which extensions or re-appointments were granted after the superannuation of the employees in Central Government offices including independent offices during the years 1977 and 1978 so far and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) Yes, Sir Extension of service is given very rarely and only in exceptional circumstances where public interest is clearly established

(b) No case in which extension was granted except in public interest has come to notice

Extensions of Guru Nanak Dev Plants at Bhatinda

6647 DR BALDEV PRAKASH Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received requests from Punjab State Electricity Board to grant sanction for the extension of Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant at Bhatinda,

(b) whether Government have received the project report for the extension by adding fifth and sixth units to the plant,

(c) whether the project has been found to be technically feasible, and

(d) whether clearance has been given by the Central Electricity Authority to the extension, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b). Yes Sir

(c) and (d) The scheme for extension of Guru Nank Dev Thermal Power Plant at Bhatinda is being techno-economically examined in the Central Electricity Authority

Radio Station at Pauri Garhwal

6648 SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that sanction was given to set up a radio station at Pauri Garhwal, and

(b) if so the reasons for not starting the work so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) The approved scheme for the extension of broadcast coverage to the Kumaon-Garhwal region in Uttar Pradesh envisages the setting up of a high power mediumwave transmitter at Najibabad and studio centre at Najibabad Pauri-Garhwal and Al mora together with staff quarters at each of the three studio centres There is thus a scheme for setting up of only a studio centre and not a full fledged station at Pauri.

(b) The construction of studios at Pauri was deferred on account of paucity of financial resources during the last four years. However, it is now proposed to take up the construction work in the current financial year.

सिक्किम में कृषि तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम के विकास के लिए धनराशि के लिए अनुरोध

4649. श्री हुकम जग्द कछवाय : क्या योजना मंत्री सिक्किम में कृषि विकास पर किये गये व्यय के बारे में 6 मार्च, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1740 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिक्किम के लिये पंचवर्षीय योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या कृषि विकास, भूमि सुधार, अधिक उत्पादन के लिए बीजों के वितरण, खाद्यान्न तथा उर्वरक, सहकारिता, सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए सिक्किम सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना भेजी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्र से राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि मांगी गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) सिक्किम की अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना को इस वर्ष के अंत तक अंतिम रूप दिये जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Allotment of funds to States for Agriculture and Irrigation

6650. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the plan allotment to States and Union Territories for the year 1978-79 for Agriculture and Irrigation;

(b) what are the specific heads under which the above allotment has to be spent; and

(c) what was the request made to the Centre by each State for the above heads?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Statement giving the head-wise outlays proposed by the State Governments and Union Territories and outlay agreed to by the Planning Commission for Agriculture and Irrigation Development for the year 1978-79 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2084/78].

Coal Companies involved in Keshavananda Bharati Case

6651. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any coal companies were involved in the Fundamental Rights case of 1973 known as the Keshavananda Bharati Case and if so, full facts thereof;

(b) whether the said companies have been furnished with the audited accounts for the specified period of the Government management;

(c) if so, whether the remarks of the statutory auditors on the said accounts have been obtained or received and if so, broad details thereof; and

(d) if not, when are the said accounts expected?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The writ petitions of two Coal Companies viz. Sethia Mining and Manufacturing Corporation Ltd., and The Oriental Coal Company Ltd., were heard alongwith that of Keshavananda Bharati in the Supreme Court. The Coal Companies had inter-alia challenged the constitutional validity of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act and of the Constitution Twenty fourth Amendment Act.

(b) Yes Sir, except for one mine of each company

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House later

(d) The audit of the remaining two mines is in progress and will be completed shortly

Accounts of Companies

6652 PROF F G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an assurance was given by the Government in the Houses of Parliament that any delays in publishing regular accounts as required under the Companies Act on the part of the coal mining companies would be excused and/ or condoned, and

(b) if so, details thereof and reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b) The information will be laid on the Table of the House

उत्तर प्रदेश के रिहन्द बाघ से जलप्लावित गांव

6663 श्री सुखेंद्र सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के रिहन्द बाघ के कारण मध्य प्रदेश के सोधी जिले के कितने गांव जलप्लावित हुए,

(ख) उन गांवों के लोगों का पुनर्वास करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई, और

(ग) उनको मुआवजे की वित्तीय राशि दी गई ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) 39 ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1766 विस्थापित परिवारों को 3 एकर से 15 एकर भूमि दी गई है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 41,26,115 रुपये की राशि भूमि के मुआवजे के रूप में दी गई है ।

आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों की नियुक्ति

6454 श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में ठेके के आधार पर कार्य करने वाले कलाकार उसी ठेका पद्धति के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहे हैं जो भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान लागू की गई थी, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उमम कोई परिवर्तन करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अदवाणी) (क) जी, नहीं । स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के ठेके की पद्धति में तब से बहुत से परिवर्तन किये जा चुके हैं । स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की सेवा शर्तें अब पेंशन के सिवाय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों के समान बराबर हैं । पेंशन के बदले में उन्हें अग्रदायी भविष्य निर्वाह निधि के लाभ मिलते हैं । इसके अलावा, सेक्युरिटी, जो नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देय है, अतिरिक्त शर्तों के अन्तर्गत उनको भी देय है ।

(ख) वगीज समिति की सिफारिशों पर निर्णय लिये जाने के बाद इस मामले का पुनरीक्षण किये जाने की उम्मीद है ।

Amalgamation of Sick Units with Sound ones

6655 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 6313 on the 5th August, 1977 and state:

(a) whether amalgamation of sick units with sound ones has taken place in terms of new Sec. 72A added to Income Tax Act, 1951 by Finance (No. 2) Bill of 1977;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if there is no progress, whether reasons have been ascertained; and

(d) the further measures Government want to take to achieve the objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 provides that the Central Government shall declare, on the recommendation of the 'Specified Authority' that the amalgamation of a company owning an industrial undertaking with another company, satisfies certain conditions in this behalf and that on such declaration, the amalgamated company would be eligible for the tax concessions specified therein. The Specified Authority for the purpose of Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 was constituted in October, 1977, with Secretary, Department of Industrial Development as Chairman and Secretary, Department of Company Affairs, Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs and Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes as Members. The guidelines on the conditions to be fulfilled in regard to eligibility for tax concession were published in February, 1978. Five applications under Section 72A of the Income Tax Act have been received so far. Government will take such steps as they deem appropriate in the public interest.

Assistance to State Governments for Handloom Development Scheme

6656. SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that in release of assistance to the State Governments

for the handloom development schemes the Central Government are mostly insisting on matching contributions from the State Governments, if so, details thereof;

(b) is it also true that State Governments have requested that matching contributions may not be insisted upon; and

(c) if so, what action have been taken by the Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Central Government assist the State Governments by providing funds in respect of a number of handloom development schemes without insisting upon matching contribution. Only in respect of the schemes of share capital assistance to handloom weavers co-operative societies at the primary level and at the apex marketing level, there is the provision of State Governments' matching contribution.

(b) and (c). The State Government representatives had discussed with us in our meetings the issue of relaxation of the condition of matching contribution. So far no concrete proposal has been received in this regard. However, the Central Government is of the view that in the development of a decentralised sector like handloom industry the State Government would also make equal efforts so that additional resources will be made available for these two Schemes.

Central Aid to Madhya Pradesh Government

6657. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has urged for more Central aid to deal with special problems of the States; and

(b) if so, the details furnished by the State Government and Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) The Madhya Pradesh Government had asked for an allocation of Central assistance for it for special problems under the Gadgil Formula and suggested that if necessary, the total assistance earlier earmarked for allocation for special problems of the States under the Gadgil formula may be increased for this purpose. It was explained to the State Government that on the principles adopted for the distribution of the assistance earmarked for special problem under the Gadgil formula the State Government was not eligible for any allocation out of such assistance. The State is, however, receiving substantial assistance for tribal development and the development of drought prone areas from the special provision made for these purposes outside the Gadgil Formula. The Gadgil formula along with the scope of the centrally sponsored schemes is to be examined by a committee to be formed by the National Development Council.

Export Cargo

6658 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1218 on 1st March 1978 regarding export cargo handled at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and state

(a) the reasons for the decrease in export cargo handled at ports of Bombay since end of Third Five Year

Plan and Calcutta since and of First Five Year Plan,

(b) what is the total weight of outgoing general export cargo that was exported from all major Indian ports during 1977 and what was the corresponding figure in the last year of the First and the Third Five Year Plan,

(c) why has general export cargo at Calcutta declined since end of Third Plan, and

(d) what is the accepted definition of the term 'general export cargo' and what kind of items are included in this type of cargo and whether tea, jute, cotton, hides and skins etc are also included therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) The decrease in export cargo (which includes coastal movement) handled at Bombay Port since the end of Third Plan was due to substantial fall in coastal exports of POL products possibly because refineries at Madras and Cochin have since been set up.

The decrease in traffic in export cargo at Calcutta since the end of First Plan has been mainly due to fall in export of coal (both coastal & foreign) iron ore (diversion from Calcutta to other major Ports) jute and Jute products (due to fall in demand in international market).

(b) Weight of general export cargo handled by the Indian major ports.

(In Tonnes)

Port	1977	Last year of the First Five Year Plan (1955-56)	Last year of the Third Five Year Plan (1965-66)
1	2	3	4
Bombay	31,81,000	14,02,000	15,08,000
Calcutta	17,85,000	18,01,000	20,50,000

1	2	3	4
Madras	6,38,575	2,96,832	3,04,428
Cochin	4,37,000	3,94,000	4,59,000
Visakhapatnam.	4,07,000	1,30,000	1,75,000
Mormugao	1,48,000	19,000	42,000.
Kandla	75,545	15,200	47,270.
Paradip	6,77,000	Nil	Nil
		(Port was opened to traffic in November, 1966)	
New Mangalore	98,324	Nil (Port commissioned in 1974)	Nil
New Tuticorin	2,47,251	Nil (Port commissioned in 1974)	Nil
TOTAL	76,94,695	40,58,032	45,85,698

(c) The fall in General Cargo traffic from the end of Third Five Year Plan at Calcutta Port is mainly due to fall in export of jute goods.

(d) There is no established definition of general cargo: whether cargo is so classified or not largely depends on the physical form or package rather than on the kind of commodity. By and large, the general cargo in exports includes all cargo except wet bulk and dry bulk cargo. As such it includes tea, jute, cotton, hides and skins, etc.

होप टैक्सटाइल मिल, इन्दौर के मालिकों और अंशधारियों द्वारा कर का भुगतान

6659. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री होप टैक्सटाइल मिल, इन्दौर के मालिकों और अंशधारियों द्वारा कर के भुगतान के बारे में 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न सं० 5020 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या होप टैक्सटाइल मिल, इन्दौर के मालिकों ने उन्हें निर्धारित मूल्यों पर

प्राप्त हुई ऊंची दरों पर अन्य मिलों को बेच दी हैं और यदि हाँ, तो होप टैक्सटाइल मिल की स्थापना के अब तक प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान सरकार ने अपनी अधिकृत एजेंसी के माध्यम से इसे कितनी रुई सप्लाई की; और]

(ख) क्या मिल में निमित्त नियंत्रित कपड़े की लम्बाई और चौड़ाई उस पर छपी हुई लम्बाई व चौड़ाई के अनुरूप नहीं होती है और क्या प्रत्येक धान में आधा अथवा एक मीटर कपड़ा कम निकलता है और कपड़े की हजारों गांठों तथा लाखों धान बाजार में बेचे जा चुके हैं और क्या सरकार को इस बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है? []

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आमा भयती) : (क) और (ख) : आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर शीघ्र ही रख दी जायेगी।

News item Captioned 'Small Scale Units Exports Increase'

6660 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what is the basis of a report entitled 'Small Scale Units exports increase' on page 10 of Times of India dated 20-3-78,

(b) what method of collection of statistics has been used to compute the figures and how many small scale industry units accounted for 17.07 per cent of total exports in 1976-77 in the country,

(c) what are the number of item-wise exports of the small sector during last five years and the number of small units exporting these items in each year,

(d) what was the estimated share of small scale units in total exports at the end of the first and the third five year plans respectively, and

(e) how many small scale units were exporting their products at the end of the third and the first five year plans respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The report is based on the annual review export performance of small scale industries for 1976-77 as carried out by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries)

(b) The review is based on the information supplied by Export Promotion Councils regarding total exports and exports made by small scale units of products handled by these councils. The exact number of small scale units accounting for 17.07 per cent of total exports in 1976-77 from the country is not available

(c) A statement showing the products wise total exports and the exports from the small-scale sector during the last three years (1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77) is placed on the table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2085/78]. The number of

small units exporting these items in each year is not available. The corresponding data in the preceding two years on comparable basis is also not available

(d) and (e) Information on these points is not available

Unauthorised Repatriation of Profits by Foreign Companies

6661 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to his knowledge that some foreign companies are increasing their unauthorised capacity and are busy in repatriating extra profits regularly, and

(b) if so, the number and names of such companies the unauthorised capacity and extra amounts repatriated during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Government is aware of the problem of unauthorised excess production of licensed undertakings including foreign companies and is considering ways and means of curbing it. Curbing unauthorised excess production would automatically prevent generation of additional profits through unauthorised excess production

(b) No estimates have been worked out by the Ministry of Industry of the amount of excess profits made through unauthorised production by foreign companies and which have been repatriated during the last one year

Fall in Production of Cloth, Yarn and Per Capita Consumption of Cloth

6662 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of all varieties of cloth fell by 25 per cent, and the production of the yarn by 35 per cent in 1977, and the per capita consumption of cloth dropped from 16.85 metres to

13.73 metres during the last twelve years; and

(b) if so, how do Government explain the situation and the measures to correct it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITY): (a) Production of cotton yarn including blended yarn during 1977 was 1076 million kilogram as against 1082 million Kgs. during 1976 showing a variation of 0.51 per cent. Production of cotton cloth including blended cloth during 1977 was 4147.0 million metres as against 4216.1 million metres in 1976 showing a variation of 1.64 per cent. The per capita consumption of cloth including blended and art-silk fabrics dropped from 16.85 metres in 1964 to 13.73 metres in 1976.

(b) This trend is mainly arising out of stagnant effective demand for textiles due to recessionary conditions. Increased durability on account of increased use of durable non-cotton fibres as well as changes in Sartorial patterns have also contributed to the decline in per capita consumption. Per capita consumption can to some extent be increased by improved purchasing power of the consumer. Efforts to augment supply of textile, will be made as part of our programmes for the 6th Plan.

पोरबन्दर के निकट राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 8 बी पर पुल का निर्माण

6663. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या नीवहून और परिवहून मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 8 बी पर पोरबन्दर शहर के निकट करली पुल को साउथ साइड पर नया पुल बनाने और साउथ साइड की ओर करली पुल को चौड़ा करने के लिए जालाराम

कालोनी, पोरबन्दर तथा पोरबन्दर जैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्री, पोरबन्दर ने भारत सरकार को अभ्यावेदन भेजे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये अभ्यावेदन केन्द्रीय सरकार को कब-कब भेजे गये और इसमें क्या-क्या मांगें दी गयी हैं तथा उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है और प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही कब की जायेगी;

(ग) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने भी ऐसी ही सिफारिशें केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी थीं और यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार को उपरोक्त सिफारिशों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक मंजूरी दे दी है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तथा किस रूप में और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त मंजूरी कब तक दी जायेगी ?

नीवहून और परिवहून मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) से (घ). नवम्बर 1977 प्रस्तावित नये केरली पुल के लिए स्वीकृत उत्तरी भाग को मीजुदा पुल के दक्षिण की ओर ले जाने के लिये जालाराम कालोनी, पोरबन्दर के जमीनमालिकों से कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे, परन्तु पोरबन्दर चेम्बरऑफ कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्री से ऐसा कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। केवल 17 नवम्बर, 1977 का एक स्मरणपत्र उनसे 30 नवम्बर, 1977 को प्राप्त हुआ था। जालाराम कालोनी के प्लाट होल्डरों से प्राप्त ये अभ्यावेदन गुजरात राज्य की सरकार को टिप्पणियों। सिफारिशों के लिए भेज दिये गये हैं, जिनकी अभी प्रतीक्षा है। राज्य सरकार से अंतिम सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने के बाद आगे की कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

गुजरात की जेलों में मरने वाले मीसा-बर्लियों के परिवारों को सहायता

6664. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपात स्थिति के दौरान मीसा अथवा डी०आई०आर० के अधीन नजरबन्द किये गये चार व्यक्तियों की जेल में अथवा पैरोल के दौरान मृत्यु हो गई थी और यदि हा, तो वे किस किस गांव और जिले के थे,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन चार व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को कोई वित्तीय अथवा कोई अन्य सहायता दी है और यदि हा, तो कब, कितनी और किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें कब, कैसे और क्या सहायता दी जायगी,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जूनागढ़ जिले के बाटवा सिटी के एक व्यक्ति को, जिसे आपात स्थिति के दौरान मीसा के अधीन नजरबन्द किया गया था,

पैरोल के दौरान मृत्यु हो गई थी और उसकी विधवा पत्नी ने 31 जनवरी, 1978 और 23 फरवरी, 1978 को गृह मंत्रालय को अभ्यावेदन भेजे हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उन अभ्यावेदनों में उसने क्या भागें प्रस्तुत की हैं और सरकार का उसे कितनी और किस प्रकार की सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है और यह सहायता उसे कब दी जायगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) तथा (ख) गुजरात सरकार ने अब तक मीसा नजरबंदियों के सात मामलों की सूचना दी है, जो या तो जेल में या रिहाई की तारीख से तीन महीनों के भीतर मर गये थे। इन मामलों में से प्रत्येक के बारे में स्थिति सलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) तथा (घ) सम्भवतः सकेतसलग्न विवरण में सख्या 1 पर उल्लिखित मामले की ओर है। विधवा (श्रीमति विद्याबेन भैरमल) को 1-10-1976 से मीसा नजरबन्दी पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत 300/- रुपये मासिक पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है।

विवरण

गुजरात में जिन मीसा नजरबन्दियों की हिरासत के समय ग्रयवा रिहाई की तारीख स तीन महीने के भीतर मृत्यु हो गई थी उनके बारे और मीसा नजरबन्दी योजना योजना के अन्तर्गत पंजन स्वीकृत करने के लिए उनके आशितों से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों पर की गई कार्रवाई का विवरण ।

की गई कार्रवाई

रिहायशी पता

क्र० सं० आवेदन और मृत मीसा नजरबन्दी का नाम

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1. श्रीमती विद्या रैन भेल्लम विधवा स्व० श्री भेल्लम भाणत लाल ब्रादल, पिताजी चौक, वांटवा (मोराष्ट्र) । विधवा को 22-2-1978 को 1-10-76 से 300/-६० मासिक पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है ।

राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से विचाराधीन है ।

धाननिनाका, बहापुरा, झरसेली ।

2. श्रीमती मधुकान्ता विधवा स्व० श्री कान्ती लाल एन० सोबा । अस्वीकृत/राज्य सरकार ने वार्षिक आय के आधार पर सिफारिश नहीं की थी ।
3. श्रीमती केसरबेन तत्यालाल विधवा स्व० श्री वैथक रोड, खम्मालिया, जिला जामनगर । विधवा को 22-2-1978 को 1-5-1976 से 300/-६० मासिक पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है ।
4. श्रीमती कोकिलाबेन विधवा स्व० श्री हरीबल्लभ डूकल पोले, रबद, ताल चोखी, जिला सूरत । अस्वीकृत/राज्य सरकार ने मामले को सिफारिश नहीं की है क्योंकि परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी है और पेंशन की स्वीकृति उचित नहीं है ।
5. श्रीमती गुप्ताबेन विधवा स्व० श्री रमणीकलाल कस्तूरबन्द वानिया (भाई) । 19, स्वतंत्र सोसाइटी, मुरेनगर ।

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6 श्री हरीभाई जैराम भाई मोजिद्रा स्व० श्री हिम्मत मुखनाथ रो० भाणवपाडा भमरेवी । राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से विवाहाधीन है ।

उक्त भग्न बन पिता ।

7 श्रीमती परमादेन इसबजी मोडन विधवा स्व० श्री गावीपानी धयुवा जिता ग्रहमदावाय ।

इसबजी ग्रामाहम मोडन ।

ग्रस्वीकृत/ग.म सरकार द्वारा मामले की सिफारिश

नहीं की गई है क्योंकि पेट्रोच पर रिहाई के

बाद किसी ने मृतक की हत्या कर दी थी ।

काहलगांव के सुपरतापीय विद्युत् केन्द्र की स्थापना

6665. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने काहलगांव में एक सुपर तापीय विद्युत् केन्द्र की स्थापना के बारे में प्रेस को कोई निश्चित आश्वासन दिया था;

(ख) क्या वहां पर काहलगांव के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में 7-8 मील की दूरी के भीतर लालनाटिया कोयला क्षेत्र में कोयले के निक्षेपों, गंगा के पानी के विशाल स्रोतों, रेल तथा सड़क परिवहन सुविधा एवं योजना की तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता वहां पर एक सुपर तापीय विद्युत् केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सुझाव आघार बनते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कब कोई निर्णय लेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचंद्रन) :
(क) से (ग). बिहार राज्य की तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्र में इसके समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों की विद्युत् की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए कहलगांव में एक बृहत् ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव बिहार राज्य विजली बोर्ड ने दिसम्बर, 1977 में भेजा था। विद्युत् की मांग तथा प्राकृतिक साधनों की उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से इस प्रस्ताव की तकनीकी-आर्थिक जांच केन्द्रीय विद्युत् अधिकरण में की जा रही है। उपलब्ध सभी विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करने के बाद निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

पिछली बार छोड़े गये स्तूतनिक पर खर्च

6667. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश श्यामी : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली बार स्तूतनिक छोड़े जाने पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई तथा

जिस उद्देश्य के लिये उसे छोड़ा गया था सरकार को उसे प्राप्त करने में कितनी सफलता मिली है; और

(ख) सरकार का अगला स्तूतनिक कब छोड़ने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) संभाव्यतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय आर्यभट्ट से है। इसके छोड़े जाने पर किसी भी प्रकार की धनराशि खर्च नहीं की गई थी। सोवियत संघ की सरकार ने प्रमोचन सेवा निःशुल्क प्रदान की थी। भारत में अभिकल्पित और निर्मित उपग्रह की लागत 3.67 करोड़ रुपये थी। आर्यभट्ट मिशन ने अन्तरिक्ष उपयुक्त प्रणाली के स्वदेशी अभिकल्प और निर्माण करने में तथा कक्षा में इसके कार्य-निष्पादन के मूल्यांकन से संबंधित अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त कर लिया है। इससे उपग्रह प्रौद्योगिकी में एक सुझाव आघार की भी स्थापना हुई है, जिससे अब अधिक जटिल उपयोग प्रौद्योगिकी उपग्रहों का अभिकल्प और निर्माण करना सम्भव हो गया है।

(ख) दूसरे उपग्रह को 1978 के अन्त से पहले छोड़ने का विचार है।

Re-Organisation of CSIR Laboratories

6668. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) since when the proposal to re-organise CSIR laboratories is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision in that regard; if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The proposal to reorganise the CSIR Laboratories has been under consideration since about the middle of 1977.

(b) The Society of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at

its meeting held on 23rd November 1977 have unanimously resolved that the 17 National Laboratories/Institutes/Museums/Research Associations (Statement attached) be transferred to the Ministries and registered as Societies under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860). The decision was prompted on the consideration that the group of laboratories dealing with nationalised sector viz. oil, coal and public utility services like building and roads could be attached to the respective Ministries. In addition, the Laboratories which are not multi-disciplinary in charac-

ter, and have a specific area in a particular field largely relatable to a single Ministry like textiles, jute rubber and automobiles, etc., should also be transferred from the CSIR. In regard to dissemination of science, all the three Museums of the CSIR (Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Nehru Science Centre) should be attached to the Ministry of Education and a new Council of Scientific Museums created for their efficient functioning.

(c) Does not arise

Statement

List of the Laboratories/Institutes/Museums/Research Associations to be transferred to the Ministries shown against their names

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad | To the Ministry of Energy. |
| 2. Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun | To the Ministry of Petroleum. |
| 3. Central Road Research Institute | To the Ministry of Shipping & Transport. |
| 4. Central Building Research Institute | To the Ministry of Works & Housing |
| 5. Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Calcutta | To the Ministry of Education |
| 6. Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore. | Do. |
| 7. Nehru Science Centre, Bombay | Do |
| 8. Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association | To the Ministry of Industry |
| 9. Bombay Textile Research Association | Do |
| 10. The Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association. | Do |
| 11. The South India Textile Research Association | Do |
| 12. Wool Research Association | Do |
| 13. Indian Jute Industries Research Association | Do. |
| 14. Automotive Research Association, Poona | Do |
| 15. Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute | Do |
| 16. Cement Research Institute of India, Gandhinagar | Do. |
| 17. Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association, Bombay | Do. |

Uniform Road Transport Rules

6669. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he is in favour of having a uniform road transport rules as different rules in different States lead to harassment of transporters at the hands of corrupt officers; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to ensure uniformity in the matter, as far as possible, model motor vehicles rules were circulated to the State Governments for guidance in notifying the statutory rules under the Motor Vehicles Act. It is proposed to revise and up-date the model rules in consultation with State Governments and U. T. Administrations and Associations of Road Transport Operators, to take note of the improvements and changes in the law and design of motor vehicles in the past few years.

Demands of Employees of VSSC (ISRO)

6670. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received representations of the demands from the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (ISRO) employees union, Thumba;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the demands; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The Government received a representation

in May, 1977 containing certain demands from a section of the employees of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre. The features of these demands and the action taken thereon have been explained in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 1300 answered in the Lok Sabha on November 23, 1977. A representation containing some more demands mainly relating to service matters, career opportunities staff welfare etc., have been received from the same section of employees namely, the VSSC Employees' Union on 13th March, 1978. These are under examination.

डी० जी० आई० एम्प्लॉईज यूनियन, कलकत्ता
की ओर से जापन

6571. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डी०जी०आई० एम्प्लॉईज यूनियन (ईस्ट इण्डिया), कलकत्ता की ओर से फरवरी, 1978 में कोई जापन प्राप्त हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें की गई मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं और सरकार ने कौन सी मांग स्वीकार की है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) डी०जी०आई० कर्मचारी संघ (ईस्ट इण्डिया) कलकत्ता से फरवरी, 1978 में एक जापन प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) संघ ने उसे मान्यता देने की मांग की है जो सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Difficulties for supply of Yarn to Powerloom Weavers in Bhagalpur (Bihar)

6672. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the powerloom weavers of Bhagalpur (Bihar) are in constant difficulties regarding the supply of yarn; if so, details of that;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of National Textile Corporation and the Deputy Manager promised in a meeting with Weavers' Association on 13th February, 1978 promised supply of yarn within 23 days,

(c) whether it is a fact that even after that nothing was supplied, and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (d) In a meeting with the officers of the National Textile Corporation (West Bengal Assam Bihar and Orissa) a Subsidiary of the National Textile Corporation the powerloom weavers represented that they were not getting their full requirement of staple yarn. The officers of the Subsidiary pointed out to them that the mills being run by it were not producing this type of yarn. They were further informed that the types/counts of yarn being produced by its mills could be supplied to them on usual terms on specific demand. A price list of cotton yarn was also sent to them on 14th March 1978. But no indent has been received from them so far.

Utilisation of Assistance for sub Plans in 1977-78 by States

6673 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the Central assistance released to the States for sub Plan areas by his Ministry in the financial year 1977-78 State wise

(b) the States which utilised the assistance fully before the end of the financial year, and

(c) the administrative measures adopted to utilise the funds in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) A statement showing the

amount of special Central assistance released to the State Governments in respect of the tribal sub-plan during 1977-78 and the estimated expenditure is annexed

(c) Administrative measures adopted in the sub plan areas include the appointment of Project Officers for the Integrated Tribal Development Projects suitable delegation of financial and administrative powers to project-level functionaries and the setting up of project level committees

Statement

Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas during 1977-78

State/UT	Amount released	Estimated expenditure
(Rs. in lakhs)		
1 Andhra Pradesh	285.25	268.00
2 Assam	257.00	252.00
3 Bihar	807.50	779.00
4 Gujarat	473.10	473.10
5 Himachal Pradesh	90.00	73.48
6 Karnataka	24.00	22.00
7 Kerala	25.00	25.10
8 Madhya Pradesh	1554.25	1621.10
9 Maharashtra	378.25	378.25
10 Manipur	128.00	124.00
11 Orissa	770.15	745.00
12 Rajasthan	298.10	273.40
13 Tamil Nadu	45.00	46.00
14 Tripura	96.40	83.00
15 Uttar Pradesh	15.00	14.00
16 West Bengal	225.00	205.50
17 A. N. Islands	17.00	16.50
18 Goa Daman and Diu	11.00	11.00
TOTAL	5500.00	5410.43

Revising Industrial Licensing Policy

6674. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the Industrial licensing policy with a view to decentralising the establishment of industries to ensure balanced development of the different regions of the country;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The Statement on Industrial Policy already laid before the Parliament by Minister of Industry on 23rd December, 1977 highlights among other things the policy of the Government in regard to decentralisation of industries to ensure balanced development of the different regions of the country.

लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों का आयात

6675. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन देशों से सरकार का लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों का आयात करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्यामा मयती) : (क) उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा छोटे (मिनी) सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिये हाल ही में बुलाई गई बैठक के फलस्वरूप यह निर्णय किया गया है कि मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिये प्रौद्योगिकी के चयन, जिसमें प्रक्रियाओं का चयन भी शामिल है, परिचालन का अनुकूलतम प्रकार तथा

विदेशों से प्रौद्योगिकी के आयात की आवश्यकता से सम्बन्धित सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने के लिए एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया जाये। इस अध्ययन दल से आशा की जाती है कि वह सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट 6 सप्ताह के अन्दर प्रस्तुत कर देगा। मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्र प्रौद्योगिकी के आयात के सामान्य प्रश्न पर यदि कोई निर्णय लेना होगा तो वह कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर लेने के बाद लिया जायेगा।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Complaint against Film 'Nasbandi'

6676. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nursing profession and the nurses have been demoralised in the Hindi feature film 'NAS-BANDI';

(b) whether the Government have received protests from the nurses/public in this regard; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take against the producer of the film?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The film 'Nasbandi' was viewed by the Board of Film Censors along with people engaged in the medical profession and also officers connected with the Family Welfare Departments of the State and Central Governments. None of these officials or non-officials felt that the film showed the nursing profession and nurses in a derogatory manner.

(b) and (c). A complaint directed against some posters relating to the film was received from the Maharashtra Government Nurses Federation, Pune, and forwarded to the State Government for necessary action.

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा कपड़े का वितरण

6677 श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम ने कपड़ा वितरण के लिए कोई नई योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या वितरण के बारे में इस नई नीति के परिणामस्वरूप राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम, मध्य प्रदेश की प्रत्येक मिल में कपड़े का बड़ा भंडार जमा हो गया है और यदि हाँ, तो राज्य की सभी सात मिलों में कितने मूल्य का कपड़ा जमा हो गया है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक मिल द्वारा कपड़े का बड़ा भंडार जमा हो जाने के कारण वैकी को ब्याज के रूप में कितनी धनराशि देनी पड़ती है और भविष्य में ब्याज के भार को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्यामा मयती) : (क) जनवरी, 1977 से राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) लि० द्वारा कपड़े की बिक्री एक समिति के जरिये की जाती है जिसमें सबधित मिल के महा प्रबन्धक, बिक्री प्रबन्धक, प्रबन्धक (विपणन) तथा राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (म० प्र०) लिमिटेड के वित्तीय सलाहकार और लेखा अधिकारी होते हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता

Muslim Employees in Central Government

6678 SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) what is the total number of Central Government employees, department-wise and class-wise, and

(b) what is the total number of Muslim employees in Central Govern-

ment services, department-wise and class-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) According to the census of Central Government employees (as on 31st March, 1975) in the report of the Directorate General of Employment and Training Ministry of Labour dated the 26th March, 1977, the total number of employees in various Ministries/Department was 29,70,124 of which 32,531 belong to Group 'A', 57,936 belong to Group 'B', 15,78,767 belong to Group 'C', 12,86,534 belong to Group 'D'. The number of employees Department-wise and Class wise (Gazetted and non-Gazetted) is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT 2087/78]

(b) No statistics are maintained by offices of the Central Government in regard to the number of appointments made in respect of minority communities including Muslim employees. It is therefore not possible to furnish figures of such employees Department wise and class wise. It would not be desirable to collect and furnish the information regarding employment of various minorities (and backward classes) in respect of whom there was no reservation in Government service.

Rules regarding composition of Council of Minister in States

6679 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to frame rules regarding the composition of Council of Ministers in the States keeping in view the population of that State; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Illegal Import of spares by Britannia Biscuit Company and Assembling them as Plants

6680. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 571 dated 16th November, 1977 regarding "illegal import of spares by the Britannia Biscuit Company and assembling them as plants" and state:

(a) whether the allegation has been investigated by the Controller of Imports and Exports; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports after consulting the Customs authorities at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi have stated that no illegal import of sophisticated machinery under the garb of spares and components has been brought to their notice by these authorities so far.

हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कार्पोरेशन द्वारा दिये गये ठेके में लगनग 40 करोड़ रुपये का मोलमात

6681. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 3-12-77 के पञ्चजन्य में छपी खबर के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कार्पोरेशन द्वारा पेपर संयंत्र लगाने हेतु दिये गये ठेके में तीन कंपनियों के साथ की गई सौदेबाजी में लगनग 40 करोड़ रुपये का मोलमात बिपा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में जांच कराई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) से (ग). नीमांव और कठार परियोजनाओं के लिए कर्मज मनीनों के सम्बरण ठेकों सम्बरणी कर्णों से सरकार को ब्रवगत करा दिया गया है और सरकार हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कार्पोरेशन द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रणाली के बिषय में सन्तुष्ट है । कर्मज मनीनों के सम्बरण के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कार्पोरेशन द्वारा सभी प्रासंगिक बातों पर बिचार करने के बाद ठेका दिया गया था ।

Foreign owned and large Indian owned Industries

6682. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign owned and large Indian owned Industries producing (1) footwear (2) laundry soap, washing and toilet soap, synthetic detergents etc., and (3) Matches and the production of each unit of these items during the last five years;

(b) which of these industries have been allowed to expand capacity under C.O.B. licences/export obligations in the last five years; and

(c) the production of small scale sector of these items during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2087/78].

(c) The production statistics of small scale sector units as estimated

by the DGCSSI in 1972 and 1977 are given below

Item	Production in Rs (Crores)	
	1972	1977
1 Footwear	13.66	30
2 Safety matches	11.64	53
3 (a) Laundry Soap	57.34	144
(b) Toilet Soap	2.89	Not estimated
(c) Detergents	—	60

Note (a) Production for 1972 is based on census of small scale industrial units conducted in 1973-74

(b) Production for 1, 2 and 3(a) is estimated on a small sample.

(c) Production for 3(c) is estimated on raw material supplied by S.T.C.

नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को नियुक्ति

6683. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में, जहाँ वे काम कर रहे हैं, नियमित रूप से नियुक्त करना सम्भव नहीं है;

(ख) क्या कुछ नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को बिन्दू केन्द्रों से हटाया जा रहा है और उनके स्थान पर कर्मचारियों बाहर से नियुक्त किये जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण प्रसाद) (क) कर्मचारियों सहित नैमित्तिक घाटिस्टों को रिटायरमेंट, जिनमें मजबूत रिक्तिता भी शामिल है, में काम

चलाऊ व्यवस्था के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है। जो नैमित्तिक घाटिस्ट, पदों के समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापित होने पर उनके लिए आवेदन करते हैं और नियमित नियुक्ति के लिए चुने जाते हैं, उनको उसी केन्द्र पर नियमित रूप से रख लिया जाता है यदि चयन भी उसी केन्द्र में सम्बन्धित हो,

(घ) इनकी नियुक्ति का स्वरूप "नैमित्तिक" है। इस प्रकार की नियुक्ति नियमित पदधारियों के अभाव में ही होती है अतः नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को 'हटाने' का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Strike by Officers of B.C.C.L.

6684. SHRI A. K. ROY will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there had been strike and processions by the officers of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. in the month of August 1977, if so reason nature and circumstances of such strike,

(b) whether the workers increased production of coal on that day of strike by the officers, if so, facts in detail,

(c) whether such strike by the officers was illegal, if so, what action has been taken against the officers for that, and

(d) whether the top management was in league with the officers and itself instigated them to go on strike?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) to (d) As a measure of protest against the deteriorating law and order situation in the Jharia coalfield involving assaults on officers a majority of the officers of the B.C.C.L. registered their protests by applying for casual leave on 30th August, 1977. Some of them also took a peaceful procession to the Deputy Commissioner Chanda demanding better

protection and enforcement of law and order. The officers concerned with the operation of mines had made arrangements for production to continue normally and also to ensure that the safety standards were not compromised. The production on 30th August, 1977 was 64.5 thousand tonnes as compared to 65.8 thousand tonnes on the subsequent day. The management rejected the casual leave applications and decided that the officers would be marked absent on that day and no adjustment against any kind of leave or payment has been made for that day. There is no question of the top management being in league with these officers.

मार्च, 1978 में भारतीय नौवहन निगम के चार जहाजों का गुम हो जाना

6685. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय नौवहन निगम के चार जहाज गत कई दिनों से गुम हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई खोज की गयी थी और उनके गुम हो जाने के कारण सुनिश्चित किये गए थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री की स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के साथ उनकी समस्याओं के बारे में वास्तविक

6686. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 8 मार्च, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 4937 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के कुछ प्रतिनिधि अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के सचिव से मार्च के पहले सप्ताह में मिले थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सचिव ने उनकी कुछ मांगें मान ली थी और वह स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की कुछ श्रेणियों को राहत देने के लिए भी सहमत हुए थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के वेतनमान किस प्रकार से परिवर्तित किए जा रहे हैं और किन-किन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अदवाणी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के शुल्कमानों को सरकारो कर्मचारियों की तुलनीय श्रेणियों के बारे में तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप जून, 1976 में परिशोधित किया गया था । स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के शुल्कमानों को और परिशोधित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

कतिपय श्रेणियों के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को समकक्ष सिविल पदों के लिए इसी प्रकार के सेलेक्शन ग्रेडों के अनुरूप सेलेक्शन ग्रेड देने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है ।

Death of a Scientist in CSIO, Chandigarh

6687. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Scientist was found dead in a room of the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh in mysterious circumstances in July, 1977 during the office hours;

(b) whether his father also committed suicide a few days later;

(c) whether it is also a fact that two boys who came for interview in CSIO (ISTC) from out-stations were found drowned in local lake,

(d) whether the Police have investigated the cases, and

(e) if so, what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL). (a) According to the information received from the Chandigarh Administration, one Sri Mandeep Pal Singh an Associate Instructor was found dead in a room of the Central Scientific Organisation, Chandigarh on 1st July, 77

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) and (e) The local police investigated the above cases and their findings are given as under

Shri Mandeep Pal Singh an Associate Instructor in the Indo-Swiss Training Centre was found to have committed suicide in his office by drinking poisonous chemicals during office hours. He left behind a handwritten letter stating that he was committing suicide and no one was at fault. The local police undertook inquest under Section 174 Cr.PC and came to the conclusion that suicide was due to family circumstances. His father was found drowned in the Sukhna lake Chandigarh on 2nd July, 1977. He had suffered a severe

shock due to the suicide of his son. He went out of his house on 1st July 1977 and his body was found in the lake next morning.

In another incident two boys aged 17 years and 18 years were drowned in the Sukhna lake on the 19th July, 1977. The boys had hired a pedalled boat. The boys, who did not know how to swim, had not carried their life-jackets. While they were in deep water, they mishandled

the pedled boat which sank in the water.

A magisterial enquiry was conducted into the drowning of the two boys. The report also indicated that the tragedy occurred due to loss of balance resulting in sinking of the boat.

Scheme of Rajasthan Government to Absorb Unemployed Persons

6693 SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether any new scheme has been framed by the Government of Rajasthan with the help of the Central Government to absorb unemployed force, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Development of Anantpur Coal Fields in Orissa

6689 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the coal authorities had talks with Mitsui of Japan on the possibility of developing the Anantpur Coal fields in Orissa, and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN). (a) and (b) M/s Mitsui and Company of Japan have shown some interest in the development of Anant coal project. A team of experts from that company recently visited mines around Talcher coalfields and had talks with Minister (Energy), Secretary (Coal) and officials of Coal India Ltd. No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

उत्तर-प्रदेश के ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

6690. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों को ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी सहायता दी गई है और क्या यह राशि राज्य के लिए अपर्याप्त नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या इस राज्य को कोई अतिरिक्त राशि भी दी जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के लिए वित्त-व्यवस्था 3 स्तरों से की जाती है, (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा, (ख) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिसके लिए घन ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के जरिए दिया जाता है; तथा (ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं ।

(ख) और (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए वर्ष 1977-78 की वार्षिक योजना में 20.97 करोड़ रुपये के परिचय की व्यवस्था की गई थी ।

सका व्यौरा नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :-

(करोड़ रुपये में)

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम	7.97
न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम	5.00
राज्य का साधारण विकास कार्यक्रम	8.00

20.97

आवंटन में क्रमागत वार्षिक योजना अवधियों में बढ़ोतरी हुई है ।

Assistance to Solapur Textile Units

6691. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the state Government have sought financial assistance for restarting textile units at Solapur which has been closed as a result of fire rendering large number of workers unemployed;

(b) if so, whether Government's help for restarting the units was sought by the State Government or other parties; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in the matter and the steps taken to protect interest of workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Modernisation of Textile Mills

6692. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan for modernisation of textile mills taken over by the Government;

(b) if so, furnish details of the plans and provision of funds made for 1978-79 and actually utilisation of funds allocated for this purpose during 1977-78 Statewise;

(c) whether it is a fact that some proposals for modernisation of mills in Vidharba region of Maharashtra have been delayed and the reasons therefor, and the action taken to expedite modernisation proposal of textile mills in Vidharba region and provision of funds made for this purpose during 1978-79; and

(d) whether Government are considering a proposal for taking over some textile units in Maharashtra and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b) The National Textile Corporation has formulated an investment plan for modernisation of 100 nationalised textile mills with an outlay of Rs 20828 crores to be undertaken in a phased manner. Subsidiary-wise break up of investment plan is as under—

Name of subsidiary	investment plan (Rs in crores)
NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan)	10 03
NTC (Uttar Pradesh)	11 59
NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar Orissa)	27 99
NTC (Madhya Pradesh)	14 40
NTC (Gujarat)	20 21
NTC (Maharashtra North)	41 71
NTC (Maharashtra South)	34 29
NTC (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Mahe)	23 65
NTC (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry)	19 50

A budget provision of Rs 20 crores has been made for modernisation of NTC mills during 1978-79. Besides, this budgetary provision, the NTC has also approached IDBI for soft loans for modernisation of some of its mills aggregating to Rs 1731 crores till the end of March, 1978. Subsidiary-wise details of the amount released for modernisation during 1977-78 are as follows

Name of the Subsidiary	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan)	430 00
NTC (Uttar Pradesh)	236 00

1	2
NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, and Orissa)	410 00
NTC (Madhya Pradesh)	253 00
NTC (Gujarat)	.
NTC (Maharashtra North)	475 00
NTC (South Maharashtra)	535 00
NTC (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe)	510 00
NTC (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry)	508 00
TOTAL	3357 00

(c) Modernisation programmes costing Rs 378.21 lakhs have been sanctioned for five mills in Vidharba region of Maharashtra. Out of this, modernisation programme costing Rs. 142.59 lakhs have been implemented in four mills, till the end of December, 1977. There has been some delay in the implementation of the modernisation programmes in one mill because it involved additions/repairs to the existing buildings. Construction plans are awaiting approval of the Architects.

A sum of Rs 20 crores has been provided for modernisation of NTC mills during 1978-79. Subsidiary-wise allocation of this provision has not yet been made.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

ट्रंकटों का आयत

6695 श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में देश में कुल कितने ट्रंकटों का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस मामले में देश के आत्म-निर्भर होने के बावजूद ट्रैक्टर विदेशों से आयात किए गए ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कुल कितने और कितने मूल्य के ट्रैक्टरों का आयात किया गया; और

(घ) क्या सरकार देश के अन्य भागों में ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाले कारखानों की स्थापना करेगी और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कोई कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश में भी स्थापित किया जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्रीमा मयतो) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों में ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार हुआ है :—

1976-77 . 33,146 ट्रैक्टर

1977-78 . 35,925 ट्रैक्टर

(अप्रैल, 1977 से
फरवरी, 1978 तक)

(ख) तथा (ग) एक सामान्य नीति के रूप में विभिन्न विश्व बैंक वित्त परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अनुबंधित ट्रैक्टरों को छोड़कर ट्रैक्टरों का वाणिज्यिक आयात 1973 से बन्द कर दिया गया है । इन परियोजनाओं के मामले में देशी उत्पादन और आयात दोनों में से ट्रैक्टरों का सम्भरण किया गया है । इन परियोजनाओं के संबंध में कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा बताया गया व्यौरा और इसके साथ-साथ सम्भरण हेतु मूल रूप से निर्धारित ट्रैक्टरों की संख्या और देशी उत्पादन और आयात से वास्तव में सम्भरित ट्रैक्टरों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी आयात के मूल्य के बारे में उपलब्ध जानकारी सहित संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है ।

(घ) जो लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता पहले ही स्वीकृत है वह ट्रैक्टरों की माँ पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है । स्वीकृत क्षमता में उत्तर प्रदेश में एक एकक के लिए 12,000 नग प्रतिवर्ष की लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता भी शामिल है ।

Toilet soaps released by Tata oil and Soap Mills and Hindustan Lever Ltd.

6696. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of toilet soaps released by the Tata Oil and Soap Mills and Hindustan Lever in the last one year; and

(b) the total quantity of toilet Soap Mills and Hindustan Lever Limited in the last one year; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Information regarding quantity of toilet soaps released by firms is not readily available. However, the production of toilet soaps by M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited and M/s. Tata Oil and Soap Mills Co. Ltd., during the year 1977 and September, 1977 to February, 1978 (six months) are as under:—

Name of the firm	Production of toilet soaps (tonnes)	
	1977	Sept. 7 to Feb. 1978
1. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. (2 units)	98,051	55,691
2. M/s. Tata Oil & Soap Mills Co. Ltd. (six units)	17,022	8,627

Price of Soaps

6697. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the prices of soaps before and after lifting the Emergency; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the soaps which are being utilised at present are not according to the satisfaction and standard in view of their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) A statement showing the prices of soaps before and after lifting the Emergency is attached.

(b) Complaints were received regarding substantial reduction in the TFM content in various brands of soaps, Indian Standard Institution has been asked by the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation to undertake the study on the comparative quality of Toilet Soaps manufactured by various units in the organised sector as well as in the Small Sector?

Statement

Period	Soap Prices (Rs.)				
	Tata 501 Half Bar, Case of 60	Hamam Large 144 cakes	Lux Toilet 12 cakes	Sunlight 12 cakes	Saral 144 cakes
	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay
February, 1977	67.50	157.20	12.86	10.20	108.86
March, 1977	67.50	157.20	12.86	10.20	109.86
April, 1977	67.50	157.20	12.86	10.20	109.86

NOTE.—Prices relate to last week of each month.

Proposal to ban State lotteries

6698 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to enact legislation banning the State lotteries,

(b) if so, when and how, and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) No, Sir

(b) The question does not arise

(c) The Government are of the view that because of legal and constitutional difficulties involved, no particular advantage would be gained by banning State lotteries

Abolition of capital punishment

6699 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the appeal made by Acharya Kripalani and Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan for abolition of capital punishment, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) Government have seen press reports on the subject

(b) Clause 124 of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972, as reported by the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament has already provided that the normal punishment for murder shall be imprisonment for life. In the Bill as reported under section 302 only in certain aggravating circumstances namely, where murder has been committed after previous planning and involves extreme brutality or

involves exceptional depravity or has been committed by the murderer while under sentence of imprisonment for life, and such sentence has become final, or is the murder of a member of the armed forces or police force or a public servant, whose duty it is to preserve law and order, would the court have the discretion to award death sentence instead of imprisonment for life. In the Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, there is no offence for which death punishment will be obligatory and the death sentence will not be available under section 305. The impact of these and certain other provisions in the Bill will be that sentences of death for murder would be rare and imprisonment for life would be the rule. The Bill as reported by the Joint Committee, is yet to be taken up for consideration in Parliament.

फाइलें गुम होने का समाचार

6700 श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को केन्द्र सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों से अथवा राज्य सरकारों से ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि भूतपूर्व कांग्रेस सरकार के शासनकाल में कुछ फाइलें गुम हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे मंत्रालय तथा राज्य सरकारों का विवरण क्या है, और

(ग) भूतपूर्व सरकार में इससे लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों अथवा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Rural Industry Project Programme

6702. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI CHHABI RAM ARGAL:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to start rural industry project programme in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it will be started;

(c) whether a decision has been taken to include other backward districts of Madhya Pradesh in this programme and if so, the names of the districts;

(d) whether the Central Government propose to extend the central capital cost grant scheme in other backward districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Rural Industries Projects Programme was first started in 1962-63. It is now proposed to merge it with the District Industries Centres Scheme which will start functioning from May, 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir. States have been told to include all backward districts under the District Industries Centres which will also have the component of RIP. The proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh is awaited.

(d) and (e). The Central Subsidy Scheme, along with other schemes of

concessions/subsidies is under review of the Planning Commission in connection with the new Five Year Plan for 1978-83.

Licences for textile industry in Tamil Nadu

6703. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many Textile Industry licences have been issued during the past five years in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) 98 industrial licences were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of items falling under Textile Industry in Tamil Nadu during the years 1973-77.

(b) Does not arise.

Licence for Glucose Factory at Salem

6704. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have given licence to start Glucose Factory at Salem where there is lot of tapioca starch available; and

(b) what is the present position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, request for setting up Glucose factory based on tapioca starch if received will be considered on merits.

Licences for watch factory in Tamil Nadu

6706. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences have been issued to start watch factory in Tamil Nadu so far; and

(b) when it was given and what is the latest position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) Entrepreneurs intending to establish watch factories are not required to obtain a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for manufacture of wrist watches 'mechanical'. However, they have to apply to the Directorate General of Technical Development for registration in case the investment on plant and machinery is to be more than Rs 10 lakhs. In case the investment on plant and machinery is less than Rs 10 lakhs then they have to get approval of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) for establishment of a watch factory. Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) has approved establishment of a watch factory in Tamil Nadu by M/s South India Watch Industries, Hosur. This approval was given on 26th May, 1977 by the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries). M/s South India Watch Industries have acquired land and have procured plant and machinery for the assembly of watches. The Company has already received an import licence worth Rs 1.68.500 for the import of components.

Besides a watch assembly unit has been set up at Ooty by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited which is already in operation.

Reconstitution of Film Examining Panels

6707 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM
SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the film examining panels attached to the Film Censor Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

(i) Members of the Advisory Panel of the Board of the Film Censors, Bombay.

- 1 Smt Uma Da Cunha
- 2 Dr Sunil Kothari
- 3 Shri Arvind Kumar
- 4 Shri Bikram Singh
- 5 Dr Suresh P Dalal
- 6 Rev Fr Richard Lane-Smith
- 7 Dr (Prof.) Arjan Gobindram Mirchandani
- 8 Dr Saredhar Mishra
- 9 Dr C L Prabhat
- 10 Smt Shanta Shelke
- 11 Shri Raghbir Singh
- 12 Shri Badri Narayan
- 13 Smt Vijaya Mehta
- 14 Smt Kallolini Pravir Hazarat
- 15 Dr (Smt) Ramola Kokkar
- 16 Shri Irfan Ullah Khan
- 17 Dr (Smt) Panna Raiji
- 18 Kum Shirin Bhatt
- 19 Shri Firoze Rangoonwala
- 20 Shri Harish Bhanot
- 21 Shri Darius Cooper
- 22 Kum Eunice De Souza
- 23 Smt Kanchanmala Harmalkar
- 24 Shri Sadanand Rege
- 25 Smt Sarojini Shankar Vaidya
- 26 Shri Sudhir Nandgaonkar
- 27 Smt Veena Rangnekar
- 28 Shri Mahendra Gandhi
- 29 Smt Pranayini Jagadish Munshi
- 30 Smt Akhtar Jacob
- 31 Smt Rekha Vipin Khakkar
- 32 Shri M K Verma
- 33 Shri Jag Mohan
- 34 Smt Vandana Vithankar
- 35 Shri W Y Gadgil

36. Shri Rasiklal Bhuta
37. Prof. Pushpa Bhawe.
38. Smt. Vimal Paranjpe
39. Smt. Mrinalini Desai
40. Smt. Usha Gokani
41. Smt. Shirish Pai
42. Shri Khalid Ansari
43. Shri E. Menezies
44. Dr. Amarnath Dubey
45. Smt. Usha Priyamvada
46. Shri Mukesh Mitter

(ii) Members of the Advisory Panel of the Board of Film Censors, Calcutta :

1. Shri Sarat Misra
2. Dr. Gauri Shankar Bhattacharjee
3. Shri Gour Kishore Ghosh
4. Shri Bageswar Jha
5. Smt. Arti Tagore
6. Smt. Krishna Ghosh
7. Shri Prafulla Roy
8. Shri Manindra Roy
9. Shri Ranajoy Kalekar
10. Shri Tarun Roy
11. Smt. Arofi Srimal
12. Shri Amitava Chowdhury
13. Shri Prasanta Saunyal

(iii) Members of the Advisory Panel of the Board of Film Censors, Madras:

Tamil

1. Shri S. Balachander
2. Smt. Gita Viswanathan
3. Shri Kavignar Ponnadiyan
4. Kum. Maitrayi Ramadorai
5. Shri M. Mohd. Mustafa
6. Shri K. Padmanabhan
7. Smt. Padma Parthasarathy
8. Shri R. Parthasarathy
9. Shri Sreedhar S. Rajan
10. Shri J. Theegarajan (Ashoka Mithran)
11. Smt. Prema Paranthaman
12. Dr. Usha Jagannathan

Telugu

1. Shri G. Appa Rao
2. Shri K. Gopalan
3. Shri Jayadev Babu
4. Shri Kammineni Krishnamurthy
5. Shri Nanda Gopal
6. Smt. K. Ramalakshmi
7. Shri M. Satyanarayana
8. Smt. Shamsia Habibullah Badshah
9. Shri B. D. Rao
10. Smt. Vasant Ramakrishna
11. Smt. Pushpalata Prasad

Kannada

1. Dr. Krishna Bhatt Khaintajo
2. Shri Srikrishna Bhatt
3. Shri S. N. Kumar
4. Smt. N. S. Lalithama (Usha Arasu)
5. Shri B. Radhakrishnan
6. Shri K. N. Raghavendra Rao
7. Shri B. G. L. Swamy

Malayalam

1. Smt. Ammu Mathew
2. Smt. Bhyne Rajamanickam
3. Dr. P. K. Krishnan
4. Shri K. C. Menon
5. Dr. M. K. Pavithran
6. Dr. K. K. Rajah
7. Smt. Saraswati Devi Pratap

Hindi

1. Dr. J. Agarwal
2. Smt. Indira S. Mehta
3. Smt. Meera Chari
4. Smt. Nirmala Gokaran
5. Smt. Sita Badrinath
6. Smt. Snehlata Datar

Industrial Firms for Economic Development in Villages

6708. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial firms and companies that have adopted

villages in various States for economic development;

(b) the number and names of villages so adopted in each state, and

(c) the broad features of development to be projected therein and the approximate amount of money to be invested therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) The list of companies whose programmes of rural development have been approved under Section 35CC of the Income-Tax Act 1961, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions is given below —

S. No	Name of the company
1	M/s Greaves Cotton and Co Ltd
2	M/s. East Indian Produce Ltd
3	M/s. Modipon Ltd.
4	M/s. Modi Spg & Wvg Mills Co Ltd
5	M/s. Chemical and Fibres of India Ltd.
6	M/s Jindal Aluminium Ltd
7	M/s Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd
8	M/s. Bhagatpur Tea Company Ltd
9	M/s Bloomfield Tea Company Ltd
10	M/s Mafatlal Fine Spg & Mfg Co Ltd
11	M/s Hoechst Dyes & Chemicals Ltd
12	M/s Mafatlal Industries Ltd.
13	M/s Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd.
14	M/s. Mihir Textile Ltd
15	M/s. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co Ltd.
16	M/s Standard Mills Co Ltd
17	M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd.
18	M/s IDL Chemicals Ltd

S No	Name of the company
19	M/s National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd
20	M/s Sitalakshmi Mills Ltd
21	M/s. Somaiya Organo Chemical Ltd
22	M/s Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Ltd
23	M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Ltd
24	M/s. Polyolefine Industries Ltd.
25	M/s Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
26	M/s Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd
27	M/s Tata Yodogawa Ltd
28	M/s. Belpahar Refractories Ltd.
29	M/s Tata Sons Ltd.
30	M/s The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.
31	M/s Lakme Ltd
32	M/s The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company Ltd
33	M/s The Tata Power Company Ltd.
34	M/s. The Tara Chemicals Ltd.
35	M/s Tata Finlay Ltd
36	M/s. Voltas Ltd
37	M/s The Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd
38	M/s The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company Ltd
39	M/s. Tata Export Ltd.
40	M/s. Indian Vegetable Products Ltd
41	M/s Gokar Patel Vokart Ltd
42	M/s. Forbes Forbes Cambell and Company Ltd.
43	M/s Great Eastern Shipping Company Ltd
44	M/s. Goodlas; Nerolac Paints Ltd

The Programme of rural development would be carried out in the following States —

- 1 Andhra Pradesh
- 2 Gujarat

3. Haryana
4. Madhya Pradesh
5. Maharashtra
6. Tamil Nadu
7. Uttar Pradesh
8. West Bengal.

An illustrative list of categories of projects for rural development to be considered for approval for the purposes of Section 35 CC of the Income-tax Act, 1961, is given below:—

1. Assistance in the setting up of rural industries in selected areas by the rural weak to provide them self employment.
2. (a) Establishment and (b) running of dispensaries, maternity and Child welfare centres and family welfare centres.
3. Nutrition programmes for school children.
4. (a) Establishment and (b) running of educational and vocational training centres.
5. (a) Construction and (b) maintenance of rural link roads, village streets, pavements and drainage.
6. (a) Construction and (b) maintenance of drinking water projects, such as wells, tubewells, etc., and cleaning of wells and ponds.
7. Rural electrification, i.e., provision of street lighting in village and electrification of Harijan/tribal homes.
8. Assistance to the weaker sections in constructing houses on sites provided in rural areas by Government, village panchayats, etc.
9. Minor irrigation schemes, including boring of tubewells and installation of pumping sets for the benefit of groups of small-marginal farmers.
10. Supply of improved varieties of seeds and provision of facilities for seed testing to groups of small/marginal farmers and assistance to such farmers for establishing seed farms.
11. Supply of fertilizers and insecticides to groups of small/marginal farmers and giving guidance and training to such farmers in the use of fertilizers, insecticides, etc.
12. Supply of plant protection equipment, sprayers, farm machinery, implements, etc., to the village panchayat for the use of groups of small/marginal farmers.
13. Animal husbandry—assisting the farmers in cattle improvement through establishment of veterinary dispensaries, Artificial Insemination centres etc., dairy products processing and marketing.
14. Assistance to groups of small/marginal farmers, landless labourers, etc., in poultry farming, horticulture, pisciculture etc.
15. Establishment of workshops for servicing and repair of farm machinery and training of artisans, mechanics, etc.

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के सहायक निदेशक

6709. श्री सुरेन्द्र चिक्रम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने छह वर्षों से अधिक की अवधि से हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में सहायक निदेशक (पहले सहायक पर्यवेक्षक/पर्यवेक्षक) के रूप में कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त योजना में वे पदधारी भी शामिल हैं जो हिन्दी शिक्षक थे और जिन्हें पदोन्नत होने पर दिल्ली से बाहर नहीं भेजा गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रवक्ता सत्यमण्डल) : (क) आठ ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमत् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों में नामजदगी का आधार

6710 श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों की हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों में सदस्यों को नामजद करने के क्या आधार हैं ,

(ख) क्या उक्त समितियों में सेवानिवृत्त ध्याति प्राप्त हिन्दी अधिकारियों अथवा ऐसे अन्य अधिकारियों को सदस्य नामजद किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनके चयन का आधार क्या है , और

(घ) क्या अहिंदी भाषा भाषी क्षेत्रों में राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों को भी इन समितियों में लिया गया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों की हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों में सदस्यों को नामजद करने लिए केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति द्वारा कुछ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत निर्धारित किए गए हैं जो विवरण पर देखे जा सकते हैं ।

(ख) जी हा

(ग) मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत के अनुसार मन्त्रालय के कार्य कक्ष की अच्छी जानकारी तथा हिन्दी के प्रचार प्रसार तथा विनास में विशेष रुचि रखना ही चयन का आधार है ।

(घ) जी हा ।

विवरण

हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों के गठन के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत

सदस्य सख्या—उसमें कोई निश्चित सदस्य सख्या निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि

प्रत्येक मन्त्रालय को अपने कार्य के स्वरूप और क्षेत्र को देखते हुए यह सख्या निश्चित करनी होगी । सामान्यतः किसी भी समिति में 30 से अधिक सदस्य नहीं होने चाहिए क्योंकि एक तो इससे विचार-विमर्श में सुविधा होगी और दूसरे यात्रा और दैनिक भत्तों पर भी अधिक व्यय नहीं होगा ।

2 वर्गवार विभाजन

(क) सरकारी सदस्य — जाहिर है कि मन्त्रालय के मंत्री समिति के अध्यक्ष होंगे । राज्य मंत्री उपमंत्री सचिव, अपर सचिव तथा संबंधित संयुक्त सचिव समिति के पदेन सदस्य होंगे । साथ ही संबंध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के अध्यक्ष, महानिदेशक, निदेशक, महा-प्रबंधक, प्रबंधक आदि का भी, जो मन्त्रालय के महत्वपूर्ण कार्य देख रहे हैं, समिति का पदेन सदस्य रखा जाये । (यदि मंत्री जी चाहें तो वे राज्य मंत्री, उप मंत्री को समिति का उपाध्यक्ष नामित कर दें, ताकि उनकी अनुपस्थिति में वे बैठक की अध्यक्षता कर सकें) । राजभाषा विभाग के सचिव तथा भारत सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार सभी समितियों के पदेन सदस्य रहेंगे । राजभाषा विभाग का एक अन्य प्रतिनिधि भी सभी समितियों में अवश्य रखा जाना चाहिये ।

(ख) गैर सरकारी सदस्य — ऐसे व्यक्तियों को ही सदस्य नामित करना चाहिए जिन्हें हिन्दी के प्रचार प्रसार तथा विकास में विशेष रुचि हो और जो संबंधित मन्त्रालय के कार्यक्रमों की अच्छी जानकारी रखते हों

समिति के सदस्यों को चुनते समय नीचे लिखी बातों का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये—

- (1) ससद सदस्यों की सख्या—समिति में सामान्यतया ससद के 4 सदस्य हों—2 लोक सभा से और 2 राज्य सभा से ।

(2) अन्य नैर. सरकारी सदस्य :—
मंत्रालयों के कार्यक्षेत्र से संबंधित
और हिन्दी में रूचि रखने वाले
व्यक्तियों के अतिरिक्त नीचे लिखी
अखिल भारतीय हिन्दी संस्थाओं
से भी एक या दो प्रतिनिधि
रखे जाने चाहिए :—

- (1) अखिल भारतीय हिन्दी संस्था
संघ
- (2) नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा
- (3) राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति, वर्धा
तथा
- (4) हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, प्रयाग ।

यदि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद
को भी प्रतिनिधित्व देना हो, तो उसके अध्यक्ष
को ही नामित किया जाये ।

जहां तक हो, दिल्ली के बाहर के सदस्यों
की संख्या कम ही रखी जाए ताकि यात्रा
और दैनिक भत्तों में मितव्ययिता बरती जा
सके । जब कभी राजभाषा विभाग को ऐसा
प्रतीत हो कि किसी खास वर्ग या क्षेत्र को
किसी समिति में समुचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं
मिल पाया है, तो वह उस समिति में अधिक
से अधिक 3 व्यक्तियों को सदस्य नामित कर
सकता है ।

3. राजभाषा विभाग से परामर्श :—
केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के निर्णय के अनुसार
सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों को अपनी
सलाहकार समितियों के गठन के बारे में भारत
सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार से राय लेना
अनिवार्य है ? अब एक नया राजभाषा
विभाग बन गया है । इस विभाग के
सचिव, भारत सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार
भी हैं । इसलिये अब समितियों के गठन
के बारे में राजभाषा विभाग से ही पूर्व परामर्श
काफी होगा । इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना
चाहिये कि परामर्श संबंधित मंत्री के अन्तिम
आदेश लेने के पहले किया जाये ।

4. समिति का कार्यक्षेत्र :—विभिन्न
मंत्रालयों और विभागों की हिन्दी सलाहकार
समितियों का काम केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति और
गृह मंत्रालय (अथ राजभाषा विभाग) की
हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा सरकारी
काम काज के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग के संबंध में
निर्धारित नीतियों के कार्यान्वयन और अपने
मंत्रालयों के कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रभावी
प्रयोग के बारे में सलाह देना है । यदि इन
मंत्रालयों से संबंधित हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियां
राजभाषा नीति के संबंध में कोई बुनियादी
परिवर्तन सुझाती है तो मंत्रालय को चाहिये
कि वे राजभाषा विभाग की पूर्व सहमति प्राप्त
किये बिना उन पर अमल न करें ।

अष्टाचार से भुवत सार्वजनिक जीवन

6711. डा० रामजी सिंह :
श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या जनता दल के निर्वाचन
घोषणापत्र में यह वायदा किया गया था कि
सार्वजनिक जीवन को अष्टाचार से भुवत
रखने के लिए तत्काल और कठोर कार्यवाही
की जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत एक वर्ष
में क्या कड़ी कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप अष्टा-
चार पहले के मुकाबले कम हुआ है; और

(घ) संतानम समिति द्वारा अष्टाचार
के बारे में दिए गए सुझावों में से कितने सुझावों
को गत वर्ष लागू किया गया है और इस बारे
में आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार
है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क)
जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) (i) उच्चतर राजनीतिक स्तरों
पर अष्टाचार का मुकाबला करने के लिए

एक बारगर सस्था की व्यवस्था करने की दृष्टि से लोकपाल विधेयक, 1977 के नाम से एक विधेयक जुलाई, 1977 में लोक सभा में पुर स्थापित किया गया था जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री, केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों, राज्य के मंत्रियों तथा ससद सदस्यों सहित सार्वजनिक व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार आदि की शिकायतों की जाच करने के लिए लोकपाल की सस्था की स्थापना की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह विधेयक पहले के 1968 तथा 1971 के विधेयकों से विषयवस्तु की दृष्टि से भिन्न है।

(ii) सार्वजनिक व्यक्तियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध लगाए गए विशिष्ट आरोपों की जाच करने के लिए जाच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन जाच आयोग गठित किए गए थे।

(iii) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में जो कि केन्द्र में मुख्य जाच एजेंसी है कुछ सगठनात्मक परिवर्तन किए गए हैं।

() ससद में एक विधेयक पेश किए जाने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है जिसमें ससद के सभी सदस्यों के लिए अपनी परिसम्पत्तियों तथा देनदारियों की घोषणा करने की व्यवस्था होगी।

() ऐसे विभागों/सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों को जहाँ भ्रष्टाचार के अवसर अधिक हैं केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा 1977 के लिए कार्य के प्रोग्राम के अधीन लिया गया था और इन विभागों/सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया था।

(ग) भ्रष्टाचार की घटना का साक्ष्य-कीय रूप में मूल्यांकन किया जाना सम्भाव्य नहीं है। फिर भी, पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का सच्ची प्रभाव प्रशासन को मुक्त करने की दृष्टि से पड़ने की आशा है।

(घ) जिस समय वर्तमान सरकार ने शासन सम्भाला तो सयानम समिति की चार सिफारिशें ऐसी थी जिन पर पहले की

सरकार द्वारा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया था। इनका सबध निम्नलिखित से है —

(i) मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध जाच करने की कार्यविधि (ii) विधायकों के लिए आधार संहिता, और (iii) राजनीतिज्ञ दलों के लिए आधार संहिता। जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है लोकपाल विधेयक 1977, जिसमें सार्वजनिक व्यक्तियों और शिकायतों की जाच करने के लिए लोकपाल सस्था गठित किये जाने की परिकल्पना की गई है, जुलाई 1977 में लोक सभा में पेश किया गया था। सभी ससद सदस्यों के लिए अपनी परिसम्पत्तियों देनदारियों तथा व्यापार सबधों घोषणा करने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक विधेयक ससद में पेश करने हेतु एक प्रस्ताव तैयार किया जा रहा है।

Panel of CSS Officers

6712 SHRI GEV M. AVARI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a panel of CSS Officers for promotion to the grade of Deputy Secretary has been issued recently by Government,

(b) if so the number of the officers included in the panel with their relative seniority,

(c) the serial numbers of the panel of the officers who have been appointed to Deputy's post so far,

(d) the reasons for violation of the seniority in the panel in appointing junior officers while their seniors are still awaiting posting, and

(e) the reasons as to why appointment of outsiders should not be stopped until the CSS panelled officers are absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) 48 The inter-se seniority in the Select List is as per list attached.

(c) Officer at S. No. 1 in the list has been appointed as Deputy Secretary on a regular basis. Some other officers are officiating as Deputy Secretary only on short-term basis.

(d) and (e). The posts of Deputy Secretary at the Centre are not reserved for any Service. Appointments to these posts are made according to the requirement of each job from among officers available for posting. In view of this, appointments of CSS officers from the Select List may not follow the order in which their names appear. In individual Departments, however, CSS Select List officers serving there are appointed in the order in which their names appear in the Select List of Grade I Officers of the C.S.S. considered fit for appointment to the Selection Grade of the C.S.S.

Sl. No. Name of the Officer

S/Shri

1. S. S. L. Malhotra
 2. P. C. Jain
 3. Takhat Ram
 4. M. K. Ramaswamy
 5. R. Luikham (ST)
 6. Parmatam Singh
 7. Ram Rishi Singh
 8. T. N. Krishnamurthy
 9. Darshan Singh
 10. R. S. Sane
 11. Pakhar Ram Ahir (SC)
 12. S. C. Ray (SC)
 13. J. R. Jain
 14. M. E. Thomas
 15. S. N. Duggal
 16. V. Ramachandran
 17. Rup Ram
 18. A. V. Srinivasan
 19. S. S. Kshetry
 20. S. Rangaswamy
 21. V. D. Kher
-

Sl. No. Name of the Officer

S/Shri

22. T. V. Nayar
 23. Shish Pal Singh
 24. R. S. Ahluwalia
 25. Km. P. S. Sakuntala
 26. P. B. Kulkarni
 27. A. K. Verma
 28. K. C. Kankan
 29. I. A. Rashid
 30. V. P. Pandey
 31. O. P. S. Bhatia
 32. O. P. Kohli
 33. V. R. Iyer
 34. B. R. Chavan
 35. N. K. Aggarwal
 36. P. G. Lele
 37. P. R. Chandran
 38. T. C. A. Srinivasan
 39. V. S. Raghavan
 40. P. S. Parwani
 41. T. K. Ramachandran
 42. B. K. Dey
 43. P. B. Saxena
 44. A. K. Garde
 45. S. R. Sharma
 46. K. V. Balasubramanian
 47. S. L. Kausha
 48. K. B. Iyer.
-

Translation of Codes and Manuals in Hindi by Central Translation Bureau

6713. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various types of codes, manuals and other procedural literature pertaining to the various Ministries/Departments of Government of India is required to be translated into Hindi by the Central Translation Bureau;

(b) if so, the names of codes and manuals etc. translated by the Bureau year-wise since its inception; and

(c) the names of codes and manuals which are still lying with the Bureau for translation and the time by which these manuals/codes etc are likely to be translated by the Bureau?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) Yes Sir Hindi Translation of Manuals and Rule books of non statutory nature pertaining to the various Ministries/Depts of the Government of India is done by Central Translation Bureau

(b) A year wise list of the manuals rule books etc which have been translated by the Bureau since its establishment is given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT 2088/78]

(c) A list of the manuals rule books etc which are pending for translation with the Bureau is given in Annexure 2 laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT 2088/78] This translation work is expected to be completed in about two years

Giving of Military Lands to various Parties on lease in Uttar Pradesh

6714 SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the total area of the military lands and cantonments given on lease to the various parties during the year 1977 in Uttar Pradesh

(b) the total amount of rent received from the parties concerned and

(c) the criteria followed in allotting such land on lease to the private parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

(c) Defence lands are primarily meant for meeting defence require-

ments. Lands temporarily surplus or whose final disposal is expected to take time are given on lease for agricultural purposes for short periods.

The criteria adopted for allotment of defence lands to private parties for agricultural and building purposes are as follows —

Lease for Agricultural purposes

(i) Temporarily surplus Defence lands are leased only to ex-servicemen who are not gainfully employed or are not getting an income of more than Rs 400/- per month from all sources including pension or do not own/hold on lease from all sources 5 acres of irrigated or 10 acres of un-irrigated land. Only such applications as are accompanied by affidavit in support of their eligibility received through the DSS & A Board are entertained.

(ii) In the event of ex-Servicemen or their co-operatives not forthcoming to take lease of temporarily surplus land such lands are leased to landless poor persons whose total land holding (owned plus held on lease from any source) is less than 5 acres of irrigated or 10 acres of unirrigated land and whose monthly income from all sources is less than Rs. 200/ per month. The applications accompanied by the affidavit in support of their eligibility received through Collectors/ Tehsildars are only considered

(iii) The area leased to eligible ex-servicemen or landless poor persons should not exceed 5 acres of irrigated or 10 acres of unirrigated land including the land already owned or held on lease from all sources.

(iv) For determining the eligibility of an ex-servicemen or landless poor persons to obtain a lease the income of and the land owned/held on lease from all sources, by his spouse and close dependents are taken into account.

Lease for building purposes:

No lands are leased out for constructing residential houses. Subject to the condition that the land can be spared, the lease of Defence lands for building purposes are granted only to public institutions such as Post Offices, Banks, Schools. The terms of such lease to be recognised and well known charitable and educational institutions run by registered societies or Public Trusts are decided on merits of each case by the Government.

Seizure of Chinese Publication and Magazines in Bihar

6715. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Publications, even the Magazines have been held up all over Bihar; and

(b) if so, the policy of Government in this regard and the reasons for holding up the Chinese Publications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Some Chinese publications posted from Hong Kong were held up in 1976 as they questioned the frontiers of India.

(b) Under existing policy bringing of any book, periodical or other document by sea or land which directly or indirectly questions the frontiers of India is banned.

महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध

6716. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री राजकेशर सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के साथ अपराधों की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों में इन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ग) इसी अवधि में अपहरण की कितनी घटनाएं हुई और उन्हें रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) तथा (ख). वर्ष 1973, 1974, 1976 और 1977 के दौरान महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :-

अपराध शीर्ष	1973		
आभूषण छीन कर भागना .	198		
अपहरण तथा हरण .	576		
महिलाओं के साथ छेड़खानी	71		
बलात्कार .	73		
	1974	1976	1977
	208	111	207
	556	224	253
	49	37	71
	66	58	60

प्रत्यक्ष कारणों के लिए तुलना आपातस्थिति से पहले की अवधि से की जानी चाहिए ।

(ग) दिल्ली में वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकाचार्यों द्वारा उस अपराध पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से ध्यान दिया जा रहा है जिसमें महिलाएं अंतर्ग्रस्त होती हैं । अपराध को रोकने के लिए सामान्य उपायों जैसे दिन और रात चलती फिस्ती गश्त को बढ़ाने, महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर टुकड़ियां तैनात करने, नामी वदमाशों पर निगरानी रखने, के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित कदम भी उठाये गये हैं :-

(1) देर रात में घुमते हुए पाये गये संदिग्ध वाहनों की जांच;

(2) क्षेत्र में बढ़ता व्यक्ति की
गतिविधियों पर बड़ी नजर रखना ,

(3) दस झुठे, सिनेमा घरो, होटलो,
रेलवे स्टेशनो, पार्को तथा अन्य ऐसे स्थानो
पर बंदी म तथा सारे कपड़ा में बर्बकारी
तैयार करना ।

Production Control of Printing Paper

6717 SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state

(a) whether Government have a
proposal under consideration to resort
to production Control on white prin-
ting paper,

(b) if so, the details and reasons
therefor, and

(c) whether it is a fact that the
printing paper manufactures are deli-
berately cutting down the production
to create artificial shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-
MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c)
With a view to cope with the problem
of reduced availability of cultural
papers the Government issued the
Paper (Control of Production) Order,
1974 under the Essential Commodities
Act on the 1st August, 1974 Under
this order paper mills with a produc-
tion of 25 tonnes a day or more had
to produce 57 per cent of their pro-
duction in the form of six controlled
varieties of cultural paper viz. white
printing paper (30 per cent) cream
laid/wove paper (16 per cent), coloured
printing paper (15 per cent) and
duplicating paper (25 per cent) off-
set and litho paper (6.5 per cent) and
typing paper (0.5 per cent) However,
the order was subsequently amended
to provide that only white printing
paper was to be produced to the ex-
tent of the stipulated percentage (30
per cent) removing the restriction on
other varieties.

On a review of the position early in
1978 it was found that although the

production of paper and paper boards
had increased by more than one lakh
tonne in the last 2 years, the percen-
tage of production of writing and
printing paper had gone down in the
year 1977 from a level of nearly 60
per cent prevailing in the previous
year to a level of 57 per cent. In
order to cope with this situation a
fresh order viz Paper (Regulation
of Production) Order 1978 has been
issued on 8th March, 1978 under the
Essential Commodities Act 1955. The
order stipulates inter-alia that paper
mills with an installed capacity of
25 tonnes per day or more are to pro-
duce white printing paper to the ex-
tent of 30 per cent of total production
and five other varieties of writing and
printing paper (cream laid or wove
paper coloured printing paper dupli-
cating paper, offset or litho paper and
typing paper) to the extent of at least
33 per cent of total production, of
which not less than 20 per cent shall
be cream laid or wove paper. This
is expected to lead to increase avail-
ability of commonly based varieties
of paper

Admission of students in the RLMC, Dehradun

6718 SHRI K B CHETTRI Will
the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state

(a) the criteria laid down by the
Ministry of Defence in connection with
the admission of students in the
RLMC, Dehradun,

(b) the State wise quotas if any

(c) whether the Ministry has given
any relaxation to the applicants be-
longing to the scheduled tribe/caste
and other minorities communities,

(d) if not, the reasons thereof

(e) the names of the candidates
selected during the last three years
State-wise,

(f) whether there is any provision
to scrutinize the answer papers of the
examinees as in other cases under
Education Ministry; and

(g) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Admissions to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun are made twice a year in the months of January and August on the basis of an All-India Entrance Examination followed by *visu voce* and medical examination.

(b) Statement 'A' indicating allocation of vacancies to various States and Union Territories, subject to boys from these States/Union Territories qualifying in the entrance examination etc., is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2089/78]

(c) and (d). Since the number of boys to be selected from each State and from the Union Territories is very small, most States getting only one vacancy, no relaxation has been made for boys belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other minority communities. However, one vacancy is earmarked for boys belonging to backward regions like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands provided a candidate from these areas qualifies in the entrance examination.

(e) Statement 'B' indicating the names of the boys who were selected on the basis of entrance examinations and joined the RIMC during the last 6 terms starting from August 1975 to January 1978, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2089/].

(f) and (g). The RIMC is an establishment under the control of Ministry of Defence. The papers are set and examined at the RIMC and are subject to scrutiny at Army Headquarters.

Achievements in use of Solar Energy

6719, **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 202

on the 22nd February, 1978 regarding conference on solar energy and state:

(a) the progress that the country has made in using solar energy with special reference to achievements made in 1977-78; and

(b) the reasons for the slowdown in this field of research and application?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Utilisation of solar energy for a wide range of applications with special emphasis on its use in rural areas has been given high priority by the Government. Efforts in this area are still in the R&D stage. Organised research and development with significant financial inputs started only a couple of years ago and normally new technologies take several years before they could reach commercialisation. Sustained efforts in the last two years has led to successful proto-type development of certain solar energy devices such as water heating systems, dryers for agriculture produce, etc. some of these devices are undergoing field trials in different parts of the country.

Achievements during the year 1977-78 are:—

(1) Successful completion of one-tonne per day proto-type paddy dryer by the Annamalai University.

(2) A 10-tonne per day paddy dryer was installed by the National Industrial Development Corporation at the Central State Farm in Ladhowal near Ludhiana—Work started on another grain dryer installation at Gauhati (Assam).

(3) A 10-KW experimental solar power plant has been successfully installed and commissioned by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, in cooperation with the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras under the Indo-FRG Cooperation agreement.

(4) Solar energy heating systems for domestic use and for large scale

applications like hotels, guest houses, hostels etc have also developed by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and the National Physical Laboratory. One such large scale installation is nearing completion at the Qutab Hotel.

(5) Know how developed for making fresnel condensers for solar cells at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

(C) Fabrication of silicon solar cells at the Central Electronics Limited

Other projects like cold storage based on solar energy, low cost solar cells collector development etc. which have been funded by the Department of Science and Technology, have made significant progress.

(b) There is no slow down in the activity. On the contrary, research and development is being accelerated and additional inputs are being provided to enable successful development of products and devices for utilisation of solar energy and other sources of energy.

Shortage of coal in Delhi

6721 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a great shortage of coal in Delhi?

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken by Government to remove the shortage,

(c) what is the requirement of coal in Delhi and how much was supplied in the last three months,

(d) whether Delhi Administration has made a complaint about the shortage of coal, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b) There is no shortage in availability of coal for supply to Delhi. However, there was some decline in the move-

ment and therefore of receipts of soft coke in Delhi during the months of February and March 1978. Action has been taken to move larger quantities of coal to Delhi.

(c) The demand and supply of soft coke to Delhi during the last three months is indicated below—

Months		Demand	Supply
			(in tonnes)
January 1978	.	40320	32616
February 1978	.	35840	21260 ⁹
March 1978	.	33600	22620 ⁷

(d) and (e) The Delhi Administration have taken up the question of stepping up movement of coal to Delhi.

Indigenous expertise to manufacture Computers

6722 SHRI S. R. DAMANI
SHRI D. D. DESAI
DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) whether India has developed indigenous expertise to manufacture computers comparable with foreign makes,

(b) if so, the details thereof and the organization which is handling this job, and

(c) if not, when will these be developed indigenously?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) to (c) The Electronics Corporation of India Limited is currently manufacturing and marketing 3rd generation mini-computers such as TDC-312 and TDC-316 and fourth generation micro-processors such as Micro-78. Bharat Electronics Limited has developed a mini-computer BFL-COM 1. The Electronics Corporation of India Limited is also developing a medium size computer TDC-332. These

computers employ designs and components contemporary with those made elsewhere in the world. Considerable development work is in progress to improve the reliability of these systems and to provide software to enable these to be used for a wide variety of applications, on the basis of which they could be regarded as comparable with the advanced foreign makes. Government is providing financial support for this. Some units in the private sector have developed micro-processor based cash registers, accounting and invoicing machines. Computer software for both internal requirements as well as for export has also been generated.

Withdrawal of DTC buses at noon time

6723. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large number of DTC buses are withdrawn everyday at noon time for some public schools to the great inconvenience of the commuters at these hours affecting the frequency of service; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this disturbance in the bus service only to benefit a few who can afford even otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). 274 buses have been hired out by the Corporation to recognised schools in Delhi, in two split duties early in the morning and in the afternoon when the Corporation has some spare carrying capacity. The timings for buses on school duty do not clash with peak hours when the corporation is required to put the maximum number of buses on road. This helps to augment the earnings of the Corporation without causing inconvenience to the commuters.

आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों पर हुआ व्यय

6724. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों पर प्रतिमाह कितना व्यय होता है; और

(ख) इन कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्रति घण्टा कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). पूछे गए इस प्रकार के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। सूचना को संकलित करना प्राप्त किए जाने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

Number of Defence employees having Government accommodation

6725. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Defence employees serving in Delhi/New Delhi who have been provided with Government accommodation;

(b) total number of Defence employees serving in Delhi/New Delhi entitled for Government accommodation but could not be allotted the same till to date; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to provide Government accommodation to all entitled Defence employees serving with the Ministry, Army, Air, Naval Headquarters and other subordinate offices?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the question relates to Defence Civilians. The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received

(c) Defence employees serving with Armed Forces Headquarters/ Inter Services Organisations and Defence Establishments within the limits of Delhi/New Delhi, as prescribed by the Directorate of Estates in the Ministry of Works & Housing, are eligible for accommodation from the General Pool controlled by that Directorate. Defence Civilians working out-side the limits prescribed by the Directorate of Estates, for example Delhi Cantt Shakurbasti etc., who are not eligible for allotment in the General Pool can be allotted such accommodation in the Station Pool as is surplus to the requirements of Service personnel, Civilian personnel are, however required to vacate such accommodation as and when required for the entitled Service personnel. Further, in order to mitigate the hardship of the employees, Government have also agreed to provide accommodation at some difficult stations including Delhi Cantonment to the extent of 15 per cent of their sanctioned strength. 566 units of accommodation have so far been built. Further construction of houses will depend on the availability of funds

Number of overtime and tool down strikes in Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari

6726 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of overtime and tool down strikes that have taken place in Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari since January 75 to December, 1977 and which were the organisations (Workers unions) who gave call for these strikes,

(b) whether any disciplinary action was taken against office bearers of the unions who gave call for overtime/tool down strikes, if so, number of office bearers and the organisation (workers' unions) to whom they belong, and

(c) whether any relay hunger strike took place in front of main gate of Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari during 11th November to 26th December, 1977, if so, which was the organisation and what were their demands pertaining to Ministry of Defence and how many demands have been accepted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) There were no strike calls from workers' unions for overtime and tool down during the period January 1975 to December, 1977

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir This was organised by the Ayudh Nirmani Mazdoor Sangh. There were eight demands, the nature thereof and their present position is as under,

(i) Opening of Central School at Ambajhari. The question of allocation of central schools for the year 1978-79 is under consideration.

(ii) Exemption from Maharashtra State Tax on profession. The tax is levied by the State Government and the legal aspect of recovery thereof by the factory management is under examination in consultation Ministry of Law & Justice, Branch Secretariat, Calcutta

(iii) Running of local train between Nagpur and Ambajhari. Statistical data in support of the demand has been received and the case is being taken up with the Ministry of Railways

(iv) Payment of Bonus. Employees of the Ordnance Factories are not covered by the Bonus Act

(v) Vacation of Victimization of an industrial worker. The case has been examined and it has not been found that there was any victimisation as alleged

(vi) Increase in strength of medical officers in factory hospital. One additional post of medical officer has

been sanctioned with effect from 5-1-1976 and a medical officer has since joined duty.

(vii) Transfer of certain officers and staff. This is under examination.

(viii) Promotion of industrial workers on the basis of seniority and not on trade test. This is under examination.

Non-Gazetted employees' recognized unions in Central Secretariat

6727. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) how many Unions are recognised in the Central Secretariat representing the non-gazetted employees;

(b) what are the qualifications a Union should have, to be recognised by Government; and

(c) which are the new Unions who have applied for recognition and what is Government's stand on the recognition issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D.PATIL): (a) The following Associations/Unions representing the non-gazetted employees in the Central Secretariat Services are at present recognised:

(1) Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Association.

(2) Central Secretariat Assistants' Association.

(3) Central Secretariat Service Direct Recruit Assistants' Association.

(4) Central Government Clerks' Union.

(5) Kendriya Sachivalaya Samasth Chaturth Shreni Karamchari Association.

(6) Central Government Class IV Employees' Association.

(7) Central Government Despatch Riders' Association.

(8) Central Government Staff Car Drivers' Association.

(b) Recognition is to be accorded by the Government after satisfying itself that the Association fulfils the required criteria (indicated in the attached statement) and keeping in view also the strength of the cadres represented, the membership of the Association(s) already existing, the need for more Associations being recognised where there are already existing Associations recognised in respect of those cadres, etc.

(c) The Kendriya Sachivalaya Karamchari Sangh and the Central Secretariat Non-Gazetted Employees' Union have applied for recognition. They have been requested to indicate specifically the categories of employees in respect of whom recognition is sought and to furnish details of membership of each category of such employees.

Statement

1. The Primary object of the Association/Union shall be the promotion of the common service interests of its members;

2. The Association/Union shall not be based on any caste, tribe or religious denomination or on any group within or section or such caste, tribe or religious denomination;

3. The Association/Union should have as its members, not less than 15 per cent of the total number of staff of each category/categories it purports to represent;

4. No person who is not a Government servant shall be connected with the affairs of the Association/Union;

5. The executive of the Association/Union shall be appointed from amongst the members only;

6. The funds of the Service Association/Union shall consist exclusively of subscriptions from members and grants, if any, made by the Government, and shall be applied only for the furtherance

of the objects of the Association/Union

7 The Association/Union shall not send any representation or deputation except in connection with a matter which is of common interest to the members of the Association/Union

8 The Association/Union shall not espouse or support the cause of individual Government servants relating to service matters

9 The Association/Union shall not maintain any political fund or lend itself to the propagation of the views of any political party or politician,

10 All representations by the Association/Union shall be submitted through proper channel and shall, as a normal practice be addressed to the Secretary or the Head of the Department

11 A list of members and office bearers an up-to date copy of the rules and an audited statement of accounts of the Association/Union shall be furnished to the Government annually through proper channel after the general annual meeting so as to reach the Government before the 1st day of July each year

12 Any amendment of a substantial character in the rules of the Association/Union shall be made only with the previous approval of the Government and any other amendment of a minor importance shall be communicated through proper channel for transmission to the Government for information

13 The previous permission of the Government shall be taken before the Association/Union seeks affiliation with any other Union Service Association or Federation

14 The Association/Union shall cease to be affiliated to a Federation or Confederation of Service Associations whose recognition is withdrawn by the Government

15 The Association/Union shall not start or publish any periodical maga-

zine or bulletin without the previous approval of the Government,

16 The Association/Union shall cease to publish any periodical magazine or bulletin if directed by the Government to do so on the ground that the publication thereof is prejudicial to the interests of the Central Government the Government of any State or any Government authority or to good relations between Government servants and the Government or any Government authority,

17 The Association/Union shall not do any act or assist in the doing of any act which, if done by a Government Servant would contravene any of the provisions of Rules 8 9 11 12 16 and 20 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules 1964

18 The Association/Union shall not address any communication to a foreign authority except through the Government which shall have the right to withhold it and

19 The communications addressed by the Association/Union or by any office-bearer on its behalf, to the Government or a Government authority shall not contain any disrespectful or improper language

CSIO collaboration with Swiss Foundation for Training in Indo-Swiss Training Centre

6728 SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether CSIO Chandigarh has recently entered into collaboration with the SWISS FOUNDATION (Government of Switzerland) for imparting training to students in the Indo-Swiss Training Centre (ISTC) attached to CSIO

(b) whether the word 'Swiss' has been attached to the name of the Centre prior to the collaboration

(c) whether the collaboration was discontinued few years back and

(d) if so what are the reasons for a fresh collaboration and whether the

factors leading to discontinuation of collaboration was taken into consideration while entering into a fresh collaboration?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centre was started in 1963 with Swiss Collaboration. Therefore it was named at that time as 'Indo-Swiss Training Centre'.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The present collaboration for running the course of Die and Mould Making has been entered into because of the urgent requirement of such trained personnel in the country.

Construction of fly-over at the Delhi Cantt. Nangal Raya Rly. Crossing

6729. SHRI NATWARLAL PARMAR:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 4951 dated 27-7-77, regarding fly-over for Nangal Raya Delhi Cantt. Railway crossing and state:

(a) the progress that has since been made with regard to the construction of fly-over at the Delhi Cantt. Nangal Raya Railway crossing;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Cantt. authorities have created certain hurdles at the eleventh hour which have blocked the implementation of the project;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to remove those hurdles so as to take up the construction of this vital project without any further delay; and

(d) whether Government have considered the alternative proposals for a sub-way or a fly-over on the Pankha Road crossing if it could not be constructed on Jail Road crossing; and if so, the broad outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). The Defence authorities have not yet

given their clearance to the construction of the proposed fly-over for Nangal Raya—Deihi Cantt. Railway crossing. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi, are incharge of this project, and the Mayor has now taken up the matter with the Defence and Home Ministers for necessary clearance. There are no alternative proposals for the construction of a sub-way or a fly-over on Pankha Road crossing.

As per the comprehensive traffic and transportation study carried out by Central Road Research Institute the construction of sub-way/flyover on the Pankha Road crossing has not been recommended.

Abolition of radio licence fee

6730. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to abolish the radio licence fee since radio is the cheapest, easiest and quickest means of education, information and entertainment; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). In view of the present financial constraints, there is no proposal to abolish the radio licence fee.

12.28 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: RECOGNITION OF THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have decided that consequent on the Congress Party (I) now having the greatest numerical strength in the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Leader of the Congress Party in the Lok Sabha has ceased to be the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha and Shri C. M. Stephen, Leader of the Congress Party (I), has now been recognised as the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

12.28} hrs

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore) Sir I had given notice under Rule 222 for raising a question of Breach of Privilege against Shrimati Maneka Gandhi wife of Shri Sanjay Gandhi Editor Surya 12 Wellington Crescent for making false and malicious propaganda in her paper against me personally and thus trying to influence my Parliamentary conduct. I move that the matter may be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

MR SPEAKER The matter is under my consideration.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY It is a very serious matter. Personal insinuations have been made so that I do not make criticism against Mrs. Gandhi. I seek your protection.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) Mr Speaker Sir I brought to your notice today the fact that everyday there is firing in Tamil Nadu. The police there seem to be trigger happy. Though I realise that it is a State matter but everyday people there are being shot down like animals and the Parliament cannot remain immune to this. I would urge you to consider this particularly in view of the fact that the police there seems to be trigger-happy. The administration there must take a firm control of the law and order situation. I urge you to allow a discussion on this subject.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) Mr Speaker Sir I have given you a notice under Rule 222 to allow me to move a privilege motion against the Prime Minister. I am not going into the merits of the case now. You might have been told that it comes under Direction 115. But Sir Direction 115 comes only when there is a mistaken statement or an inaccuracy. My contention is that this was a deliberate attempt to mislead the House on such a sensitive issue. I have drawn your attention to the Statement of the Prime Minister and the

facts are before you. I am not going into the merits of the case though I have with me all the facts.

Further I have also sent you a letter for allowing me to make a personal explanation that also you have not allowed me so far. The Prime Minister had made a reference to my presence in Trivandrum. I want to make a personal explanation why I was there and what my role was.

These are the two things I wish you may please consider these two questions and let me have your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER Your letter with regard to your personal explanation has been referred to the Prime Minister to know the facts. I must know the correct position and I have got to know the facts.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I never made any allegation against the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER There are other facts also.

So far as your notice under Rule 222 is concerned I have rejected it and I have allowed you a personal explanation under Direction 115. This is because I am not able to accept your contention. If there is a factual mistake that will have to be corrected.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY You kindly allow personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER Certainly.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I never made any personal allegation against the Prime Minister. My letter was in order to make a personal explanation. I did not make any insinuation against the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER This is how one reads it. I will allow you to make a personal explanation but not today.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER Tomorrow is a holiday.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You allow me personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain allegations and you must know about these. If you come to my chamber, I will tell you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Prime Minister is briefed by the officers. They have not given him the correct information. They might have misled him.

MR. SPEAKER: Now that you have said that he has acted on wrong information then it comes necessarily under Direction 115. I can convert it and I have already made orders about that.

About your letter, I am told, you had given it at 6.00 p.m.; it has been sent to the Prime Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I gave it yesterday morning, before noon.

MR. SPEAKER: My office tells me that it was given at 6.00 p.m.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My letter for making a personal explanation was sent to you at 9.30 a.m. and the statement of personal explanation before noon....(Interruptions) You may cut any number of sentences from the statement, but the procedure for sending it to the concerned Minister, I am afraid, is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What about the question of privilege motion raised by me? By what time will you give your decision? It is a very serious matter. First, I have come to seek the protection of the House; if I do not get it, I have to go to the court.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be given immediately. This notice was given to me this morning. If you ask me to say, when I will give my decision, I will have to say; sorry, I cannot tell you. Please leave it to me; I have never delayed matters.

श्री ब्रजमूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत ही गंभीर विषय पर मैंने कालिग्न अटेंशन नोटिस दिया है। और भी कई संसद् सदस्यों ने दिया है। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में पिछले कई महीनों में वाइस-चांसलर नहीं है। वहाँ कोई पढ़ाई लिखाई नहीं हो रही है। मारा विश्वविद्यालय ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है। रोज वहाँ कारवाँ हो रही हैं। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इस विषय पर कई बार माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने भी हम ने कहा है परन्तु सरकार की तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए हम अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा करने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहूँगा कि अखबार में मैंने यह न्यूज पढ़ी है कि श्री शरद यादव हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर नियुक्त हुए हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the Banaras University is concerned, the discussion on the Education Ministry's Demands... is going on....(Interruptions) Why do you not hear me? Why do you have an internal debate? You can participate in the discussion. It is one of the accepted rules of Parliament that when the Demands of a Ministry are being discussed or are going to be discussed immediately, other things are not allowed.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): The Vice-Chancellor wants to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not in a position to recognize it.

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास बहुत से पत्र आ रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों ने मुझे वहाँ का उपकुलपति बनाया है, यह तो अखबार से पता चला। दो तीन दिनों से मेरे पास बहुत से पत्र आ रहे हैं....

MR SPEAKER That has already been raised and talked about and there is no point in raising it again. Education Ministry's Demands are under discussion and you can speak on it.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (महारा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तमिलनाडु के संबंध में एक कानिग मूवमेंशन की नोटिस दी थी। वल आपने कहा था कि आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर से विचार विमर्श करना चाहते हैं। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ आपने क्या तय किया है क्योंकि वहाँ पर आन्दोलन बंद रहा है, फायरिंग हो रही है और विमानों का मारा जा रहा है। (इश्वरदान)

MR. SPEAKER I have understood your point. Papers to be laid—Hon. Prime Minister (Interruptions) I am not going to reply to the question I am not here for cross-examination

1237 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF DEPARTMENTS OF SPACE ELECTRONICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY FOR 1978-79

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Space for 1978-79 [Placed in Library See No LT-2070/78]
- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Electronics for 1978-79 [Placed in Library See No LT-2071/78]
- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Atomic Energy for

1978-79 [Placed in Library See No LT-2072/78]

REPORT OF BAWEJA COMMISSION OF INQUIRY RE. LATHI-CHARGE IN CENTRAL

JAIL TIHAR AND STATEMENT RE. CORRECTION OF ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952 —

(i) Report of the Baweja Commission of Inquiry into the incident of lathi-charge in Central Jail, Tihar on the 22nd October, 1975

(ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the Report. [Placed in Library See No LT-2073/78]

- (2) A statement correcting the reply given on the 22nd March, 1978 to a supplementary question No 410 by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta regarding traffic bottlenecks in Delhi [Placed in Library See No LT-2074/78]

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) I want to make a submission.

The hon Home Minister has placed the report of the Baweja Commission about the lathi-charge in the Tihar jail. This is a typical example of how the bureaucracy misguides our Government. I put a question here whether there was a lathi-charge in Tihar jail. The reply was that there was no lathi-charge though the Home Minister was himself in the Tihar Jail. This is a typical example of how I wrote to you a letter saying "Kindly ask the Minister to correct the answer." You sent it to the Home Minister and again the bureaucracy misguided him and the reply was that there was no lathi-charge. Then

I tabled a motion of privilege against the Lt. Governor and the IG, Prisons, and the Home Minister was kind enough to make an inquiry. I am thankful to you and in this report you will find that the whole jail staff has given wrong evidence and Mr. Baweja has given a finding that there was a lathi-charge in which many people were injured...

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My submission is: Let there be a discussion on it.

Secondly, the report of this Commission should be circulated to all Members so that people should know. The action taken must have been a part of it. This is such a serious matter where may I request the Home Minister through you to take action against all those who gave wrong evidence. This is a typical example.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I am standing in support of what Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has said, but I want to add a few important points, and so I sought your permission to raise certain points when the Home Minister, Charan Singhji placed these reports. You will see two or three things.

First of all, how much effort does it require on the part of an individual Member of Parliament to go into this question by pursuing it at depth and only at the end of it the correct facts come to the House? I am making one submission that something more than the mere discussion is required in this matter, because if every time officials and the bureaucratic machinery are going to do something, I do not want to say misguide, and so put before the Ministers concerned the partial or inadequate things, only a persistent and knowledgeable and vigilant Member can then continue to bring out the matters in the House, otherwise nothing will come to the House! There-

fore, it is not a question of this Report alone and it is not merely a question of discussion on lathi charge. The discussion will have to be there, and you, Mr. Speaker will also have to come in the picture to ensure as to how the right of the Member of Parliament individually and collectively can be exercised effectively to see that the administration and the officials do not misguide and mislead the Minister. That is point No. 1.

Point No. 2 is this. I do not find fault with the Home Minister hon. Shri Charan Singh by saying that he is inordinately late in laying the Report. To look at the facts, however, the lathi charge took place on a very sacred day in our history—2nd October, 1975 Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. The atrocious thing is that this lathi charge has happened in jail on political detainees.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not debating on that Report.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not debating on the merits. I am only trying to make this point by illustration of this incident. Here is a case where political detainees under the blanket black powers of emergency were lathi charged when they were confined to jail and they were treated as criminals.

MR. SPEAKER: You are discussing the matter.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not discussing.

MR. SPEAKER: You are saying that and you are doing it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am giving an illustration. I am not discussing the report.

Now my point is if such a thing happened on 2nd October, 1975, it was only when the Janata Government came to power that this thing could be brought to light, otherwise Delhi Administration went on saying....

MR SPEAKER Again you are going on debating on

PROF P G MAVALANKAR What authority and powers are you going to invest in the Members of Parliament and Parliament as a whole to see that such dangerous and atrocious lies are not allowed to be continuing? Suppose Mr Gupta had not raised the question suppose Baweja Committee had not taken up this matter this thing would never have come to light My point is it is of no use merely to have a discussion you must see to it that a kind of procedure is evolved so that this kind of bureaucratic (Interruptions)

Finally I am not interested in just getting the officials of the Tihar Jail and other bureaucratic officials punished if they are found guilty On that of course law will take its own course My point is taking clue from this example let us not be only at the mercy of raising a submission on such matters and leaving the matters there I would like you to go into this either through the Rules Committee or through other Committees or suo motu to see that the officials do no mislead

I am concluding I have been watching that in the question Hour in Short Notice Questions and in other discussions in answer to various demands of Ministries a number of times Ministers are given wrong information by the officials Notes are given Supplementary points are given either through official box or later on subsequently and we are made to look fools and stupid. We are here to serve the public We are serving the public and nothing should happen which will come in our way of the performance of our duties as Members of Parliament

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (महाराष्ट्र)
अध्यक्ष महोदय आइटम नं० ४ पर मैंने भी
नाटित दिया था।

MR SPEAKER I cannot allow Has anybody else given notice?

Under the rules you have to give me notice

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER No I am not allowing Nobody has given notice

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Is there any notice on Item No 4? At what time did you give notice?

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV At 10 50 I had given

MR SPEAKER It is not a notice at all

No no I will not because if I allow him

REVIEW ON THE WORKING AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD FOR 1976 77

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 —

(1) Review by the Government
— Heavy
for

(2) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi for the year 1976 77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[Placed in Library See No LT 2075/76]

DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) 2ND AMDT RULES 1978
MERCHANT SHIPPING (SAFETY CONVENTION CERTIFICATES) AMDT RULES 1978
AND MOTOR VEHICLES (DRIVING LICENCE FEE) RULES 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI

CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Second Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 449 in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2076/78].

(2) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Safety Convention Certificates) Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 382 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1978 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2077/78].

(3) A copy of the Motor Vehicles (Driving Licence Fee) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 763 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1977 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 180 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1978, under sub-section (4) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2078/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) G.S.R. 392 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1978 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1655 dated the 10th December, 1977.

(2) G.S.R. 427 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1978 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1634 dated the 3rd December, 1977.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2079/78].

REVIEW ON THE WORKING AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI FAZLUR REHMAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, for the year 1976-77.

(2) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-2080/78].

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Volume I—Indirect Taxes and Volume II—Direct Taxes, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2081/78].

12.45 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken

by Government on the recommendations contained in their Two Hundred and Eighteenth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Illegal Import of Gold

1246 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH (Jamnagar) I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

There is a change of sex in my name, in every paper that I receive it is 'Bai' and not 'Bhai' I request you to kindly have it corrected, Mr Speaker

MR. SPEAKER You won't become a Bai by that

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Your office has changed his sex Ask your office not to change his sex

MR. SPEAKER You are quite right He is a good looking man. New, Item No 12

1247 hrs

STATEMENT RE ALLEGED TRANSFER OF 10-11 MILLION DOLLARS TO A SWISS BANK

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE) Mr Speaker Sir, the Hon'ble Member, Shri S N Mishra, in a statement made in the House on March 2 1978 had referred to \$ 10 to 11 million having been paid into a Swiss bank during the previous Government's rule and sought explanations of the manner in which the Ministry of External Affairs was involved in it. I have carefully enquired into these payments

It is correct that two payments of \$55 million each were sanctioned on March 15 and October 28 1976 These

payments were in accordance with the terms of a commercial transaction between the Government of India and the Government of Iran negotiated by our Economic Affairs Department under orders of the then Prime Minister In accordance with the terms of the agreement, part payments had to be made in Switzerland Therefore funds were provided under the head of special discretionary expenditure in the budget of the Ministry of External Affairs The amounts were paid by cheque and did not involve any illegal payments to any Indian

I would also like to clarify the position regarding some other matters to which the member had alluded in his statement. The Ashoka Traders with which Hinduja family is associated is a Company registered in Iran. It is not an Indian company and was not as far we know recipient of this payment. The Kudremukh agreement or sales of cement and sugar to Iran had also nothing to do with these payments

Having clarified the relevant facts about transactions which were authorised by the previous Government, I would like to state that the present Government has decided that in current and future agreements, there is to be no provision of such part payment. At the same time I would like to affirm that we consider it to be in our national interest to develop our relations with Iran. We intend to promote trust, mutually beneficial cooperation and confidence with Iran especially after close rapport and far reaching understanding arrived at during the visit of His Imperial Majesty Shahenshah last February. It would be contrary to our policies and intentions if any misunderstanding should have been created as a result of past transactions

MR. SPEAKER Now, the statement by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Sir, I am not asking any question on the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs.

The question is that I had not brought in the relationship between India and Iran at any stage during the course of my statement. So, the hon. Minister is not correct in inferring that anything to that effect had been said in my statement. So, I reserve my right to make comments on the statement made by the Minister later.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, I seek one clarification on the Minister's statement. He has made a very important statement. I want to know whether the Minister means that there is any commission payment made for any deal between India and Iran.

MR. SPEAKER: That question does not arise hereafter. It was on a payment made earlier and he is merely explaining it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He said no part payment will be allowed. I want to know whether it will be prohibited.

MR. SPEAKER: In that manner no payment was made. He said that.

12.52 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PRICE AND PROCUREMENT POLICY FOR WHEAT FOR 1978-79 MARKETING SEASON

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Government have considered carefully the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission on the price and procurement policy for wheat for the 1978-79 rabi marketing season and have also discussed the recommendations made therein with the Chief Ministers/Food Ministers/Agriculture Ministers of the wheat producing States.

In the light of these discussions, Government have taken the following decisions:

(i) Keeping in view the need to maintain the incentive for securing increased production of wheat, it has been decided to fix the procurement price for wheat of fair average quality at Rs. 112.50 per quintal for all varieties as against the level of Rs. 110 per quintal fixed last year.

(ii) The issue price of wheat for stocks released from the Central Pool for public distribution system will be maintained at Rs. 125 per quintal.

(iii) The increase in the procurement price, with the issue price being kept unchanged, would normally result in additional subsidy to be borne by the Government of India. However, discussions will be held with the wheat surplus States to persuade them to effect reductions in the procurement charges like mandi charges, sales tax etc., so that the increase in the procurement price is absorbed to the extent possible.

(iv) The procurement of wheat by the State Public agencies will be mainly by way of support operations and, as such, no Statewise targets have been fixed for procurement of wheat. The State Governments will be advised not to enforce any levy on producers/traders. Extensive arrangements will be made for price support to ensure that all stocks of wheat conforming to the specifications laid down by the Government and offered by the producers are purchased at the procurement price.

(v) In order to ensure easy open market availability for consumers as well as to enable the farmer to get a price higher than the procurement price, if possible, the policy of free movement of wheat throughout the country, introduced last year will be continued.

MR. SPEAKER Don't record

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER The debate on agriculture will come in soon
Don't record

(Interruptions)**

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) Then why should he make a statement now?

MR. SPEAKER I cannot stop him.
Don't record

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER It is not possible to record twenty Members at the same time. You can raise it at the time when the Agriculture Ministry Demands are taken up in a day or so.

Nothing will be recorded until you tell me which rule is broken.

डिमांड आ रही है। तब आप अपनी बात कर सकते हैं।

(Interruptions)**

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर तो आप सुन लें। बीच में आप मुझे रोक सकते हैं। आपने कहा है कि—फूड पर डिमांड आ रही है और तब वहन हो सकती है जब मिनिस्टर न एनाउंसमेंट कर दी है, दाम एनाउंस कर दिए हैं तो मैं आप में आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि अगर डिमिशन में वह वह रीजलेशन कर कि किसानों को कम कीमत

MR. SPEAKER It is no point of order. You can raise these points at the time of the debate.

(Interruptions)**

13 00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER It does not come under rule 389. Don't record

(Interruptions)**

Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER Now, Motions for Elections to Committees

13 02 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई-उत्तर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव रखती हूँ

“कि इस सभा के सदस्य लोक सभा की प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन सम्बन्धी नियमों के नियम 311 के उपनियम (1) द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति में 1 मई, 1978 से आरम्भ होने वाले और 30 अप्रैल 1979 का समाप्त होने वाले कार्यकाल के लिये प्राक्कलन समिति के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिये अपने में से 30 सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

MR. SPEAKER The question is

‘That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979’

The motion was adopted

(ii) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur) I beg to move

‘That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979’

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April, 1979."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Bengaluru): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner

required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April, 1979."

MR. SPEAKER: I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April, 1979."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iv) COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED
TRIBES

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj) I beg to move

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May 1978 and ending on the 30th April, 1979"

MR SPEAKER The question is

'That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April, 1979"

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAM DHAN I beg to move

'That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha"

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with

the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) I waited patiently till the end of this series, items 13 to 19, I want to point out that wherever Lok Sabha is concerned the word used is 'elect', 'proceed to elect', but wherever Rajya Sabha is concerned, say in items 15, 17 and 19, the word used is 'nominate'. The word 'nominate' has a particular connotation, in our rules the word 'nominate' is used only for committees nominated by you where there is no election. Here I find the use of the word 'nominate' anomalous in our democracy Rajya Sabha is a democratically elected body and we are asking the Rajya Sabha to nominate. How can it nominate? I could understand if the Chairman nominates, just as you nominate Members to committees here, it is possible, proper and appropriate for the Chairman to nominate. But how can Rajya Sabha as a body nominate Members to any committee? That is difficult to comprehend. I should like you to throw some light on this matter, whether the word 'nominate' is right and proper; otherwise you may change the word to 'elect'.

MR. SPEAKER I understand from the Office that this was the usual formula that had been used. But there is something in what Mr Kamath says.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) It is quite right in the form in which it has been given because it is the business of that House to do it in a manner in which their Constitution provides. The entire House, as a whole, would nominate to

this Committee and therefore the word used for is for the House as a whole to nominate to this Committee In what manner they would arrive at the names is the business of that House.

MR. SPEAKER: Fortunately for me I do not have to decide.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: In the next item, the word used is 'appoint'. That is my point. Those words should be reviewed by some Committee or by yourself.

MR. SPEAKER: Your observations are noted without any decision being given.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That is they are kept pending.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My observations too.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course.

13.10 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO APPOINT MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of misconduct against public men and for matters connected therewith in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvaswari K. A. Krishnaswamy and D. P. Singh from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the

names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of misconduct against public men and for matters connected therewith in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvaswari K. A. Krishnaswamy and D. P. Singh from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

13.10 hrs.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce the Bill.

13 11 hrs

[Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED EXPLOITATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH BY POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

श्री हरिवेश घट्टादुर (गोरखपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत संचार मंत्रालय के डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा बेकार शिक्षित युवा तथा युवतियों का शोषण सम्वन्धी अविनियमनीय लेख महत्व के विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ।

आज भारत में शिक्षित वर्ग में जा बेरोज़गारी फैली हुई है उस का लाभ उठा कर संचार मंत्रालय का डाक-तार विभाग प्रिन्टिंग तथा पोस्ट-ऑफ़सेट युवकों एवं युवतियों को रोज़ाना 9 रुपये प्रतिदिन पर रख कर सालों काम कराने का काम भी रेगुलर नहीं कर रहा है। उनका न कोई छुट्टी दी जाती है और न ही कोई अन्य सुविधा उनको मनमाने ढंग पर लगातार काम की ड्यूटी देने पर मजबूर किया जाता है। संचार मंत्री सुधन ही इस ओर ध्यान देने की हवा करे। उदाहरण के लिए दिल्ली टेलीफोन में ऐसे कई लोग हैं।

कई जगह तो ऐसा भी है कि वर्षों में कुछ शिक्षित युवा काम कर रहे हैं और उन्हें म्वायी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। जैसे गोरखपुर आर०एम०एम० में शिक्षित युवा का शोषण हो रहा है। वहाँ एक अधिकारी पर अप्रत्याचार एवं अनियमितता का आरोप है। उस का स्थानान्तरण तुरन्त करना चाहिए। पता चला है कि यह अधिकारी घूस लेकर अम्वायी नौकरी देने अथवा अम्वायी को म्वायी करने का कार्य करता है।

(11) REPORTED FIRE INCIDENT IN ROHUHA-RAMPUR VILLAGE IN SAMASTI-PUR DISTRICT OF BIHAR

श्री रामसेवक हजारी : (रोमडा)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन एक अविनियमनीय महत्व के विषय का उल्लेख

करना चाहता हूँ। दिनांक 6-4-78 को 2 1/2 बजे दिन में बिहार राज्य के समस्तीपुर जिला के अन्तर्गत रोहड़ा, रामपुर गांव में, जो मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है, बिजली पोल का तार ढोला रहने के कारण नेत्र पटुप्रा हवा में तारों के टकराव से बगने के एक पक्ष में मरान पर रखे हुए पोलाना में आग लग गई, जिससे लगभग 400 परिवारों के घर एवं मारा सामान जल कर स्वाहा हो गया। लोगों की जानें बच गई और सिर्फ चार पांच मवेशी जल गये। बरौंडी दफ्तों की क्षति हुई। उस ग्राम में 1970 में भी इसी तरह की भयंकर आगजनी की घटना हुई थी। माझे मान बम्बो में लगातार दो घटनाओं से मारे लोगों के सामने अंधकार ही अंधकार है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा विये जा रहे साहाय्य-कार्य नगण्य में है। ज्वन ग्राम में केन्द्र सरकार को लगभग 13 लाख रुपये प्रतिवर्ष केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के रूप में मिलने हैं। अतः मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूँ। कि उक्त ग्राम के पीड़ित लोगों के साहाय्य-कार्य के लिए विशेष रूप से धनराशि आवंटित कर के राज्य सरकार को साहाय्य कार्य बनाने का निर्देश दिया जाये। साथ ही केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क की माफ़ी का आदेश दिया जाये। मैं यह भी बिनम्र आग्रह करता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने कोष में द्रिग्री पीड़ित परिवारों का सहायता दे। इस वं साथ ही बिजली विभाग द्वारा बनी गई आपरवाही की भी शीघ्र जांच होनी चाहिए।

(11) REPORTED USE OF TELEPHONE BILL FORMS IN HINDI BY POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

SHRI K GOPAL (Karur) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I wish to bring to the notice of this House and your goodself a matter of public importance, the breach of assurances given by the Prime Minister from time to time regarding the language issue. We were assured that Hindi will not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people. I enclose herewith a telephone bill which is only in Hindi.

I can understand Hindi being used on forms by States where the regional language is Hindi but a department like P & T which is a Central Government undertaking should not use Hindi exclusively. This is a great handicap for people from non-Hindi speaking States as they are not able to understand the contents in the printed forms. I, therefore, request you to direct the Prime Minister to ask the Minister of Communications and also Ministers of other departments not to issue forms printed only in Hindi.

(iv) FAST UNTO DEATH BY OFFICE BEARERS OF ALL INDIA POSTAL EMPLOYEES UNION, AHMEDABAD DIVISION

SHRI AHSAN JAFRI (Ahmedabad): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to draw the attention of the government to the following matter of urgent public importance.

15 office bearers of All India Postal Employees Union (Postman Class IV & E.D.A.), Ahmedabad Division, have gone on 'fast unto death' from 10-4-78 in support of their demand 'One Postman—One Delivery'.

It is quite painful to note that the Postal Department is actually exploiting the postmen in the name of efficiency throughout the country. Postmen are required to work more by the officers disregarding the rules made for the duties of Postman.

The beats assigned to the postmen in the city of Ahmedabad are normally of 20 Kms. It takes nearly 3.25 hours for one delivery. All the postmen are required for two deliveries a day. The postman has to arrange the mail at the office which takes nearly one and a half hours, i.e. 3 hours for two deliveries. This amounts to taking work for nearly 10 hours.

This is gross injustice practised by the Postal Department. Repeated demands were made by the Union since the last many years but nothing has been done so far.

Postmen resorted to 'work to rule' in support of their just demands Ahmedabad from 3-1-1978.

P.M.G., Gujarat intervened on 10-3-1978 and promised that he would introduce the rule 'One Postman—One delivery' in the Ahmedabad Division. The agitation was withdrawn.

After this, the postmen were served with show cause notices. This kind of unjustified attitude of the officers of the Department has compelled the postmen to 'go on fast unto death'.

The situation in the postal department in Gujarat in general and at Ahmedabad in particular is becoming worst. If any unfortunate event will take place, the situation may go out of the control of the postal authorities.

I draw the attention of the Government with great concern and hope that Government will interfere immediately to solve the problem of the postmen and will ask the department to take work from the postmen according to rule.

13.16 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—
 Contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture. Shrimati P. Chavan was on her legs.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): How many hours were allotted and how much time remains?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 2 more hours are there out of which the minister will take at least 45 minutes to 1 hour. So, 1 hour is left for the discussion. The minister will be called at about 2.30.

श्री राम ब्रजेश सिंह : (विक्रमगंज)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मेरा नाम बुलाया
गया था, मैं रक्षियन डेलीगेशन में चला
'गया था

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have
seen your letter You cannot be dis-
cussing these things in the House

श्री राम ब्रजेश सिंह मौका मिलेगा
या नहीं ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shrimati
Chavan may continue

श्रीमती प्रेमलाबाई चव्हाण : (बराड)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मेरी चर्चा अधूरी
रह गई थी, उससे आगे मैं कहना चाहती हूँ
कि देश की शिक्षा पद्धति अभी भी तय नहीं
हो पायी है। शिक्षा ज्ञान का माध्यम है।
इसको स्कूल कालेज में सीमित न कीजिये।
हर इंसान को शिक्षा पाने का मौका दीजिये।
राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए
साक्षरता को प्राधान्य देना होगा। आज
उच्च शिक्षा और उच्च डिग्रियों पर ज्यादा
खर्च हो रहा है। इसे कम करना होगा और
प्रौढ शिक्षा की ओर ध्यान देना, उसको
बढ़ावा देना बहुत आवश्यक है। क्योंकि
फेमिली प्लानिंग और प्रोहीविशन जैसे
कार्यक्रम को सफल करना हो तो या तो शक्ति
व्यवहारी पड़ेगी या शिक्षा के माध्यम से इन
बातों का महत्व समझाना होगा जिनके ऊपर
फंड की कमी होने से प्रभाव नहीं हो पा रहा
है और देश की जनसंख्या कंट्रोल में बाहर
बढ़ने का खतरा भी निर्माण हो गया है।
इसका अनुभव हम आज कर रहे हैं।

देश में जो प्राइवेट शिक्षा सभ्यार्थें पनप
रही हैं, उनसे शिक्षा का स्तर बहुत नीचा
हो रहा है। ये सभ्यार्थें पैसा कमाने का
साधन बन रही हैं और बर्खान भी बढ़ा
रही हैं। एडमीशन व टाइम पर और परीक्षा
पास कराने के समय बहुत पैसा लिया जाता है।
मेरा सुझाव है कि इन सभ्यार्थों का राष्ट्रीय-
करण कर दिया जाय।

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में शिक्षा प्राप्त करना
बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसलिये तीन-भाषा
फार्मूला इस्तेमाल करना बहुत जरूरी है।
उच्च तकनीकी शिक्षा में, जैसे आई०आई०
टी० और मैडिकल की राष्ट्रीय सभ्यार्थें हैं,
हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषा एक विषय के
तीर पर पढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है। इस पर
ख़ोर देने में, हिन्दी भाषा दूसरों पर लावन
से जो कटुता का निर्माण होता है, वह नहीं
होगा और राष्ट्रीय भाषा इस्तेमाल की
जायगी।

शिक्षा जाव-प्रोस्पेन्टेड होनी चाहिये।
इसके लिये अनेक बोर्डेशनल स्कूल खोलने
हूंगे। उच्च शिक्षा और नौकरी का सम्बन्ध
तोड़ना चाहिये। देश में शिक्षित लोगो में
बेकारी दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है।
इनकी प्रेरणार्थें बढ़ गई हैं। ये लोग वाइन्-
कालर जाव ही चाहते हैं और मेहनत का
काम करना अपमान समझते हैं। यदि
जाव-प्रोस्पेन्टेड शिक्षा होगी तो बेकारी
कम करने में बहुत सहायता मिलेगी।

पाठ्य पुस्तकें और पाठ्यक्रम घुनने में
बहुत व्युत्थि पाई गई हैं। एन०सी०ई०आर०
टी० का काम सतोपजनक नहीं है। सरकार
को इसके लिये अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये।

एक निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहती हूँ
कि स्त्री शिक्षा के बारे में शिक्षा मंत्रालय
का ध्यान उतना नहीं गया है, जितना इस
पर दिया जाना चाहिये। देश में गलबे स्कूलों
की बहुत कमी है। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान
दिया जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं माता होने के नाते मंत्री जी
से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि यूनीवर्सिटीज
और कालिजिज में अनुशासनहीनता बहुत
बढ़ती जा रही है। इसमें गलती शासकों
की है या विद्यार्थियों की है, इन पर नुक्ता-
चीनी करने के बजाय, उन पर गोपी चलाना
एकदम बन्द किया जाय। यह ठीक है कि
यह विषय शिक्षा मंत्री के वक्ष में नहीं है,

नैकिन शिक्षा मंत्री इसके विषे निष्कारिण कर सकने हैं। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में उचित निष्कारिण करें ताकि बच्चों को पोलिटिकन का जिकार न बनया जा सके।

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA (Maharajganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak.

Education is a powerful instrument of national development—cultural, social and economic. The highest priority should, therefore, be accorded to the development of a national system of education which will develop among the people of India a national personality based on its ancient civilization and culture.

But the misfortune with the present system of education in India is, that it is based on the infamous Minute of Macaulay dated February 2, 1835, the real aim of which was clearly defined by him in the following words:

"We must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern—a class of persons Indian in blood, and colour, but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect."

The objective which Macaulay had before him was to convert the whole of India to Christianity, as is clear from the letter Macaulay wrote to his parents from Calcutta on October 12, 1833, in this, he wrote:

"Our English schools are flourishing wonderfully. The effect of this education on the Hindus is prodigious. No Hindu, who has received English Education ever remains sincerely attached to his religion. Some continue to profess themselves pure deists, and some embrace Christianity. It is my firm belief that if our plans of education are followed up, there will not be a single idolater among the respectable classes in Bengal thirty years hence. And this will be effected without any efforts

to proselytize, without the smallest interference with religious liberty, merely by the natural operation of knowledge and reflection. I heartily rejoice in the prospect."

Commenting on this letter of Macaulay, Mahatma Gandhi wrote in "Young India" dated March 29, 1928, as follows:

"I do not know whether Macaulay's dream that English educated India would abandon its religious beliefs has been realized, but we know too that he had another dream, namely, to supply English-educated Indian clerks and the like for the British rulers. That dream has certainly been realized beyond all expectations."

Another objective which Macaulay had in his mind when introducing this English education in India, was to denigrate everything Indian. He wrote in para 9 of the same infamous Minute that "I have never found one among them (the Orientalists) who could deny that a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native of India and Arabia." This view of his has been impressed on the Indian mind during the last seven generations continuously, so much so that every Indian to-day considers everything Indian as inferior and everything English or Western as superior.

Under these circumstances, the basic aim of educational re-construction in India must be to reverse this process, and every effort must be made through education to eliminate this inferiority complex from the minds of the new generations in India and also to produce young men with a fully developed national personality, based on the ancient civilization and culture of our great country.

On April 28, 1967 the tenth Conference of the State Education Ministers was held in New Delhi. The then Education Minister, Shri Tigran Singh, in the course of his inaugural address said "Equally significant is the programme to promote national confidence

[Prof Shiban Lal Saxena]

ness and to strengthen national integration and unity. Unfortunately, patriotism has become the first casualty after Independence. We must now make the schools assume responsibility for promoting national consciousness and for strengthening national integration and unity."

Shri Morarji Desai, then Deputy Prime Minister, in the course of his address at the same Conference, went a step further when he said 'We have a very ancient, perhaps the most ancient civilisation and culture. In the realm of thought, which raises human personality to the heights of fulfilment, I do not think any other country can beat this country. To day also, we are having all those thoughts and ideals, but they are more in name than in action. Our ideals are the highest, but our actions are probably the lowest. I must agree to this indictment, but if that indictment is rightly taken by us to heart, not as a criticism but as a statement of the present state of affairs from which we are suffering, we shall soon find a way to remove this contradiction between thought and action. We have not got to lower our ideals but we have got to raise the level of our action, so that it conforms with the ideals that we profess or believe in. I believe education is the only instrument through which we can achieve this. There is nothing else which can make a nation integrated, strong and consisting of a real human society, because it is the purpose of education to enable us to see what is right and what is wrong and also to acquire a capacity to stick to what is right and to give up what is wrong. Judged from that standard, I am afraid, our education has been a miserable failure barring a few exceptions here and there. That is because our education took a different turn during our days of slavery. I am happy that those days are gone, but the effects of those days are not yet gone. Whereas we have become physically independent and free, I wonder if we are mentally yet free and independent. We are

still being governed, and very strongly governed, by some of the ideas which were responsible for putting us into slavery and keeping us there."

The late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri when he was Prime Minister had said, 'Every State in India should have a Sanskrit University.' I am astonished at the assertion of the last Education Commission which was presided over by Dr Kothari, that it cannot support the idea of Sanskrit universities. As the late Mahant Digvijay Nath of revered memory said in his Minute of Dissent to the report of the Committee of Members of Parliament formed to study the Education Commission's Report, this report of the Commission is most reactionary, and it cannot be made the basis of the future educational plan in India. I wholly agree with his Minute of Dissent. In my view, a new Education Commission composed of our top-most educationists who are real patriots, should be immediately appointed for the formulation of the national plan for education for India. So far as Sanskrit is concerned, I feel Sanskrit being the mother of all Indian languages its study should be made compulsory for all students from the very beginning so that students, when they grow up, may be masters of this language and be steeped in our ancient culture and civilization.

It is my considered opinion that the three-language formula should consist of the study of Sanskrit which is the mother of all Indian languages, Hindi which is the national language and the regional language. Time has now come to remove English from three language formula. English may remain an optional language for those who wish to study it.

I therefore, strongly oppose the continuance of English as an associate official language along with Hindi, because so long as English remains as the medium of instruction in India in any shape or form, Macaulay's mischief of keeping Indians mental slaves of the English cannot be undone. I take strong exception to the Education Commission having gone out of its way to

make changes in the three-language formula, which was so successfully being worked out all over the country. Bringing in the mother tongue as an alternative to the regional language, and proposing English as an alternative to Hindi as the link language, is the worst mischief that this Education Commission has proposed in the course of this Report, and I condemn it with all the strength at my command. I want the old three-language formula to continue in practice, in which Hindi and the regional language must remain the medium of instruction throughout. The proposal to teach, upto the university stage, only in the regional language, as envisaged in the two-language formula, would lead to the disintegration of the country into so many separate water-tight compartments, thereby Balkanizing it completely, as the compatriots of Macaulay and other enemies of our country would like to see. I, therefore, entirely disagree with it and strongly oppose its adoption.

Some people argue that standard books of science and technology exist only in English. This is a stupid argument. All the standards books in all subjects, in every language—Russian, French, German, English etc.—should be translated into Hindi as soon as possible. Money should be no consideration. If Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Jammu and Kashmir could get hundreds of books in Sanskrit translated into Hindi with the help of about hundred pandits employed in the Dharmarth Trust and Nizam Usman Ali Khan of Hyderabad could get all text books from primary classes up to the post-graduate classes translated into Urdu for Osmania University, it is a shame that even after 30 years of independence, all the important books in various subjects and in science and technology in all the different languages of the world could not be translated in India in our national language of Hindi so far. I demand from our Minister of Education that he should create a special department for the translation in the national language, Hindi, of all standard books in all sub-

jects of Arts, Science, Engineering, Technology, Medicine, Agriculture and in fact, in all the various realms of study, and it should be done before the five-year term of the present Janata Government comes to an end, even if Rs. 100 crores have to be spent in accomplishing this task.

Now I come to my six cut motions, which I have moved. I will discuss them briefly. My first cut motion reads:

"Failure to make students' contribution for running students' unions in universities and colleges voluntary instead of compulsory as at present."

I requested our Research and Reference Branch to collect instances from newspapers of serious student disturbances State-wise. They have given me a list of 80 such instances, published in the leading newspapers, during the last six months. I have analysed them and prepared a chart. The chart shows that these disturbances were due to frivolous demands, and yet they led to large crowds of students assaulting their teachers and also attack public property like Government buses, ferries, railway trains and so on. In many cases, Vice-Chancellors, Principals, Managers and other distinguished officers of Universities and colleges were gheraoed and even assaulted. In such cases, invariably the teacher-politicians had incited the students for their own ends. The teacher-politicians have used student unions to brow-beat Managers, Principals and Vice-Chancellors to fulfil their objectives.

My conclusion is that hardly 5 per cent of the students in colleges and Universities take real interest in unions. These 5 per cent union leaders try to boss over Vice-Chancellors, Professors, Managers, Principals and Lecturers by using their unions as directed by teacher-politicians. If subscription to the unions is made voluntary, hardly 5 per cent will pay the subscription. The unions will, therefore, automatically cease to exist and

[Prof Shubban Lal Saxena]

5 per cent students will not be able to create disturbances which disturb the studies of 95 per cent students, who wish to read and study. Then the unions will cease to be a menace and colleges and universities will run smoothly. Examinations will be held in time in the months of March, April and May and they will not be postponed to July and August which cause a loss of one year to students. Shri Charan Singh, our present Home Minister had made this rule when he was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh which brought peace in colleges and Universities and the examinations were held in time. I hope our Janata Party Government will follow the example set by Shri Charan Singh when he was the Chief Minister—

My second cut motion reads

Failure to recognise the paramount importance of education by allotting at least Rs 500 crores instead of Rs 223.4 crores'

India has a population exceeding 600 crores. The present Education Budget of Rs 223.4 crores for this country is hopelessly meagre. I therefore demand that it should be raised to Rs 500 crores immediately.

Similarly, my third cut motion reads

Failure of University Grants Commission to do justice to nearly 5000 affiliated colleges in which 90 per cent university students read but on which according to UGC Report for 1975-76 hardly 4 crores of rupees were spent in grants-in-aid as compared to about 62 crores of rupees spent on about 100 universities in which only 10 per cent of university students read."

About 4 lakh students read in 109 Universities in B.A. and M.A. classes and about 40 lakhs of students in B.A. and M.A. Classes in 500 affiliated colleges. But the expenditure in grant-in-aid to 109 Universities in 1975-76 was Rs 62 crores and the expenditure in grant-in-aid to 5000 affiliated colleges

was only Rs 4 crores. Thus, the expenditure per capita per student in Universities was about Rs 1600 whereas it was only Rs 10 per capita, per student in 5000 affiliated colleges, which cater to 90 per cent of B.A. and M.A. students. This is wholly unjust and irrational and must be stopped immediately. The per capita expenditure in Universities and Colleges must be nearly the same. I can understand that the Universities will find it difficult to meet their expenditure with such grant-in-aid. Therefore, I say that the education budget should be increased to Rs. 500 crores per year at least. My cut motion therefore, is a demand for justice to all students whether in colleges or in Universities.

My fourth cut motion reads as follows

'Failure of the UGC to expedite the release of the allotted grants to affiliated colleges as a result of which more than half the colleges are not able to draw the grant-in aid allotted to them'

My experience is that the formalities for the release of even the allotted grants are so cumbersome that it is very difficult to fulfil all of them. I demand that the formalities should be simplified.

My fifth cut motion reads as follows

Failure of the UGC to give 100 per cent grant-in-aid to affiliated colleges as State Governments do not reimburse the matching grant contributed by colleges by taking loans which they find it difficult to obtain and in any case almost impossible to repay, for which reason more than half the affiliated colleges are unable to draw even a paise out of the allotted grant of Rs 5 lakhs in 5 years to each of them."

I run two degree colleges in my parliamentary constituency of Maharaajganj in District Gorakhpur. One of these is the Jawahar Lal Nehru

Degree College, Maharajganj, which was started in 1956. In the last twelve years I have spent Rs. 2,35,000 in matching grants to complete the projects for which the U.G.C. gave sanction. More than half of it was spent in the Fourth Plan and the rest in the Fifth Plan. During all these 12 years, the U.P. Government did not reimburse a single paise of the matching grants contributed by the College by taking loans. After much hue and cry the U.P. Government agreed to give half the matching grants to the colleges, but it refused to give any reimbursement for the matching grants spent in the Fourth Plan period. I had taken loans for the college to furnish the matching grants in the Fourth Plan period and the loans have to be returned with interest, but I am now told that only the expenditure incurred in the Fifth Plan will be reimbursed up to 50 per cent. How can the colleges do it? If you really want to help the affiliated colleges, the U.G.C. must give grant on a hundred per cent basis. The colleges should not be required to contribute any matching share. The UGC may adjust this with the State Government.

My last and sixth cut motion is with regard to the failure to decentralise the administration of the U.G.C.

कुमारी मणिवेन बल्लभभाई पटेल (मेहसाणा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ बातों की ओर खींचना चाहती हूँ। अगर हम को ग्राम आदमी को, आदिवासियों को, हरिजनों को, गरीब से गरीब आदमी को शिक्षा देनी है तो असली जो हमारी शिक्षा है, वह हमें उसे देनी चाहिए। शिक्षा में एक्साइज बक्स का जो तरीका है वह शिक्षा से हमें बिल्कुल निकाल देना चाहिए। इससे शिक्षा भी अच्छी होगी, शिक्षा पाने वाले को भी लाभ होगा। एक्साइज बक्स रखने से शिक्षक असली शिक्षा नहीं दे पाते। वे जो किताबों में होता है, उसे ही पढ़ा देते हैं। बच्चों पर भी किताबों का इतना बोझ हो जाता है कि वे इतना वजन

कैसे उठावें। इन एक्साइज बक्स के लिए माँ-बाप भी इतना ज्यादा खर्चा कहाँ से ला सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरी पक्की राय है कि हमको पुस्तकों का बोझा शिक्षा से निकाल देना चाहिए। हम कुछ किताबें रख सकते हैं जैसे गणित की पुस्तक है, बीज गणित की है, ज्योमेट्री की है। वे जो चौथे स्टेप्ड में से मैट्रिक तक किताबें चलती हैं, इतनी किताबों को हमें नहीं चलाना चाहिए। इन किताबों को कम से कम करना चाहिए। तभी अच्छी शिक्षा होगी।

शिक्षकों के लिए ट्यूशन पढ़ाना बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिए। सबरे पांच बजे से रात के 11 बजे तक अगर शिक्षक ट्यूशन करता रहेगा तो वह बच्चों को पढ़ाने की तैयारी कब करेगा? उसको पढ़ाई का समय ही नहीं मिल सकेगा। इसलिए मेरी पक्की राय है कि शिक्षक के लिए ट्यूशन पढ़ाना बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिए।

हमें शिक्षा में कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिए जिससे हमारे बच्चे अपने पूर्वजों के बारे में जानें, देश की आजादी के इतिहास के बारे में जानें, हमारे जो नेता हो गये हैं उनके बारे में जानें। इसकी शिक्षा भी बच्चों को मिलनी चाहिए। तभी उनमें, उनके दिल में देश के लिए अभिमान होगा। आज शिक्षा केवल नौकरी के लिए दी जा रही है। इसी दृष्टि से बच्चों का शिक्षण किया जाता है। हमें सोचने की जरूरत है कि बच्चों को शिक्षा मात्र नौकरी के लिए ही न दी जाए, बल्कि उनके मानसिक विकास के लिए भी शिक्षा दी जाये। आज के विद्यार्थियों में शिक्षा पाने का उद्देश्य केवल मात्र यह रहता है कि हमें ऐसी नौकरी मिलेगी, इतना पैसा मिलेगा। इस स्थिति को हमें बदलना चाहिए। हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि हम आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को जो शिक्षा दें वह ऐसी शिक्षा दें जिससे उनका जीवन स्तर ऊँचा हो। आज हम देखते हैं कि शिक्षा का

[Shri N Tomba Singh]

demn but they do not get all the facilities which the languages included in the Eighth Schedule get in various ways. The Home Minister has stated that the Eighth Schedule is not going to be changed. This frightens the people speaking the languages now recognised and developed because on the one hand, the Home Ministry says that there will be no difference in treatment to developed languages whether they are included in the Eighth Schedule or not, and, on the other hand there are positive handicaps for these languages in getting similar facilities in the translation of central laws in the national languages and also for the purpose of examinations for public services and education for linguistic minorities only the languages included in the Eighth Schedule appear to be of relevance. The Government of India an Parliament should do a total rethinking on the Eighth Schedule so that there will be no difference between the developed languages in the treatment between the 8th Schedule languages and the languages recognised by the Sahitya Academy.

The argument is that Eighth Schedule is over loaded. If there are 16 entries there is no harm in making 17th entry and so on. If we do not like to increase the number then we have got to do a serious rethinking on the policy of this language. I would like to make a emphasis on reference to Manipuri language which is a language of a State. The Manipur Legislative Assembly has passed recently a Bill making Manipuri language an official language of the State. It had also Unanimously demanded by a resolution the inclusion of Manipuri in 8th Schedule. Over and above that the development of this language academically and for all practical purposes does not stand to be questioned from any angle. It will not be out of place to quote a few lines from Dr Sumit Kumar Chatterjee's introduction of a certain book he had written. He said

The Meitei or Manipuri people living in the State of Manipur in the Indian Union are quite small—one could say insignificant numerically. But they are a great people when we consider the culture which they have built up in the Valley of Manipur and the literature which the Manipuris have given to India and the world in their own language the beginnings of which unquestionably go back to some 1500 to 2000 years. But people who do not understand the history culture and atmosphere of Manipur and the great things which one can find in Manipuri literature erroneously consider Manipuri to be one of the backward languages. But even any superficial knowledge of the language and its literature would convince any one of the great value of the literature in the Meitei or Manipuri language. This literature is in the forefront of the advanced literatures spoken by millions of people in the Indian Union and it has some special quality and character of its own."

An international pandit like Dr Sumit Kumar Chatterjee who did not have any geographical boundary in the field of his studies namely languages whether of this country or of any part of the world was an authority on the subject. We are grateful to him for the deep understanding he had made of Manipuri. His observations should go a long way in the identification of the Manipuri literature by those who have not had any access to Manipuri. Dr Chatterjee helped in taking this language to Sahitya Academy M.A. classes have been stated in Manipuri in the central universities like Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru University.

This is the official language of a State. The inclusion of this language and for that matter other languages of a similar status has been delayed. One cannot understand the reason for the delay. We remember how we

demanding and fought for full statehood for the small units beginning from Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya. We pleaded that the normal yardsticks could not be applied. It took a lot of time to convince the national leadership. We had to launch agitation, political agitations. Only then the leadership of the nation could be convinced. Inclusion of Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule—and, perhaps, some other languages also; there may be some others; but I am not competent to speak on them—has been hanging fire for the last many years. Although this does not come under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry, I am making an emphatic mention of this here because the Education Ministry is one Ministry which can influence the Home Ministry towards a favourable conclusion of this demand. It would be the wisdom of the leadership not to wait for political agitations in this behalf. Pending the inclusion of this language in the Eighth Schedule, the Education Ministry can help in the development of this language at par with the languages including in the Eighth Schedule and also in the protection of the Manipuri minorities in Tripura and Assam in the matter of their education. We have been demanding that Assam and Tripura should provide adequate facilities for the education of the Manipuris in their mother-tongue upto the stage the State of Manipur has allowed them. The Governments there might be taking the plea that this is not a language included in the Eighth Schedule. So, we are now in a dilemma. On the one side we are told that there will be no difference in treatment, but on the other side, in implementation, there is a lot of difference. I would like to stress this point here in this debate, so that it will receive the attention of the hon. Home Minister and other relevant agencies.

The next point I would like to stress is encouragement of Sanskrit education in Manipur. The Manipur

valley is virtually a Hindu area except for a small percentage of Muslims, but the rest of the hill areas surrounding the valley are populated by Christians. So, the Manipur scene is a very unique social composition. The valley is very much in the mainstream of thought and culture; it would like to encourage the study of Sanskrit, Hindi, Indian classical music and other trends in the national mainstream preserving its colourful distinct identity. For this, the Manipur Sahitya Parishad, Manipur Sanskrit Parishad and other organisations are working very actively. I understand that the Manipur Sanskrit Parishad has written for Central assistance to meet the expenses of Sanskrit colleges and schools. I understand that only a very nominal grant has been extended so far. This is unfortunate and the amount should be increased. I would request the hon. Education Minister to look into the matter from a special angle; the North-Eastern area, being a sensitive area and already far away from the mainstream politically, should be treated on a special footing, particularly in the matter of study of languages like Sanskrit and Hindi; not only in the valley, but also in the hill areas where we have the Christian community by utilizing the valley as the spring board. I have been giving this suggestion from time to time. Last year also, in similar debate, I made it. I hope, this will receive the pointed attention of the Education Minister.

You have mentioned in your report about giving support and patronage to rural sports all over the country. In my part of the country Manipur, there are excellent indigenous games of various kinds which have been there as part of our community life for example, Mukna which is the Manipuri style of wrestling, Khong Kangjei, the Manipuri style of hockey Sagoi Kangjei, the Manipuri style of polo which originated in Manipur according to authorities on the subject including the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

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Although the Manipuris cannot afford to play in the sophisticated fashion, polo continues to be their popular game. Kang and Yubirkpi are the other games played there. Kang is a decent ancient indoor game highly technical and sophisticated in rules and practice. Yubirkpi is Manipuri style of Rugby.

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So also, there are other games like that. If we make a proper study, we can make them national games. They are very scientific. I should say, and they promote not merely sporting interests but all-round physical and mental development. Manipur is rich in sports talents. As you know the Manipuri boys and girls have been doing well in the eastern parts, the Gauhati University games, particularly are always dominated by Manipuri boys and girls from the very beginning. The Manipuri cadets have also given a good account of themselves in sports and games in the eastern wing of NCC. So, the Union Minister of Education may consider extending more grants to the State Government for improvement of indigenous games so that some of these games could be picked up and introduced at the national level.

Then the next point I would like to make is with regard to the maintenance of standards and priority of the classical dances of India through authorized training institutes wherever they are. This can be done by providing adequate supervision and, at the same time giving them proper financial assistance. I happen to belong to a community which has nourished the Manipuri style of classical dancing—one of the ancient classical forms of Indian dancing—and I know what exactly is the responsibility of nurturing and maintaining a classical dance form. Now, the Sangeet Natak Akademi which is under your Ministry is running the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance

Akademi there—a Manipuri Dance Akademi. The funds received by it are not adequate. Recently the Akademi took out a Ballet team which was very much acclaimed all over the country. It gave its performance in some major cities and all critics wrote highly of the ballets and of the suitability of the Manipuri style in ballets. This Ballet section should be a separate department under a specialized Guru in the Jawaharlal Nehru Akademi, for which more funds will be required. Over and above this, we need special arrangements for training of teachers of classical dances. Otherwise, it has been becoming very difficult to maintain the standard, uniformity and purity of classical dances. There is a lot of distortion here and there. For instance, when we see a classical Bharatanatyam presented in Assam or in Manipur, we do not know what is the authenticity of it because anybody comes and teaches there. So also, Manipuri dance is taught and shown in other cities of the country under incompetent teachers who have no proper schooling in the art form. The situation is horrible. On one occasion in a very big cultural hall in a city in the South at a reception to VIPs a show was put up and an announcement was made 'The last item will be the famous Manipuri dance by so and so' but there was practically nothing Manipuri about it. It was discovered in the run of the show. When the Chief Guest asked me 'Are you happy with it?' I said 'I am happy because you like the name of Manipuri dance, and because the artist is a beautiful girl, but there is nothing Manipuri in the costume and the movements. But then you called in Manipuri and we enjoyed it of course we enjoy anything when are not choosy'. But the sanctity and purity of the classical dances should be maintained and it can be done only by proper teaching by competent Gurus and elaborate propagation about the basic characters of the dances. With the help of the Minister of Education the classical

dances—not only Manipuri but other classical dances also—should be given proper protection and publicity, particularly in the big cities.

श्री राम श्रवणेश सिंह : (विक्रमगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार और कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार में बहुत से अन्तर दिखाई पड़ते हैं। कई विभागों में बहुत स्पष्ट अन्तर दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं लेकिन शिक्षा विभाग में कोई अन्तर नहीं दिखाई पड़ रहा है। शिक्षा विभाग उस पुराने ढर्रे पर चल रहा है जिस ढर्रे पर तीस साल से कांग्रेसी हुकूमत चलती रही। उस के कारण उद्योग विभाग में नीति में स्पष्ट परिवर्तन मालूम हुआ, एग्रीकल्चर विभाग में स्पष्ट नीति में परिवर्तन मालूम हुआ, फाइनेन्स विभाग ने ऐतिहासिक सफलता प्राप्त की, हजार पांच हजार और दस हजार के नोटों का डोमिनटाइजेशन करके स्पष्ट सफलता प्राप्त की, लेकिन जहां तक शिक्षा विभाग की नीतियां का सवाल है, पूरे का-पूरा जो मैकाले के जमाने से चल रहा था, वही नीति कांग्रेस पार्टी ने चलाई और वही नीति आज भी जनता पार्टी की सरकार चला रही है—यह बहुत दुख की बात है।

मैं अपने भाषण को पांच खण्डों में बांट कर बोचूंगा—शिक्षा नीति, भाषा नीति, संस्कृति नीति, खेलकूद और शिक्षा मंत्रालय के खर्चों का विधायियों की शिक्षा में अनुपात।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा नीति का जहां तक सवाल है, अभी तक जो कांग्रेस की नीति थी, उसका उद्देश्य था देश को दो वर्गों में बांटा जाय—जासक और शोषकों का एक वर्ग पैदा करें और दूसरा वर्ग हो—शासित और शोषितों का। इसलिये उन लोगों ने जितने ढंग के स्कूल चलाये—ये कार-गार्ज किस्म के स्कूल ये—मिलिट्री स्कूल, सेंट जेवियर्स के स्कूल, पब्लिक स्कूल, आदि। अब इस तरह के स्कूल देश में चलेंगे तो जो गांवों में काम करता है, किसान का बेटा, इन में कभी नहीं

पढ़ेगा। मेहतर का बेटा पब्लिक स्कूल में नहीं पढ़ेगा। ऐसा क्यों होता है? इस लिये होता है कि एक शासक वर्ग बन जाय, अफसर का लड़का अफसर बने और किसान का बेटा चपरासी बने या ज्यादा से ज्यादा किरानी बने। इस तरह की शिक्षा नीति कांग्रेस की हुकूमत ने 30 साल तक देश में चलाई, परन्तु दुख इस बात का है कि हमारी हुकूमत ने भी उस नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को यह मालूम है कि मिलिट्री स्कूलों में कौन जाता है। किसी साधारण गरीब का बेटा या किसान का बेटा वहां नहीं जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—वह कैंटिगरिकसी यहाँ बतलायें—यया किसी किसान का बेटा या जो गांव में रहने वाला, 6-7 या 10 एकड़ जमीन जोतने वाले का बेटा आई० ए० एस० या आई० पी० एस० बना? परसेन्ट भी आई० ए० एस० या आई० पी० एस० में गरीब किसान का बेटा नहीं गया। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? इसलिये कि यहां पर शिक्षा की दुधार नीति चलती रही—आई० ए० एस० का बेटा आई० ए० एस० बनेगा, किसान का बेटा किरानी या चपरासी बनेगा। इस नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ।

जहां तक भाषा नीति का सवाल है—कांग्रेसी हुकूमत ने तीन भाषायां फार्मुला चलाया। यह तीन-भाषायां फार्मुला अंग्रेजी का फार्मुला है, यह अंग्रेजी को चलाते रहने का एक पंच है, दक्षिण भारत के लोगों को फुसलाने और उत्तर भारत के लोगों को भयभीत करने की नीति है। जब तक यह चलेगा, अंग्रेजी को कभी भी हटाया नहीं जा सकता है और राष्ट्र भाषा को प्रतिष्ठित नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अंग्रेजी को हटा कर हिन्दी को लाव दें, हिन्दी जाय चल्ह-भाड़ में, मुझे उस से मतलब नहीं है। मुझे मतलब इस बात से है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषा

[श्री राम अवधेश सिंह]

चने, इस में वह भाषा अपने आप विकसित हो जायगी और अंग्रेजी राज भाषा की कुर्नी से हट जायगी। अंग्रेजी जोड़-नोड़ की भाषा है—शामक और शोषकों को जोड़ने और शासित और शोषितों को तोड़ने की भाषा है। आज दक्षिण का हलवाहा, मजदूर, चरवाहा उत्तर भारत के हलवाये, मजदूर और चरवाहे से मिल नहीं पाता है क्योंकि अंग्रेजी उस में बाधक है। अंग्रेजी होने के कारण वह मिल नहीं सकता है क्योंकि उत्तर भारत का हरवाहा चरवाहा अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता है, मजदूर अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता है और दक्षिण भारत का भी हरवाहा, चरवाहा, अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता है। इस तरह से अंग्रेजी रख कर ये मुट्ठी भर भासक वर्ग के लोग यह चाहते हैं कि इस देश में ऐसी भाषा रहे जो मुट्ठी भर लोग ही समझ सकें। संस्कृत भाषा से जो जब नियमों में बसा गया, बांधा गया और उन में उस को फना दिया गया, तब प्राकृत भाषा आई और जब उस प्राकृत भाषा को भी बसा गया, जो जनता ने अपनी भाषा 'पाली' को बनाया और जब पाली भी नियमों में बंध गई, तो अपभ्रंश भाषाएँ फैली और अलग-अलग मूवा में अलग-अलग क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का विकास हुआ। तो हमेशा में शासक और शासक लोगों की यह नीति रही है कि एक ऐसी भाषा चलाई जाए जो आम जनता की भाषा न हो सके। अगर आम जनता की भाषा राज भाषा हो जाए, तो एक साधारण गरीब आदमी का बेटा भी राज-पाट में हिस्सा लेगा, वह भी राज-पाट में दखल देगा और उस का हुकूमत होगा। इसीलिए अभी तक यहाँ के हुकूमतान और शासक वर्ग के जो लोग रहे हैं वे जानबूझ कर अंग्रेजी को राज भाषा बनाए हुए हैं और इस को चलाने रहे हैं।

मुझको कहना तो बहुत था इस मसले पर लेकिन आप ने घटी जो बजा दी है, तो मैं तीन मिनट में अपनी बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूँगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय नहीं, आप एक मिनट में खत्म करिये क्योंकि एक मिनट ही आप का बाकी रह गया है।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : भाषा नीति के बाव में सांस्कृतिक महत्व की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ। सांस्कृतिक भ्रान्तिया ही भ्रान्ति को रोकती हैं। इस देश में सांस्कृतिक भ्रान्तिया इतनी फैल गई हैं कि वे किसी तरह की भ्रान्ति को पताने नहीं देती हैं। न वह सांस्कृतिक भ्रान्ति को बढ़ने देती हैं, न आर्थिक भ्रान्ति को फैलने देती हैं और न राजनीतिक भ्रान्ति को ही होने देती हैं और यह भ्रान्ति पुरानों और धार्मिक ग्रन्थों के जरिये फैलाई जा रही है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि देवी देवताओं के खिलाफ जो प्रचार होना चाहिए, वह होने दिया जाए। आजकल सरकारों मशीनरी और रेडियो और जितने भी प्रसारण के यंत्र हैं, वे ऐसा नहीं होने देते हैं। मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी ऐसी किताबें छपी जा रही हैं जिन में पौराणिक कहानियों के जरिये बच्चों को यह चीज सिखाते हैं कि देवी देवता महान् हैं और आदमी महान् नहीं है और मिट्टी की जो यह मूर्ति है, यह बड़ी है। इस तरह से पौराणिक कहानियों के जरिये बच्चों के कोमल दिमाग में यह चीज भर दी जाती है कि इन्सान बड़ा नहीं है, इन्सान छोटा है और मिट्टी की मूर्ति बड़ी है। इस तरह की सांस्कृतिक भ्रान्ति से जो भ्रान्ति बँकी हुई है, उसके खिलाफ शिक्षा मंत्रालय को सचेष्ट होना चाहिए और इस तरह की गलत बातें जो किताबों में छपी हैं, उनको रोकना चाहिए। मैं यहाँ पर ऐसी किताबें नहीं लाया हूँ जो आप को दिखाता लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि टेक्स्ट बुक्स इतनी सड़ी-गली छपी जा रही हैं, जिन का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। इस तरह शिक्षा मंत्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

खेल-कूद और हरिजनो की शिक्षा के बारे में भी मैं एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ।

इतने दिनों के प्रयास के बाद भी और इतना डोल बजाने के बाद भी—पिछली हुकूमत यह डोल बजाती रही है कि हम ने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए इतना खर्च किया है— जो स्टेटिस्टिक्स भारत सरकार के हैं, उन में यह लिखा हुआ है, मैं केवल एक सूबे के आंकड़े ही गिनाना चाहता हूँ और वह बिहार है, वहाँ पर छट्टी क्लास से लेकर आठवीं क्लास तक हरिजन बच्चों की संख्या 11 फीसदी है और आदिवासी बच्चों की संख्या 18 फीसदी है और आगे बढ़ते हैं तो नवीं से ग्यारहवीं तक वह घट कर क्रमशः 6 फीसदी और 8 फीसदी रह जाती है। इसका मतलब यह है कि कोई भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और यह डोल बजाया गया। यही रवैया यदि इस सरकार का भी रहा, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का यदि डोल पीटा गया तो इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। यदि ध्यान भी डोल पीट कर ही काम चलाना चाहे तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह बताये कि हमारे देश की भाषा नीति क्या होगी?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call the next speaker now.

श्री राम श्रवधेश सिंह: इस देश की शिक्षा नीति क्या होगी और हरिजनों पर टोटल एजुकेशन के बजट का कितना खर्च किया जाएगा? कितने प्रतिशत आदिवासियों पर और पिछड़ी जातियों पर खर्च किया जाएगा। आपको इसको साफ़ साफ़ बताना होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri. Dajiba Desai. You will also have eight minutes.

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI (Kolhapur): Eight minutes. I am sorry, I do not want to speak.

श्री राम श्रवधेश सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनका समय मुझे दे दिया जाए।

- उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: इस तरह किसी का समय किसी को नहीं मिल सकता है।

उनका तो पांच मिनट था, मैंने तीन मिनट बढ़ाया है। अब वह नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं।

Now the next speaker, Mr. Somani

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी (चित्तौड़गढ़): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय; मैं शिक्षा विभाग की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि शिक्षा विभाग पर इस देश के राष्ट्रीय चरित्र को बनाने की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। पिछले तीस साल के वासन में, हमारे देश के लोगों का राष्ट्रीय चरित्र नहीं बना है। उसके कारण आज हमारे सामने सारी समस्याएं खड़ी हुई हैं। हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता हमेशा यह बात कहते रहे कि हमें बहुत खेद है कि हम ने शिक्षा पद्धति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों का विभाग इस सम्बन्ध में साफ नहीं था, उन लोगों के विभाग में कोई कल्पना नहीं थी कि हम देश में कैसे नवयुवक बनाना चाहते हैं। उन लोगों को यह भासूम ही नहीं था कि वे इस देश को कैसा बनाना चाहते हैं। जिस आदर्श के सामने भविष्य का स्पष्ट चित्र या नकशा नहीं वह कैसे देश को बना सकता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि हम आजादी के तुरन्त बाद इस देश में ऐसी शिक्षा पद्धति लागू करते जिससे कि ऐसा नवयुवक निकलता जिसको कहीं पर भी खड़ा कर देते तो भी वह उपयोगी सिद्ध होता। आज दुनिया के कुछ देशों ने हमारे सामने उदाहरण पेश किये हैं। स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला विद्यार्थी युद्ध के समय सीमा पर खड़ा होकर दुश्मन का सिर फोड़ता है वही विद्यार्थी शांति के समय छेतों, फल-काखानों में काम करता है। किन्तु हम यह नहीं कर सके। क्या हम यह नहीं कर सकते थे? कर सकते थे परन्तु इसके लिए ईमानदारी चाहिए। हमारे आई ने कहा कि शिक्षा विभाग में राजनीति चलती है, शिक्षा विभाग में अशांति पैदा करने का प्रयास किया जाता है। इसी वजह से ये सारी परिस्थितियां बनी हैं।

[श्री एस० एस० सोमानी]

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जो को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम वही पर वैदिक शिक्षा की बात करते हैं, वही पर अनुशासन की बात करते हैं, हम वही पर नवयुवकों को देशभक्त नवयुवक बनाने की बात करते हैं। परन्तु हम माने में आपने अपने बजट में क्या व्यवस्था की है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के बाद एक मोधे-सारे विद्यार्थी को हम घर से बाहर निकालें। घर से बाहर उनकी जगल में रखें, कैम्प में रखें। वहाँ उसको हल चलाने से लेकर बन्दूक चलाने तक की शिक्षा दी जाए। इस तरह का एक नया नवयुवक एक साल में तैयार होगा। इससे अनुशासन उसके जीवन में आएगा, सामाजिकता उसके जीवन में आएगी। इस प्रकार से नये नवयुवकों का निर्माण आपको करना पड़ेगा।

हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली विद्यार्थियों को जीवन और अनुशासन से विरत करती है। इसीलिए हमारे महा शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोग हमारे देश के लिए बहुत बड़ी आफत बने हुए हैं। यहाँ रोज प्रश्न आते हैं कि सब की बेरोजगारी कैसे दूर हो। मैं कहता हूँ कि बेरोजगारी इस प्रकार दूर होने वाली नहीं है। इसके लिए हमें चरित्रवान युवकों का निर्माण करना होगा, राष्ट्रीय चरित्र विद्यार्थियों में उत्पन्न करना होगा। शिक्षा को व्यवसाय के साथ भी जोड़ना पड़ेगा।

कोठारी कमिशन हमने बिठाया था। इन्हीं विमर्शों पर दृष्टिपात कर व उसने उत्पादनात्मक शिक्षा का मुझसे दिया। परन्तु यह वचन मुझसे है, व्यावहारिक नहीं है। इसी वजह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दस जमा दो जमा तीन, आठ, चार, तीन और सात, पांच, तीन व चक्कर में न पड़े। भूल-भूलैया में आप न पड़े, शिक्षा प्रणाली कोई भी आप अपनाए परन्तु उसको ठीक तरह से आप क्रियान्वित करे, यह बहुत आवश्यक है। पद्धति को कुछ भी नाम दे दें परन्तु ईमानदारी से उसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन होना चाहिये। अगर नहीं होगा तो काम ठीक नहीं होगा। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हर व्यक्ति

को पढ़ना, लिखना, गिनना, ये जो तीन धर्म बहे जाते हैं हम मिलाए। अशिक्षा के कारण प्रजातंत्र को आगे बढ़ाने में बड़ी कठिनाई आ रही है। इसकी ओर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

शिक्षा विभागों में जो ऊँचे ऊँचे अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं, चाहे कमिशनर हैं, चेयरमैन हैं, डायरेक्टर हैं उन पर विशेष निगाह रखी जानी चाहिये। तीस साल में एक आदत जानी पड़ गई है काम करने की जो ठीक नहीं है, इस आदत को वे बदल नहीं रहे हैं। सरकार बदल गई है पर उन लोगों के दिमाग नहीं बदलते हैं। यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि उनको सरकार की नीतियों के अनुसार काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाए।

मैं आपको केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मालिकों का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ प्रिंसिपल के खिलाफ तीन आरोप हैं। सी बी आई ने उनकी जांच की। तीन वेस रजिस्टर हो चुके हैं। उन वेसिम में जो मदद करने वाला अध्यापक है वह सम्पेंड हुआ। परन्तु जिस के खिलाफ सी बी आई ने तीन वेस हैं उनमें खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं है क्योंकि वह प्रिंसिपल क्लास वन आफिसर है। कोई साधारण व्यक्ति होता तो सी० बी० आई० के नाम पर ही सम्पेंड कर देते। छ सी स्पा गवन का मामला है, फर्नो दस्तखत का है, असिस्टेंट कमिशनर भोपाल के मना करने के बावजूद एक अन्डर एज व्यक्ति का एम्प्लॉयमेंट देने का है और सी बी आई ने तीन वेसिम होने के बावजूद ऐसे व्यक्ति को सम्पेंड कर दिया जाता है जो इन वेसिम में सहायक होता है। जिस अध्यापक ने सहयोग दिया सी बी आई की इनक्वायरी में उसको जनवरी से सम्पेंड कर दिया गया था। राज्य शिक्षा मंत्री से मैंने इस की चर्चा की है और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि मैं उनको रीइन्स्टेट करूँगी, उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है। लेकिन लगता है कि अधिकारियों

के बीच में जाने के बाद इस बात को अधिकारियों ने करने से मना किया और हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उसका सस्पेंशन सही हुआ है या गलत, इसकी जांच के आदेश वह दे रहे हैं। इसका क्या मतलब होता है? इसका सीधा मतलब यह है कि अभी तक वह अधिकारियों के कहे अनुसार काम करते हैं। इसको बदलना पड़ेगा। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महाशय बहुत विद्वान हैं, विचारक हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बहुत ही सही व्यक्ति इस विभाग में आया है और सुचारु रूप से इस मंत्रालय का काम होगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह इसको देखेंगे और इस पर विचार करेंगे।

एक दूसरा उदाहरण मैं संस्कृत संस्थान का देना चाहता हूँ। अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कर्मचारी न बोले, अधिकारी अपनी मनमानी करें इसका उदाहरण अगर आपको लेना हो तो राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति संस्थान है वहाँ आपको मिल जाएगा। वहाँ के सुपरिटेण्डेंट का एक मामला मैं बता रहा हूँ। वह मार्च 1977 के सस्पेंशन में है। उस केस में कोई गम्भीर आरोप नहीं है। वहाँ पर उसको मजबूर किया जा रहा है इस बात के लिए कि वह अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कुछ न बोले। आप विचार करें इस पर। आरोप भी कोई गम्भीर नहीं है।

तीसरा मामला पाँच हजार नैशनल फिटनेस कोर के अध्यापकों का है, सुपर-वाइजर्स का है। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मैंने पत्र लिखा। आप से भी बात हुई और आपको भी पत्र लिखा है। परन्तु इन लोगों को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। 1957 में जो ग्रेड इनको मिला था वही आज भी मिल रहा है। थर्ड पे कमिशन को शिक्षा विभाग ने लिख दिया था कि इनको सब्सिड हम राज्य सरकार को सौंप रहे हैं इसलिए कमिशन इनके बारे में कोई सिफारिश न करे। उसने कोई सिफारिश

नहीं की। इसका परिणाम यह है कि 1957 में जो ग्रेड इनका था वही आज भी है। इन पाँच हजार लोगों को चार साल से कोई इन्कीमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है। उनकी अपनी कोई अपनी स्थिति नहीं है। सरकार उनको एवजार्ब करने को तैयार नहीं है।

दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। 349 अध्यापक हैं जिन को दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एवजार्ब करने को तैयार नहीं है। पत्र लिखा मैंने और इसके बारे में पूछा तो मुझे उत्तर आया कि हमारे यहाँ पर प्रशिक्षित कई हजार लोग बैठे हुए हैं उनको भी हम पंद्रह बीस बरस तक काम नहीं दे सकेंगे, इनको कैसे लगा सकते हैं। ये लोग बुढ़ी हैं, मैटली परटैबल है। ये हड़ताल करते जा रहे थे। मैंने मना किया। मैंने कहा जनता पार्टी की सरकार की नई नीति बन रही है, इसमें कुछ समय लग सकता है परन्तु निश्चय ही आपकी मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाएगा, इनको मुना जाएगा और उनका निराकरण किया जाएगा। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि नैशनल फिटनेस कोर के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला करके आप कोई निर्णय करें, उनके मामलों को देखें, उनकी सुविधाओं के मामलों पर विचार करें। आप एक बार कहते हैं कि इनको बन्द करना ठीक नहीं होगा। परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह पब्लिक स्कूल जनतंत्र में कोई के समान हैं।

आपने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय बोले, अच्छी बात है। लेकिन उनको सीटीनोमस बीड़ी बनाया है, जो मेरी राज्य में गबन है। उसको स्टेटवूटरी बीड़ी बनाये ताकि वहाँ के कर्मचारी अपने ग्रीवार्सेज का निराकरण कर सकें। सीटीनोमस बीड़ी होने के कारण 15 हजार कर्मचारी वहाँ के अधिकारियों के कब्जे में हैं। इसलिये अधिकारियों की क्षुब्धता पर वहाँ के कर्मचारी न रहें यह मेरी मांग है। अधिकारी और कर्मचारी दोनों सरकार के निदगों के अधीन रहें। बहुत

[श्री एम० एम० सोमानी]

बड़ा स्टाफ है और हाई लैंग्वेज के करीब विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं और 15 हजार का स्टाफ हो इतनी बड़ी सत्या को ओटोमोमन योड़ी बना कर आप बिस्म का भत्ता करता चाहते हैं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

हम नये मिरे में विचार करे हमको नये देश का नये सिरे से निर्माण करना है नये नवयुवक बनाने हैं। आप पांच साल निकाल कर जा सकते हैं परन्तु यह पांच साल अपने इतिहास का ऐसा युग होना चाहिये जिसमें आने वाली पीढ़ी इस देश में ऐसी खड़ी हो जो समाज सेवा हो देशभक्त हो और उसी पीढ़ी के बारे में पर इस देश की तरफ कोई भी आँख उठा कर न देखे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सक्रिय हो कर इस देश को आगे ले जाएँगे। इन्हीं शुभ कामनाओं के साथ मैं आप की अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री कचरवाल हेमराज जैन (बालाघाट) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा की मांगों पर चर्चा चल रही है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देखने में आया है हम गांव से चुन कर आते हैं, और हमारा जिला है एक गांव। तो वहाँ पर ऐसी प्रणाली चल रही है, शिक्षा मंत्री जी जरा लिख लें, कि शहरी अंचल में रहने वाले शिक्षा का शहरी अंचल में मिलेगा और उनको भवनों का किराया भी मिलेगा, और ग्रामीण अंचल में, जो 80 फीसदी हमारे देश की रचना है और आप रोज उसकी चर्चा करते हैं कि भारत 80 फीसदी गांवों में बना हुआ है, वहाँ शिक्षा को किसी बिस्म की सहायता नहीं है और उसकी तनखाह भी कम है। तो आज के नये परिवर्तन युग में अगर हम दरअसल में अपनी शिक्षा को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं तो मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बहुत बड़ा निर्णय आपका लेना होगा कि ग्रामीण अंचल के शिक्षा को शहरी अंचल के शिक्षा से ज्यादा तनखाह मिलनी चाहिये। यह मैं प्राथमरी स्कूलों की बात

कर रहा हूँ जहाँ हमारी भावी पीढ़ी की नींव पड़ी है। गांवों में शिक्षकों से जो अपेक्षा करने हैं तो एक तो शाला भवन नहीं है, दूसरी बात यह कि हमारा शिक्षक ट्रांसफर हो कर जा जाता है परिवार ले कर तो उसके आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अभी ग्रामीण उत्थान की जो चर्चा चल रही है तो मैं आशा करूँगा कि प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत जहाँ पर कि यह स्कूल है वह पंचायत हमारे शिक्षकों के लिये भवनों बनाये और उनसे उचित किराया ले जिसमें शिक्षक का अगर ट्रांसफर हो तो उसको रहने के लिये भवनों मिल जायें। आज उनकी गांव में रहने के लिये भवनों नहीं मिलता।

एक बहुत बड़ा जिला के अन्दर देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। हरिजन, आदिवासी भाइयों को स्वालरशिप मिल रही है, रिजर्वेशन भी है। लेकिन यह इतने तक ही सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिये। हमारा तो कहना है, और ग्राम देश की जनता की आख लगी है कि केवल जातीयता के आधार पर जो सरक्षण और सुविधा मिल रही है, आज इसका मूल्यांकन करे 30 साल के बाद तो मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार से हमें मदद के आधार पर, जिनकी तनखाह 500 रुपये तक है उन समान लोगों के बच्चों के लिये, वही सहायता मिलनी चाहिये शिक्षा के अन्दर, वही छूट मिलनी चाहिये, जो हरिजन आदि वर्गियों को मिल रही है। आज हम अपेक्षा करते हैं कि ग्रामीण अंचल में हमारे शिक्षक अच्छी शिक्षा हमें दें, हमारे बच्चों को अच्छी तरह पढ़ाएँ, लेकिन उन की तनखाह का जो स्तर है वह इतना कम है कि उन का मन अपनी दाल रोटी की तरफ लगा रहता है। कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि उन को ट्यूशन नहीं करने देना चाहिए। तो उन की तनखाह को देख लीजिए। एक शिक्षक है, क्या उसकी पत्नी मजदूरी करने जायगी? क्या उस का भरण पोषण उस तनखाह से हो सकता है? इस की ओर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हमारे गांवों के अन्दर आज क्या हालत है ? मैं अपने जिले और अपने क्षेत्र की हालत बताता हूँ । 1204 प्राइमरी पाठ-शालाएँ वहाँ हैं । उन 1204 प्राइमरी पाठशालाओं में से 262 शासकीय भवन में हैं, 355 पाठशालाएँ गांव के लोगों और ग्राम पंचायतों ने बनाए हैं । बाकी जो पाठ-शालाएँ हैं वे किसी पटेल की परछी, उस के बराबरे या हनुमान जी के मंदिर में लग रही हैं और स्कूल खुल गए । बारह-बारह साल हो गए । एक एक शिक्षक पांच पांच कक्षाएँ पढ़ा रहा है । यह हमारी ग्रामीण शिक्षा का स्तर है । हम कैसे अपेक्षा करें कि हमारे बच्चे और देश की आने वाली पीढ़ी किस तरीके से मजबूत बनेगी । एक इंजीनियर को तयार करने के लिए पालक का और शासन का 80 हजार रुपया खर्च होता है । एक डाक्टर को तैयार करने के लिए पालक और शासन का 80 हजार रुपया खर्च होता है और डिग्री मिलने के बाद, डाक्टर और इंजीनियर बनने के बाद हमारे पास उस का उपयोग क्या है ? पालीटेक्निक कालेज खुले हैं । जो गरीब लोग हैं कम ग्रामदानी वाले, उन लोगों ने इंजीनियरिंग कालेज मंहंगा होने के कारण अपने बच्चों को पालीटेक्निक में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए भेजा । लेकिन वहाँ से डिप्लोमा लेने के बाद उन के रोजगार की कोई गारंटी नहीं है । इस तरीके की पद्धति से हम अपने देश में शिक्षा का कैसे विस्तार करेंगे और यह इतनी बड़ी अशांति जो देश में फैली है उस को हम कैसे दूर करेंगे ?

इसलिए शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि ग्रामीण अंचल में शिक्षा को उठाने की चेष्टा करें और पाठ्य-पुस्तकों की भी देखें । शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने अपने बड़े भाई की पुस्तक से पढ़ा होया लेकिन आजकल तो रोज पाठ्य-पुस्तकें लोग खरीदते हैं । देश की जनता का पूरा बजट इस में साफ हो जाता है । देख लीजिए, इस समय सब

इस चिन्ता में हैं कि परीक्षा आ गई, इसके बाद स्कूल खुलने वाले हैं । दो महीने की तनदवाह बच्चों की पाठ्य पुस्तकों में चली जायगी । इस तरह लोगों का सारा बजट उलटा पुलटा हो जाता है । तो इस का सरस्वीकरण होना चाहिए और ग्रामीण अंचल पर मंत्री महोदय विशेष ध्यान दें, इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है । मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सभी लोग मिल कर इस के ऊपर कुछ सोचेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I call the Minister.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to make a submission and also raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Under the relevant rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless you quote the rule, you cannot raise the point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am raising the point of order under the well-established practices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. You cannot just over-ride the House on a point of order. I have to regulate the debate of the House. Unfortunately, you are trying to take advantage of it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am sorry. I take strong objection to the word 'advantage'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless you quote the rule nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have been associated with the subject of Education for the last nearly thirty years, and yet I am not allowed to speak! At least you hear my point of order.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Under what rule?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Under all relevant rules I am going to speak.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Will you please take your seat? You must know how to behave in the House

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I know how to behave Don't tell me I know how to speak (Interruptions)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Nothing will go on record What I also have said will not go on record

(Interruptions)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You can not have a point of order under all relevant rules

PROF P G MAVALANKAR My point of order is this Under the established practices and as intimated to us by the Lok Sabha Secretariat under the guidance of yourself and the Speaker they ask us Members of Parliament to convey to the Chair which are the subjects on which we want to speak telling us also for how long we could speak I have given a particular choice of preference under which Education naturally gets the higher priority I am given only ten minutes for three Ministries but I have not exhausted my time Under what rule therefore can you stop me if I have not completed my time limit of 10 long minutes You must give me 3 minutes atleast

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Mavalankar please take your seat You had given preferences for Information and Broadcasting Education External Affairs But you cannot speak on the Demands of all the Ministries what you prefer You were asked to give your preference so that we could give you time on whatever subject you thought important You have already spoken on Demand, for Information and Broadcasting Ministry and you have taken 8 minutes here There-

fore you cannot speak on Education also

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I have taken only seven minutes on Information and Broadcasting Others have taken much more time (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There are others who want to speak and they have not been allowed because there is something like a time table You cannot speak on all subjects There are parties which are not given time they have better rights than you have

(Interruptions)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Nothing will go on record (Interruptions)**

PROF P G MAVALANKAR In the past debates have been extended

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER If it is extended it is a different matter

(Interruptions)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Nothing will go on record whatever he says. The hon Minister

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) I should like to thank the hon Members for having given some valuable suggestions on this very important debate on education and social welfare and culture I am sorry that towards the end my esteemed friend and hon Member Prof Mavalankar was annoyed and I request him if he has got any points to make certainly I would welcome them I would welcome any suggestion and I have accepted many suggestions from him earlier and I do not think that any particular point concerning education or my ministry which might occur to my esteemed friend Prof Mavalankar will go unattended.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I am on a point of order there is no quorum

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let them count the Members, if there is no quorum let the Bell be rung.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I will see that every time now, quorum is demanded! You punish us for sitting here. People make speeches and go away. I am not interested in hearing my voice; but I have a duty to perform.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every Member has that. Some names have to go out because there is some time regulation. You can't have all the advantages.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do take objection to the word 'advantage'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever objection you may take, that is what you are trying to do, it is very evident.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is evident?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry Mr. Mavalankar, I never expected you to do like this. I think you should have better sense.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am very sorry. What do you mean by 'better sense'? I object to those words. I never expected the Chair to use those words against me. I have not come here to hear such words. I expected better treatment from the Chair. I know how to respect the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Chair has been giving you all the best treatment.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not want meharbani. If you do not like my coming to the House, for all times to come I will go.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have been given all the best treatment.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I could even resign from the House if you want, I do not mind, it is not important that I should come to speak here, I cannot tolerate the Chair using so many words for me. What have I done?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat now.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I said earlier, I should like to express my thanks to the hon. Members for many valuable suggestions that they have put forth, with many of the points that they have raised I agree and I should like to point out how the present government has already tried to implement some of the points which have been raised during this debate and is also going to implement some of the other points. At the earlier stage, I shall try to indicate the broad policies which will cover a large number of points which have been raised and towards the end I shall deal with some of the specific points which have been raised by the hon. Members.

I am sorry that my esteemed friend hon. Member Shri Ram Awadhesh Singh had stated that he did not find any difference between the education policy of the Janata government and the previous government. If he had cared to listen to some of the debates which had taken place in this House and also read the newspaper reports it would have been clear. Still for the information of the hon. Members of this august House, I should like to spell out the differences.

In fact we are at the threshold of a big change in our educational policy and we have proceeded far in implementing this change. You will notice that we have to place our education in proper perspective first. I agree that there is a lot of illiteracy in our country and it has been our Constitutional responsibility under Article 45 that within ten years after the Constitution, that is, by 1960, we should have made the education for all children upto the age of fourteen years free and compulsory. Unfortunately we have not done so and the result is that not only children in large numbers are not going to schools, but those who were children, but now are adults, are illiterate and their number runs into several crores.

[Dr Pratap Chandra Chunder]

Prof Dilip Chakravarty has given us the figures and some other hon. Members have expressed concern and we are also equally concerned about this. Therefore, at the earliest possible opportunity, last year in April, I made a statement indicating the priorities of this Government and in this change of priority, you will find at once how our policy is different from that of the previous Congress Government. I stated that our first priority would be universalisation of primary education, non-formal education for drop-outs and others who could not be brought for economic and various other reasons within the formal system and we would have to start a big programme for adult education.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) यह
प्राप्त की नीति है या कार्यक्रम है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरा मुन लाजिए ।

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER Now these are the basic problems that we have to overcome and pursuant to that we have been taking steps and I would like to indicate what steps we have taken and what steps we are going to take.

In the first place with regard to the broad-basing of education, which is dependent upon the universalisation of primary education, we are to bring within the next Five Year Plan, more than three crores of our children who do not go to schools into the education system, part of them will be taken in the formal education system and part in the non formal system. There will be some spill over of about two crores of children who will be taken up the next year after the Five Year Plan. For this purpose we will require some more schools and newer type of policy in our primary education system so that children might be retained in the schools. It is not simply universal admission into the school, but universal retention which is also one of the most important points. Therefore, we

have indicated in our plan programme a number of points which will have to be taken into consideration and implemented for this purpose. We have thought of opening more and more schools for the purpose of our children who are not in the school system. In addition to this, not only for this type of children but also for the drop-outs—their number is very massive, we are launching a big scheme for non formal education.

DR SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi)
What about schools without teachers?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER In addition, we are also trying to take up a massive programme of adult education. We have also already set up the National Adult Education Board, in which the National Adult Education Programme has been formulated. We had a number of meetings. I had met the leaders of all political parties in Parliament and I had discussed these problems with them. I met the various representatives of students, teachers and the trader unions and various other bodies for the purpose of implementing this massive Adult Education Programme. The target that we have fixed for ourselves is that we are to educate ten crores of adults, between the age of fifteen and thirty five within five years' time. It is a major shift in our approach to education and this has been followed up by our discussion with the Planning Commission.

You will be pleased to know that in the previous Plan we had not laid so much emphasis on education at the lower stage for the purpose of broad basing education. Under the previous plan, only 32 per cent of the plan allocation had been provided for elementary education. I am glad to point out that after our discussion with the Planning Commission, the Planning Commission has allotted about 50 per cent for elementary education. Under the previous plan, only Rs 18 crores had been allotted for adult education. Now Rs 200 crores have already been allotted for adult education. I had

discussions with the Planning Commission and also our esteemed Prime Minister, who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission. They have agreed that in view of the fact that we are having a rolling plan, more funds will be available if we can show results throughout the Country. If this is not a major change in the policy, I do not know what it is, because illiteracy has been a shame which has been imposed on us all these years. We have neglected the rural areas and poorer sections of the community. We have neglected the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We have not given them the minimum education that they need. So, we have slashed our allotments for higher education for at least five years to come, we have said that it will be less than 40 per cent whereas earlier, higher education commanded about 60 per cent of the plan funds. If that is not a change, I do not know what change is! This is our policy. We want to give education to the downtrodden and to the backward sections. We want to set up schools in rural areas. We want to give proper education to the drop-outs who have not been able to continue their schooling. That is the vital change.

Shri Dilip Chakravarty mentioned about Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. I am quoting an extract from a letter which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan wrote to me from Patna on November, 30. He had sent us the draft education plan for our people. He stated that this was expected to be finalised and published and placed before him before the end of December, 1977. He wanted to discuss this matter with me. However, that was not done. I am reading one sentence from his letter—not as a certificate to myself, but this is in appreciation of the new change that this government has made. He said:

"I appreciate your efforts for universal education". This is a massive change and if we can make it successful—I hope all sections of the House will come forward to help us—we

will change the whole intellectual climate in our country. Today the need is to give education to our down-trodden, to the backward sections of our people, who are coming from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and who have been deprived of all these advantages in the past. That is the massive change which we wanted to initiate and our respected J. P. also appreciated this particular approach which we have undertaken under this coming pattern.

I would like to indicate briefly the various proposals we want to implement stage by stage. First, we have the question of universalisation of primary education. We have noted that formerly there was no proper allocation of funds in this matter. We have to place education in proper perspective. India is a big country. The Central Education Ministry has got only limited powers. Actually the powers for implementing education and also framing general and detailed policy for education are with the State Government.

Today we are facing the problem of Centre—State relations. More and more States are trying to claim more and more power. But we notice that earlier, under the Constitution the State alone had got the power to deal with educational matters except under item 86 where the Central Government had power to set the standard for the universities and higher educational institutions and some technical institutions. But under the Forty-second Amendment, the matter has been brought under the Concurrent List. The matter has been raised here by several speakers and they wanted to know what is the attitude of the Government in this field. Now, this point is not yet finally decided because, as you know, some of the aspects of the Forty-second Amendment have already been changed with the concurrence of all section of this House.

As regards the other amendments including this matter of education remaining in the Concurrent List or not,

[Dr Pratap Chandra Chunder]

it is under discussion with the leaders of the Opposition Parties. Till that is done it will not be in my power to declare what will be the attitude of this Government. But apart from that I would like to point out that even if education is in the Concurrent List that does not give power to the Central Government to exercise executive authority. Under the Constitution only when Parliament passes some law, the Central Government will get the power. But even if Parliament passes the law how is it possible for us sitting here at the Centre in Delhi to control education throughout the country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Kutch to Kamakhya and that there will be one uniform pattern which will be imposed from the top? That is not possible, that is not desirable. Therefore we always wanted to take the States into confidence to discuss the problems of education with the Ministers and Chief Ministers of States at the earliest possible opportunity. Last year, I had called a meeting of the Education Ministers of different States irrespective of Party affiliation and there were also representatives of Union Territories and there we discussed the basic problems relating to education, and I am glad to tell you Sir that there was total consensus in this matter so that the priorities which we had already indicated before this House and before the other House have been fully endorsed by all governments of different States and Union Territories be they the Congress Government or Marxist Government or Janata Government or whatever might be the form of government. This is the position. After that we wanted to formulate our Plan preferences and discussions were going on with the Planning Commission. Different working groups had been set up to give effect to the policies that we wanted to introduce and ultimately the draft Plan has come up and I have already indicated to you how the policy has already been changed. This is the position.

If we are to bring about any change in our educational pattern, we cannot impose everything from the top. Even if we try to impose this, there will be resistance. Even here during the debate which I had very carefully tried to listen to and make notes have found that there is a difference of opinion among the hon. Members of the House. For instance an hon. Member from East Bengal said that education must be returned to the State List. One hon. Member from Tamil Nadu said education must be returned to the State List. This is the position. What we are trying to do is to take the States into confidence and the Central Education Ministry will try to set the guidelines in consultation with them so that there is proper debate throughout the country and there is general consensus among the people and ultimately whatever decision is taken that is taken with the approval of the large majority of States where the policy would be implemented. Otherwise, what will happen is as we have found in the case of 10+2+3 system, when it was decided upon it was sought to be implemented among the States but even now only 19 States and Union Territories have adopted this.

15 00 hrs

There are many States and Union Territories which have not adopted it. We are not going to commit this. We take. Therefore whatever change we want to make apart from the particular policy of priorities we want to discuss these policies, in regard to matters of detail, with the State Education Ministers or their representatives at proper levels.

I will tell you how we have tried to proceed. In the first place, we noticed that there was a lot of controversy about the present educational pattern at the school stage. Many of the hon. Members have pointed out that the 10+2+3 system, particularly at the school stage is over loaded with subjects and books. I fully agree with this because I myself have stated so earlier. But mere statement is not

enough. What have we done with regard to this? I have set up a committee with Shri Ishwarbhai Patel, Vice Chancellor of Gujarat University as Chairman, and this committee has submitted its report. I have already laid, on the Table of the House and also in the Library of Parliament, a full report of the committee and also a summary of its provisions. Only on the last occasion, i.e. on Monday last, in reply to the question put by hon. Shri Lakkappa, I gave a voluminous summary of the provisions of the report of this committee. What do we find there? We find that the number of subjects has been slashed—from 13 subjects in the school stage, according to the NCERT syllabus—and the Committee has directed that examinations cannot be held in more than 7 subjects. We also find that the books which have been prescribed at the NCERT level have been slashed; about one-third has already been reduced and in the last examination which was held in March 1978, i.e., last month, the Central Board of Secondary Education has already slashed one-third of the syllabus. It is true that the students were somewhat bothered with a heavy load. But they are not examined with regard to the books that they have already studied, i.e., to that extent. Now, for the coming examination, this body is revising its syllabus; and it will try to knock off a few of the subjects which have not been recommended by the Patel Committee. And instructions are going out, for the writing of new text-books, for this purpose, so that the load of books may not be there on the children. Is it not a definite achievement in this field? It is a positive step that we have taken. It has been followed up by the Central Board which is concerned with about 1100 schools in this country.

You can ask me, what about the few more thousands of other schools? As I have said, these schools are being managed by the State Governments through their Boards of Secondary Education. I attended two meetings

of the Conference of Boards of Secondary Education, one at Madras and another at Chandigarh, latter in February last. And I am glad to tell you that this Patel Committee's report was placed before the Conference of Boards of Secondary Education. By and large they have accepted the proposals of the Patel Committee, so that it is now for the State governments to cut down the courses to cut down the syllabus, to reduce the number of books and to reduce the number of pages of the books. We cannot do so, from here. Some of the hon. Members have rightly pointed out that this should be done. That is the major step that we have taken, viz., that even at the State level, this reduction and other changes in the school pattern have been accepted, and they are now going ahead with this task.

I am also glad to indicate to you that in West Bengal, already some reduction has taken place. And the Tamil Nadu Government is fully co-operating with us. They are going ahead with changing their education system on the lines which we have tried to formulate. These are the positive steps which have been taken in the field of secondary education.

We just now noted certain complaints about the books being changed. We do not want this to be done; but when a change of syllabus has to come in, books have to be changed. Some hon. Members, particularly Shri Tombi Singh for instance, warned us. And yesterday also, Shri Malhotra pointed out that there should not be quick changes in the educational policy or educational pattern.

I submit there is no quick change in this line. Because, the National Policy of Education, which was adopted in 1968 by this august House, had decided that every five years this policy should be reviewed and, after such review, changes which should be found necessary should be implemented. Ten years have passed and nothing was done earlier. We have

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taken this massive and comprehensive review of the National Policy of Education and as a result of that, we have already accepted some of these major changes, and they are being implemented

श्री राम ब्रजेश सिंह : अभी कहा कि हम लोग जल्दी चेंज करेंगे और फिर कह रहे हैं कि धीरे-धीरे करेंगे। वाटर्डिकट्री बात आपस में ही है।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र इस में कोई वाटर्डिकट्री बात नहीं है। हम ने जो तय किया उसको काम में लाने के लिए प्रान्तीय सरकार की सहायता की जरूरत है। हमने इस पर बम उड़ाया है। मैं ने जो कुछ कहा, कामरेम आफ बोर्ड आफ सेनैट्री एजुकेशन में भी इस पर बात हुई, मैं खुद कहा गया था। उन्होंने इसको मंजूर कर लिया और प्रान्तीय सरकार इस को लागू करने के लिए कोशिश कर रही हैं। इस में कहा देर होनी है? कोई देर नहीं होनी।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ गुजराना करूँगा, माननीय मित्र धैर्य से ध्यान दें तो देखेंगे कि हम जो काम कर रहे हैं, हमारी जनता पार्टी के एलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो में भी वह है। उसके मुताबिक ही हम काम कर रहे हैं। उसके खिलाफ कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

Coming to adult education, as I have already said, the National Adult Education Board has been formed. After that, we are trying to prepare various instructional courses. Books for the purpose of adult literates are being composed. I have noticed that they are large in number, because there are so many languages in our country and adult literacy should be done through the mother tongue. Now we have instructed the State Government to set up State Adult Education Board. Under the State Adult Education Boards, there will be District Adult Education Boards and Block Adult Education Boards so that there will be proper decentralisation of the

activities of the Adult Education Boards. The Planning Commission has also provided, as I have said, a huge sum and two-thirds of the allotment come under the State sector, because it is for them to utilize this fund to set up their own machinery. But we are trying to give them guidance. Further, we are preparing some pilot projects. Also, there are many voluntary agencies in this field. We have met a large number of representatives of voluntary agencies. They are also going ahead. We have set a deadline the date from which adult education programme will start, and that is 2nd October, 1978 the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. From that date onwards we will start this massive adult education programme.

I find that many hon. Members have referred to vocationalisation of education and have shown great concern about vocational education. Under the 10+2 system, at the plus 2 level there is provision for vocational education. But we find from experience that it has not been attractive to the students. In West Bengal, while 66 000 students went in for the general stream, only 2 000 and odd went in for the vocational stream. In Delhi proper, as far as I remember only 700 came in for vocational stream whereas near about 35 000 went for the academic stream. There may be certain inaccuracy in figures but that is the difference that we found.

So, I met a large number of representatives of teachers and principals of schools from different parts of the country and in consultation with them I set up another committee with Dr Malcolm Adiseshiah, Vice Chancellor of Madras University, as Chairman for the purpose of looking into this vocational pattern. They have submitted a report. Now it will be one integrated course with regard to work experience, but it is not simple work experience, it will be something we have designated as socially useful productive work—an expression

which was very dear to Mahatma Gandhi himself. From him this idea has been adopted.

Both the Patel Committee and the Adisheshaiah Committee have given us some suggestions and we have tried to integrate this work content into education, so that, along with various academic studies children from class one, the lowest class, onwards, will spend about 20 per cent of their time, and as they grow up, 15 per cent of their school time, on socially useful productive work. Even when they go to the vocational stage, there will not be any alienation in their mind from working with the hand.

What happens today? As some of the hon. Members have pointed out, there is today alienation in this field because one who gets some amount of education does not find it within his dignity to do manual work. As one hon. Member pointed out yesterday, children are sent to school in the rural areas have often become a loss to the family altogether because they have lost all contact with working with hands. So, we have said that from the first class onwards this must be made compulsory. Not only that, Credit should be given for the purpose, so that children may get some special incentive in this matter.

We have set up special groups for the purpose of going into the details of this work content which will be socially useful. You can very well see that it is not a very easy task because India is a vast country and the problems are different. There is one sort of problem in the rural areas, another sort of problem in the urban area. So, we have to find out what type of work will be suitable and related to the needs of the society in the different parts of the country.

the children towards this may be changed, so that they may be directed to socially useful productive work.

If we can do that, we may not certainly realise the whole objective of Mahatma Gandhi's policy of education, the *navi taleem*, but at least we can have some part of it injected into the present academic-oriented system of education.

Then I come to the structure itself. As I have already indicated, secondary education or primary education has to be studied from two angles—one is the content of education, and the other is the structure of education. So far as the content of education is concerned, I have already indicated to you briefly how we have attacked the existing pattern and the existing system. We are going to make it successful, so that we will find after some time that alienation is gone, that a rural bias is properly injected into this and even in the field of adult education, so that those who are working actually in the field or the factory may get some education which may be related to the work they are doing. I can tell you how we are trying to integrate education in this field.

Only the other day I had a discussion with my esteemed colleague, the Labour Minister here. He has got a number of institutions where he is giving workers education. He has got about 60,000 worker-teachers. Workers belong to the organised sector. So, if this workers' education can be linked with adult education, then, while the workers are doing their work and trying to understand the problems relating to trade unions and other matters, they will also get the basic literacy which will be useful to them and which will make them better types of workers.

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parts I have submitted to him that when we will be starting this adult education work in the rural areas, this should be linked up with the development works which are going on under the rural extension work so that education and development should go together and the people who will learn 3-Rs must know that it is not simply book knowledge that they are taking but they are at the same time, getting better skill. In that manner, integrated approach towards education may be imparted. This is the new type of approach. Therefore I do not know whether this House will agree that there is a significant change in our approach, in our policies. Now the question is how are we going to succeed? We can succeed only if all the sections of the House have some good will for us, good wishes for us and also they help us in implementing the programme through their personal efforts and also carrying the message that we are trying to introduce to the distant places from where they come. Otherwise I am quite sure this massive programme cannot succeed simply by the efforts made by the Government. In this way, we are making a change in the contents of education.

As regards structure, there is a great deal of confusion created because of this debate of 10+2 and 8+4 pattern. I do not think that this structure itself is so important. I do not know why so much is being made of this in the mind of some of our friends and also in the press. One agreement is there that the school education should be 12 years because if we add up 10+2, it means 12 and 8+4 also means 12. Therefore, total school education according to the pattern will be 12 years. Now the question is where we have a break in this 12 years period. Will there be a break at the level of 8? There is some virtue in this break because we have the constitutional responsibility of

imparting education upto 14 years and that must be free and compulsory. That terminates at the end of eighth class. Then there will be secondary education for four classes. But we have lakh of middle schools between 6 to 8, about 40,000 secondary schools up to tenth level and about 10,000 at the level of 12. Therefore, if we try to raise all these overnight to 12, it may not be possible for us to do all these things. However, the matter is still under consideration. Many of the hon. Members asked me to give a clearcut verdict in this matter. But how can I do so because this is a matter which will have to be taken up with the State Governments. If we decide something and try to impose this from the top, without consulting the State Governments, then there will be total upset in the field of education as the previous Government did because they imparted 1+2 system without taking into consideration the views of the State Governments. Therefore, I have proposed to call a meeting of the State Governments this year also after our new draft national policy on education will be complete. I have already indicated how piecemeal we are going to introduce these changes. But I do not want to place before this House all these piecemeal changes now. We want a comprehensive national policy on education so that the 1968 policy should be reviewed and the new picture will be clear before you. For this purpose instead of setting up a big committee like the previous one, I have been consulting some of the topmost educationists in our country. I can say—here there is no secrecy about this—I have been consulting Dr D S Kothari, himself who was the Chairman of the celebrated Kothari Commission, Dr Prem Kurlal who was one of the leading members of the Kothari Commission and other educationists and we are having exercises for bringing out a national policy

on education. After we have got piecemeal changes examined, this will be ready.

15.12 hrs.

[SHRI RAM MURTI in the Chair]

श्री राम भवर्षेस सिंह : पब्लिक स्कूलों को खत्म करने के बारे में है या नहीं ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Actually, we are having a discussion and, I think, it will be ready within a short while. If it is not possible to place it before Parliament during this session, certainly, it will be placed during the next session of Parliament. We will try to invite the Education Ministers of different States so that the draft policy will be produced before them and, ultimately, the clearer picture will finally come out. But, in the meantime, as I have said already even at the State level, a large part of four policy has been accepted and therefore, the structure need not stand in the way of change.

Coming to higher education, many of the hon. Members have indicated the futility of higher education. I do not think that higher education is futile. We need engineers; we need doctors; we need scientists and we need personnel to man our different services. Therefore, we need a very good system of higher education. If higher education, at this stage, is defective, these defects should be removed. We are allocating less funds for higher education. That does not mean that this will take away the scope of higher education. We may not go in for new universities, new colleges, new buildings, new library structures and so on. But we would like to give more attention to the quality of education which is imparted at higher education level.

Just as in the case of secondary education, I have consulted the representatives from the States in the field of higher education. The University Grants Commission in consultation with our respected Prime Minister and myself, have formulated a certain

scheme. This scheme was placed before the Vice-Chancellors of different States. The Association of Indian Universities consisting of Vice-Chancellors had a meeting at Rajkot which was attended by our respected Prime Minister and myself. All the Vice-Chancellors discussed the scheme which had been put-forth by the U.G.C. and, by and large, they have agreed to this scheme. Therefore, here also we can say that there is a broad consensus in respect of higher education and it will be for us now to insert it in the structure of the new policy on education.

It will, therefore, be seen that we have not been sitting idle. There is a fundamental change in our approach. We are trying to implement this, not simply making declarations from the house-top making tall claims, but silently, at the same time, with sure steps we are trying to go ahead and we are trying to take the entire country with us, particularly, at the State level because we know, for certain that if we cannot take the States with us, it will not be possible to impose anything from the top.

Similarly, in the field of technical education, we had a working group and this working group had looked into the man-power planning and other requirements in the coming few years. Considering all these aspects, the working group has suggested a large number of steps to be taken for improving the content and the quality of technical education. The All-India Council of Technical Education which consists of the representatives of industries the State Governments and the Central Government have also come to a conclusion which will be implemented and will also form a part of the new national policy on education. In this way, you will see that we are trying to undertake some basic changes in the matter of our education. The main emphasis is on education in the rural areas, on broad-basing our education and on the removal of illiteracy.

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Now, I would like to say something about some of the specific questions which were raised during the debate. The hon Member, Shri Sunna Sahib said yesterday that we are neglecting sports and in that connection, he pointed out that when Mr Michael Ferreira became the World billiard Champion, we have not recognised his merit and that we have not given him any help at all when he went outside

I have a paper cutting that this statement has been taken up by one newspaper and it has said that we have not done anything. But for his information—he is not present here today—through you I can say that as soon as I got this very pleasant news I sent a telex message to our Indian High Commissioner in Canberra requesting our High Commissioner to convey hearty congratulations on behalf of our Government. Our Prime Minister also made a public statement about that welcoming this success. Apart from that his visit was wholly financed by us. So far as travelling expenses are concerned not only this gentleman but there was another billiards player, Mr S A Aleem for them we have funded cent per cent air passage to that place. Therefore it is wrong to say that we have done nothing.

Similarly our respected lady Member, Shrimati Parvati Devi spoke about schools of Buddhist philosophy in Leh. I have already met a deputation which she led and we know the problems. There is a gentleman who is there in the acting capacity as Principal. That is not now but since 1953. Now I have assured her that this gentleman will be replaced by one who will hold this post permanently. For that purpose, because it is somewhat of a technical nature I mean the instruction which is given there we have to consult the proper parties so that we can get a good person because not anybody and everybody can know Tibetan study and matters concerning lamaism. Therefore we have taken some time and we will certainly look into the matter,

as I have already assured her in this matter.

Our good friend Shri Barrow to whom I am deeply grateful because he has spent a large part of his time as member of this Patel Committee and also the Adisesiah Committee; and he has helped us in formulating our new policy in the field of education of this secondary stage and also at the primary stage, he has referred to one important question about these public schools and minorities schools. Many of the hon Members have also indicated that the public schools must go. There cannot be two opinions about the idea that there should be one type of education throughout the country. But how are we going to effect it? That is the major problem. I have said, even now, there are 27,000 primary schools which are sitting under the trees.

One of the hon Members I believe, Dr Ramji Singh pointed out that in Bihar there are many schools which have walls only but no roofs. This is the position. But we want equality. But what type of equality even in material sense are we providing? We are not able to provide that till we say that we have to bring up the level of education at the school stage to the best of our ability. Therefore, we have undertaken this programme for education at the adult level and also at the school level. But the point is that the question of these public schools was specifically taken up. It was also decided by our Party and we have consulted the Law Ministry by whose advice we have to be guided and they have pointed out that under Article 30 of our Constitution—as the hon Member Mr Barrow also referred to this Article yesterday—we cannot touch the schools which are established and administered by minorities both linguistic and religious, it is not simply religious minorities but also linguistic minorities. Supposing there is a Tamil school in Delhi, now we cannot touch that school because it is a linguistic

minority school. If they set up a school which they call a public school here, the advice has been that we cannot touch that in accordance with our Constitution. So, that is the position.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : इस आर्टिकल को निकाल देना चाहिए ।

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : इस आर्टिकल को तोड़ दीजिए । पब्लिक स्कूल बनने ही नहीं चाहिए ।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have no objection if the hon. Members can amend Article 30 to take away the rights of the minorities. But the alternative was suggested.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order when he is speaking. Please sit down.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Another alternative was suggested by the hon. Members yesterday.

श्री उपसेन : दो तरह की मादरी जवान में प्राइमरी शिक्षा दे रहे हैं । इस तरह से देश बन नहीं सकता है । तब तक नहीं बन सकता जब तक इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को तोड़ा नहीं जाएगा ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । मंत्री जी ने लिग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज का सवाल इस में जोड़ दिया है । जहाँ बड़े लोगों के सीफिस्टिकेटेड लोगों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं उनको तोड़ने की बात हम कहते हैं । लिग्विस्टिक या रिलिजस माइनोरिटी द्वारा जो स्कूल चलाए जा रहे हैं उनको तोड़ने की बात नहीं कहते हैं । संविधान की 30वीं धारा अगर वाधा डालती है तो उसको हटाने के लिए आप प्रस्ताव लाएं, हम लोग उसको पास करेंगे ।

समापति महोदय : यह कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर नहीं है ।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have been saying we had given full consideration to this matter. It was discussed at the highest level. We are all with the Members that there should be one type of education as far as possible. But at the same time the Constitution has guaranteed the right to minorities, both linguistic and religious, to have educational institutions of their choice. The Law Ministry says that, if public schools are run by minorities, whether linguistic or religious we cannot touch them. The Law Ministry has also pointed out.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I will tell you the legal position. The legal position is that the minorities can run schools for themselves. Nobody is against that. For instance, the Christian minorities have the right to run a school of their own. But what is happening is that, whereas they run a school in the name of minorities, the majority of the students the overwhelming majority of the students, are from the rich people, the upper classes, who convert that into a public school. That is where the real problem comes. Let them have a school for themselves. Who stops them?

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रोवा) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि लिग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज या रिलिजस माइनोरिटीज जो स्कूल चलाती हैं संविधान के मुताबिक हम उनको छू नहीं सकते हैं । लेकिन इनको यही लोग नहीं चलाते हैं । आप सिधिया पब्लिक स्कूल को लें । वह खालियर में है । इसको माइनोरिटी या रिलिजस कम्युनिटी नहीं चला रही है । इसी तरह से और भी स्कूल हैं । सवाल यह है कि इन में कौन लोग पढ़ने जाते हैं । वहाँ किस तरह की और किस भाषा में शिक्षा दी जाती है । बड़े-बड़े लोगों के बच्चे इन में पढ़ते हैं । अंग्रेजी माध्यम से यहाँ शिक्षा दी जाती है । बड़ी-बड़ी फीसें ली जाती हैं । यही लोग शिक्षा ग्रहण करके आई ए एस आदि अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में आ पाते हैं और जो दूसरे प्राइमरी स्कूलों में बच्चे पढ़ते

[श्री यमुन प्रसाद शास्त्री]

हैं वे नहीं आ पाते हैं। वे पीछे रह जाते हैं। इनको तो आप बन्द कर ही सकते हैं।

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW (Nominat-ed—Anglo-Indians) I would say, with all due respect that Mr Sathe's interpretation is not the interpretation given by the courts. Article 26 of the Human Rights has been quoted in the Bombay Schools case and it has been confirmed in the Supreme Court that the parents have a right to choose the type of education which they want to give to their children.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Who is against that?

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW If the parents want to send their children to an institution of their choice the police power of the State must give way to the right of the parents.

डा० सुशीला नायर अगर पेरेंट्स अपने बच्चों से अपने बच्चों के लिये स्कूल चला कर उनको शिक्षा देने हैं तो किम अधिकार से सरकार उनसे यह छीन सकती है? किम प्रकार मजबूर कर सकती है कि अपना खर्चा करके अपना ट्यूटर रख कर बच्चों को शिक्षा न दें? जो पब्लिक स्कूल है और सरकार से पैसा नहीं लेते हैं अपने बच्चों से ही उनको चलाने हैं उनमें अगर कोई फीस न देनी हो तो अपने बच्चों को न भेजें

(व्यवधान)

एक भारतीय सदस्य यह स्कूल है या दुकानें हैं?

(व्यवधान)

समापति महोदय अब आप बैठ जायें। यह गलत बात है उनका अपना बात कहने दीजिये। आप कृपया बैठें मंत्री जी का भाषण सुनें।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER I may assure Hon. Members including Mr Barrow that they need not have any fear that the rights of the

minorities will not be protected. They will certainly be protected.

SHRI VASANT SATHE You first create conditions of inequality and then try to justify the inequalities.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER Regarding the special cases they have raised about Delhi schools, I have made enquiries and I am told that the Delhi Administration is prepared to look into the matters without causing any harassment. If the House desires that there should be some method whereby uniformity can be enforced, certainly I shall be very much happy to look into the matter.

Now the question arose about various problems of languages. It has been indicated that instruction must be through the mother-tongue. So far as instruction at the primary level is concerned, in the Constitution it is provided that, by and large, instruction should be provided through the mother-tongue. Now unfortunately in India we have a large number of mother-tongue. The position is that—according to the last census of 1971—there are 1652 languages and dialects (which are like languages). So, in such cases it is rather difficult to have instruction through the mother-tongue at all stages. However, this Government is always trying to help the development of different languages—not only the major languages which have been recognised under the Constitution but other languages also. There is an Institute set up by this Government which is trying to give help in the development of languages. Where there is no script of a particular language we are trying to provide the Devnagari script. With the help of the Devnagari script the people can have written languages. Research is going on in this regard.

Then, again for the purpose of writing of books also, as I had told the House earlier, Rs 1 crore each has been provided to the State Governments for the purpose of writing books in various languages at the college level and

near-about 4,000 books have already come out under the scheme. The position is that, so far as primary education is concerned, we are committed to giving instruction through the medium of mother-tongue as far as possible. I am qualifying my statement with the expression 'as far as possible' because, as I have said there are so many languages and sometimes there may be difficulty in having any written language or text-books.

So far as the secondary school is concerned, in many places, some of the other languages are also taken up—for instance, the 'Boro' language. I was told by the Hon. Member Shri Narzary that at the secondary stage they have having this language. But when we come to the secondary stage, generally the regional language is being adopted—the mother-tongue or the regional language—because, as I have said, all the languages are not properly developed for the purpose of giving instruction at the higher stage.

So far as the Universities are concerned, the present policy of the Government, by and large, is to encourage instructions through the regional languages, as far as possible. That is why, the text-books at the college level are being prepared and more than 4,000 such text-books have come. There are many Universities now, where many subjects are being taught through regional languages, but in respect of science and technology, gradually, new books are coming.... (Interruptions) This is what is being done. This is how, we are trying to do this.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (बराणसी) :
जापान ने कैसे बदल दिया था ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I do not know how the hon. Member, Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh speaks of Japan. There is only one major language, the Japanese language, but here we have 1600 languages and dialects. When they bring in compari-

son with other countries, they should also have the difference in view. I have met the Minister from Cuba and I asked him how they could effect this miracle that within a short time, they could make most of their people illiterate. He said that they had a very great advantage, because they have got only one language, the Spanish language, whereas in our country we are facing this difficulty. Even then, we can say that this matter is still under consideration.

I would like to point out for the information of the hon. Member, Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh that the plan which has been sent by respected Jayaparkash Narayanji, 'education for our people' in that the three-language formula which this Government has been encouraging has been recommended and also been suggested for approval. I am reading only an extract from this:

"(i) All elementary education should be given in mother-tongue of the child.

(ii) At the secondary stage three-language formula should be adopted. In the non-Hindi areas, the formula is obvious—mother-tongue, English and Hindi and in Hindi areas, the official policy is that it should be mother-tongue English and other Indian language....

There is hardly any viable alternative to this and it will have to be implemented in spite of the difficulties involved. In this, the responsibility of Hindi areas is greater."

Now this has been recommended in the scheme which has been forwarded to me by Shri Jayaparkash Narayanji. That is the position.... (Interruptions) The present policy of the Government is also to develop all these languages.

With regard to sports, this Government is very conscious that sports should be encouraged. It is true that

[Dr Pratap Chandra Chunder]

it is not possible for the Central Government to provide adequate funds because under the Constitution, sports is still a State subject, but still we have provided funds. We have set up some training institutes at Patiala, Gwalior and other places and we are trying to help the State Governments to have play-grounds and to have various training camps and rural sports. We want to have a new sports policy so that the rural sports and other sports specially Indian type of sports, could be encouraged. Our idea is not to concentrate only on competitions or international competitions but to make sports and games part of our life so that we have broad-based sports in this country

In this connection, in reply to what Shri Malhotra has pointed out on the last occasion I say that although we want to spread our sports activities in the length and breadth of the country and want to encourage sports and also competitive sports, we have decided not to hold the Asian Games in 1982 here. When the question of holding the Asian Games was brought before the previous Cabinet that Cabinet did not give a final decision on the point and they had taken a very restricted decision by saying that an offer may be made to the international body for holding Asian Games in 1982 but for financial and other reasons this may be withdrawn. At that time, it was suggested that expenses will be only Rs. ten crores but when a Committee was set up it was found that Rs. 80 crores will be necessary for the purpose of holding Asian Games. As soon as I took over charge I set up another Committee as I wanted to see if we could drastically cut the involvement of money in this regard. In spite of best efforts, this new Committee could not reduce the expenses below Rs. forty crores

In addition for the purposes of construction of buildings, tracks and other structures we will require about Rs 10 crores more. Now, in a

poor country like ours where we cannot find money to build our schools and pay our teachers adequately, we cannot have the luxury of spending Rs 50 crores for the satisfaction of holding an Asian Games for one month or so. Therefore, we have decided that it is not possible to hold the Asian Games and that we would communicate our decision to the international bodies

Sir, my time is almost over and I do want to take any more time. I have already indicated our educational policy. I suggest that if anything has been left out

SHRI VASANT SATHE What about Academies? Culture also comes under you. You have not touched that

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच)
प्राचीन इतिहास के सम्बन्ध में आपने जवाब नहीं दिया। आर्यों के सम्बन्ध में पुस्तकों में जो गलत बातें कही गई हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER About the history books I have told that we have sent them for the opinion of the experts in the line because there has been a lot of opposition from the other side of the House and also in the public that we should not interfere with the writing of books. So we could not take the responsibility on ourselves. We are awaiting the decision of the experts and when they send their opinions, we shall certainly take a decision. Meanwhile, I can tell you the whole textbook pattern is going to be changed and very soon we will have a new textbook series. As I have already told you earlier, the secondary educational pattern is going to be changed and along with that this textbook along with other textbooks will go

About culture we are certainly keen to implement whatever we can do. I fully agree with the hon. Member, Shri Sathe that things should be improved

at the academies' level and we are trying to do that. We have got new Chairmen for two of these Academies and the problems concerning culture were being taken up.

Similarly, in the matter of helping the various dance troupes and others we are taking steps.

One matter I have left out and that Mr. Sathe has pointed out. That is about prohibition. This is a very important matter. Prohibition is a matter which should not be trifled with and we should look at this from a proper angle....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There I agree.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This is again one of the Directive Principles which we have adopted in our Constitution. Then, Sir, it is not a fad of our Prime Minister—I am emphasizing this—as many people and particularly many journalists, are trying to paint. Here again I had called a meeting of all the Ministers concerned from all the States and Ministers representing the Congress Party, the National Conference, Marxists, Janata—all have come and they have unanimously decided that prohibition should be implemented within four years in a phased manner and the economic side also should be considered....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is hypocrisy.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This Government has accepted that policy because of this national consensus—I repeat this, this is the national consensus and even Mr. Sathe's party has accepted this point. Representatives from Maharashtra have come....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Not as a fad. You cannot impose.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: ...and others also have come and they have accepted the prohibi-

tion policy. Certainly I can say that prohibition has succeeded in Gujarat, it has succeeded in Tamil Nadu and it is going to succeed throughout India. That is a fact and that is going to happen.

I request that the Demands for Grants that are placed before the House may be passed.

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव : सभापति महोदय, कल मैं ने एक बुनियादी सवाल उठाया था जिसको मन्त्री जी ने छोड़ दिया है। कल मैं ने कहा था कि सरकार ने जनता पार्टी के मैनिफेस्टो के मुताबिक पिछड़े वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए काका कालेलकर आयोग की रिपोर्ट को लागू करने का वायदा किया था लेकिन एक साल हो गया, उसको लागू नहीं किया है। उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जिला संस्थाओं में तथा सरकारी नौकरियों में अनुच्छेद 15(4) और 16(4) के अधीन 25 से 33 परसेंट तक स्थान सुरक्षित करने का प्रावधान है। लेकिन यह मनेडेटरी प्रावधान होते हुए भी अभी तक उसको लागू नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी इसका डेफिनिट जवाब दें।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already said that we are broad-basing education and I have repeatedly said in the course of my speech that we are trying to help the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the field of education. Even in the field of higher education, particularly in I.I.T. there have been cases where the Scheduled Caste students could not get promotion, we have said that there will be special coaching for them and they have been given promotion. Therefore, I can assure the hon. member that certainly we are very much conscious of that and when we are changing the education policy, certainly the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will be in the fore front. (Interruptions)

[Mr Chairman]

MR CHAIRMAN How long will you do it अगर इस तरह से सब लोग एक-एक दिन बंग ना हमारी डिमांड पुट नहीं हो सकेगी। इस मतदान के डिमांड के लिए टाइम फिक्स्ड है इस वक़्त टाइम बाकी नहीं है। (स्वस्थान)

Time at our disposal is limited.

I take up cut motions Shri P Rajagopal Naidu do you want it to be put to the vote of the House or are you withdrawing?

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) I am not withdrawing I want it to be put to the vote of the house

SHRI VASANT SATHE He does not want division

MR CHAIRMAN What about Prof Shibban Lal Saxena and Shri A E T Barrow?

PROF SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA I want to withdraw

SHRI A E T BARROW I withdraw

MR CHAIRMAN Is it the pleasure of the House that the hon Members Shri Shibban Lal Saxena and Shri A. E. T. Barrow be allowed to withdraw their cut motions?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes
Cut motions Nos 5 to 10 and 60 to 62 were by leave withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put the cut motions moved by Shri Rajagopal Naidu to the vote of the House
Cut motions Nos 1 to 4 12 to 25 and 39 to 49 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1979 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 25 to 27 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare "

The motion was adopted

Demands for Grants 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare voted by Lok Sabha

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3 1978		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE					
25	Department of Education	29 31 000		1 46 56 000	
26	Education	36 36 59,000	18 33 000	181 82 97 000	91 63 000
27	Department of Social Welfare	4 74 73 000		20 73 68 000	

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the char-

ges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 97 and 98 relating to the Department of Culture."

Demands for Grants 1978-79 in respect of the Department of Culture voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE					
97	Department of Culture .	1,82,54,000	..	9,12,67,000	..
98	Archaeology .	1,19,99,000	..	5,99,95,000	..

15.56 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,* 1978-79—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demands for Grants 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Labour submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3 1978	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
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1	2	3	4		
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF LABOUR					
65	Ministry of Labour	13 68,00	..	63,39 000	.
66	Labour and Employment	11 50 66,000	1,60 000	57,53,33,000	8 00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN Now, Shri Vasant Sathe

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola)
Mr Chairman Sir, I am privileged to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants for Labour, the Ministry of my very good friend the hon Labour Minister, Shri Ravindra Varma because while participating in these demands we are on some common ground, and that common ground may lead us to the field of industrial relations

We must appreciate in this country that the first and foremost consideration in the field of industrial relations is that there must be harmony between labour and management and industry Sir it does not pay anyone whichever party there may be to have any breach of peace any industrial unrest because as a result of this there will be loss of work loss of mandays loss of production and in totality loss to the country Therefore when I approach this question, I am approaching it from a national angle Let us take stock, instead of living in some euphoria I know the moment I say something critical, the other side asks the question what about those nineteen months I would therefore only beg of my friends on the other side to look at the question not from any partisan angle Let us see what happened in respect of

mandays lost, in respect of strikes, in the year 1976-77

Sir, the Report which was presented by my hon friend shows that while the number of strikes and lockouts was 1, 56 in 1976-77, this number increased to 2 653 just in one year

श्री मनोहर सात (वानपुर) यह सब घाय लागो की वजह से है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE Sir let us not go into the point who did it and so on because that will not help us.

16 00 hrs

As a matter of fact, the workers involved last year were 6 68,852. But in the year preceding, it went up to 18 76 710 workers three times more The mandays lost were 1,14 77 549 in 1976 77 but in 1977-78, it went up to 2 12 14 281 This is the picture Has the nation benefited by this? Obviously everyone will say that this is not a desirable thing Who is responsible? Let us search our hearts If you sow the wind, you are bound to reap the whirlwind The workers are encouraged to have their demands met by gheraos by strikes etc in essential services like the Railways thereby paralysing the key sectors of our economy Merely because there is a change now and somebody else has

come to power, the workers' attitude will not change overnight.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद यादव (रीवा) :
क्या आप चाहते हैं हड़ताल का अधिकार
छीन लिया जाये ?

Shri VASANT SATHE :
बिलकुल नहीं। शास्त्री जी जरा मुझे सुनिये।
मैंने मजदूरों के बीच में अपनी जिन्दगी
बितायी है। मजदूरों के अधिकारको मैं
कभी नहीं छिने दूंगा।

Sir, I am pleading that we must create conditions whereby it will not be necessary for the workers to go on strike.

How will those conditions be created? My hon. friend, Shri Ravindra Varma and so many others on the treasury benches have spent their lives in the trade union movement. So have I. The only way to stop this is to create a sense of belonging and confidence among the employees. If they feel that the industry belongs to them and they belong to industry, then what for is the strike—strike against whom?

Therefore, the primary necessity, the basic necessity, is this. We have been paying uptill now only lip sympathy on workers' participation in management at all levels all these years irrespective of whichever Government there was. I had been critical even of the previous Government as I am today.

श्री मनोहर लाल : सभापति महोदय,
यदि आप इन्जजत दें तो हम इनसे एक
क्लेरिफिकेशन ले लें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is in possession of the House. Let him go on.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: So, Sir the first and foremost thing to do is this. There is also a mention about a Committee which had been set up on the Workers' participation. It has given its report and it is under considera-

tion. But, I would like the hon. Minister to take in all seriousness the question of workers' participation whether it be in the public sector or in the private sector. It must be made mandatory under the law. Please keep this as a key factor in the new comprehensive legislation that you are bringing forward here. There should be workers' representative in the Board of Directors. I suggest this—I have in fact suggested this in a paper to the Planning Commission—that you remodel the entire managerial structure on the basis of 1/3—ratio—one-third on the Board of Management from employees' representatives, one-third from the entrepreneur or the investor and the one-third from the financial institutions. As you know most of the financial institutions are public financial institutions of Government. There should be one-third workers' representatives elected directly by the workers. But, do not bring in the trade unionism at all there. If we believe in the theory of one industry, one union, then the only way to achieve it, is to allow all the workers directly to elect their representatives on the boards of management. As I said it should not be a show. Don't take one man and put him on the Board of Directors and say that there is workers' participation. That will be a mere eye-wash. On the other hand it will create frustration. Effective management participation must be there and that must be from the floor level to the top board level. Sir, what happens is in all these disputes—wage disputes, bonus disputes, etc.—the workers are always doubtful of the real balance-sheets or real profits shown by the management. This has been experienced by us who have been practising. Balance-sheets can be manipulated from production level to the end-product level. If they have their men in the management who have a stake in the results then the workers will know that this is the exact result of their endeavour and effort. Then you can evolve a system of automatic sharing in the end result.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Sir, because they will be themselves in the management they would never want to go on strike against themselves. This is the only solution. There is no other solution. Any half-hearted approach of merely providing industrial adjudicating machinery is no solution.

Having said this I come to the question—all the same—of the industrial legislation. All those who have been working in this field, we have experienced that the most important thing in industrial legislation that hurts the employees and that has been hurting the employees is the delay which is caused in settling disputes. Whatever the machinery that you have provided no dispute gets settled below some years. I gave you the example of a student some time back. There was a wage dispute which had been going on for 16 years and ultimately in the Supreme Court the matters get remanded. That again takes another ten years. What do you expect the workers to do? One generation is gone by. Who is to get the benefit of the wage fixation. The Industrial Law is absurd. Let us take the concept of minimum wage. The Supreme Court in a series of decisions has decided that the concept of wage is divided into three categories—living wage, fair wage and industrial minimum wage. Having defined this under the Minimum Wages Act, however we do not insist on the concept of industrial minimum wage being adhered to. That concept is very simple. The wage must provide at least the minimum necessities of life and some modicum of comforts, education and health facilities. Can anybody say this extra-ordinary? But having put that now you know fully well the system of working indexes and how dearness allowance is linked to the index. You take a base year and whenever the index changes by 10 points or whatever the ratio you neutralise the rise by a certain increase in dearness allowance. Obviously the concept is clear. If what you

are giving is a minimum wage then there should not be an erosion in the minimum. This is plain common sense because if with the rise in price the minimum wage is not protected, unless there is a full neutralisation of the rise in price, then erosion will take place and when he gets it later on it will be even less than what his minimum wage would be. Now, these things have been settled. But have we incorporated this under the Minimum Wages Act? We have not. Our Minimum Wages Act of 1948 still goes on with the old concept and there is no effort taken to neutralise or to protect the real wage of the employees. Nowhere it is done under the Minimum Wages Act or by any other method. Therefore, while we are thinking of this comprehensive legislation, two or three things must be done.

First is the definition of Industry. Now, according to the latest decision of the Supreme Court—you have mentioned about the reversion to the Hospital Mazdoor Sabha Case—they have defined in a wider base the term 'Industry'. What we want you actually to do is that instead of giving too much importance on the question of definition of industry, it must be an employer-employee relationship. That is what is to be done. Wherever a person may be employed and whoever may be his employer, he should be protected. If this is the scope that you keep before you, then you will be able to cover practically all the employees wherever they are in our country. So it must be an Employment Protection Act, Employment Relations Act. Instead of putting it under the Industrial Relation Act. Otherwise we get bogged down on the definition of Industry.

Then the second thing is that you must come to the definition of workmen. Now, you know even that definition is artificial and restricted and with the change in times those who have since been selling agents of Medical Companies are put out of the definition of workmen, merely because

the person crosses a certain amount of wage. Here comes the representative of the biggest employer

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Like Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: ...and the terror of employees. Therefore, I would say that the definition of workmen also needs to be looked into.

Then another cause which contributes to the industrial dispute, as I said, is a wage linked with cost of living index. You must have a system where wages will find automatic escalation by way of time-scale as also by way of protection of the wage according to the rise in the number of cost of living index. These two things are very essential.

Thirdly, in the matter of the disputes due to fixing up of the percentage of bonus, we must go by the concept of bonus being considered as a deferred wage. Suppose you have a revolutionary change. According to the concept of workers' participation and when they are themselves in the management and they know what the real profits are, a real profit sharing scheme could be introduced. But till now that is not done. I am glad and I congratulate you for having restored, although for one year, 8.33 per cent bonus. I hope you will come with a legislation, extending that legislation, not only for future years but for all other sectors. Why should it not be applied to Railwaymen and why should it not be applied to P & T employees? Why should it not apply to Defence workers? All of them must be covered, once we accept the principle. Therefore, I would beg of you to consider this factor also.

Another factor which is responsible for industrial disputes normally is removals or dismissals. Some machinery must be evolved. A worker let us suppose, is dismissed or removed. The matter is taken to the court. The

labour court *prima facie* feels that there is a good case. If it is a hopeless case, if the employee has indulged in sabotage or done something like that, if the employee is undesirable, I can understand. Otherwise there must be provision that when the dispute is pending, the court may order that the employee must be taken back. What happens Ten years go by. I have experience of such cases. After ten years he is reinstated in service with full backwages. If the dismissal is wrongful the employer is required to pay for the period when the employee did not work. Heavens will not fall if the court says: keep him in service till I try and find out, take work from him and you pay him. Why should it be a matter of honour for the employer a prestige issue? Whether it is in the public sector or any other sector, it is not your private property or private business. Why should you think that having the employee back in work is something insulting to you? It is a wrong approach. He could be re-instated pending a decision on the dispute.

I now come to the question of lay offs and lockouts. This is something which has hurt the working class and the employees too much. The law in regard to this question is defective. When there is lockout the employee is put on the street. There is no protection given to him; he is out of job. Must you not protect his emoluments? In the same way I would beg of the Labour Minister to consider along with the Minister of Industries the question of taking over the management of concerns when there is a lockout which is *prima facie* illegal and is meant only for forcing the employees. By a suitable law you must be able to order the employer to start the working of the factory immediately if it is a *malafide* lockout. That power is not there, I think; if you cannot do it, you must take those powers so that you can take over the management. To some extent you will have to amend the Industries Development and Regulation Act for that purpose.... (Interruptions).

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

The last point I want you to consider is about agricultural labour. That is one sector which has been completely neglected all these years. Let us not go into the question of apportioning blame. We have all to tackle these problems. Agricultural labour is scattered labour; it is not possible to organise it because it is not employed by one particular person.

Now he can therefore be protected only by law and by ensuring him that he is able to contribute to the work and protect his work. Suppose you want to strictly implement the minimum wage, the danger of his losing the work is there. It must be linked and you must be able to protect that. How is that to be done is again a matter for comprehensive study which has to be done and applied. I do not believe that normal concept of trade unionism can be applied to agricultural labour. It will be disastrous for him. Therefore the concept of co-operativism, collective effort and co-operative effort on the part of agricultural labour of both having the where-withal, the inputs etc. getting through them, some such mechanism will have to be evolved. It is only that which will help the agricultural labour.

Then I come to the question of employment. That is another field after labour legislation which is under your charge. I find that with all our talk about the people on the employment registers, we have not been able to do much in the field of employment. This is a question which cannot be solved by the Labour Ministry alone. It is an integrated question. Therefore it has to be solved along with other Ministries by the Government and by the nation as a whole. If you ask me, unless you correlate the productive activity in the rural areas in the decentralised small scale sector and other sectors, you will not be able to ensure job to the unemployed. Therefore I again emphasise that when you start industries, agro-industries or small scale industries in the rural areas to provide employment to our millions of

people, the first and foremost thing to do is to guarantee and protect not only the supply of raw material, but the marketing of the end products. The main point is ensuring the marketing of the products. If you cannot market the products of those persons who produce—out of sixty crores of people at least thirty crores being work worthy—that is the amount of productive capacity in the country, they can produce goods and goods are the real wealth—where can these goods be sold? The markets will be limited so long as your economy is based on demand and supply concept of marketability and only the urban areas are the markets. There is hardly two crore population which has the purchasing power. A small Japan within the country and you want all the goods to go to these metropolitan centres—this is a small basis. Will that help? Is it possible for them to sell these goods at all? So create purchasing power in the rural areas and see to it that there is no competition which will kill the product and the employment. The entire marketing activity in this country will have to be brought under one umbrella, one national organisation. Unless that is done, you will not be able to ensure production and guarantee employment. Therefore I say that this is an integrated service and that this problem cannot be taken in isolation. Sometimes I have a feeling that Labour Department like Education Department is considered a non-priority department by the Government. The most important departments like Steel and Mines, Finance, Industry are with persons like Mr. Biju Patnaik and labour—

चिल्लान वाले लोग हैं छाड़ दो थोड़ा सा दे रवींद्र बम को बिठा दो करता रहेगा।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Long and short of it

SHRI VASANT SATHE Long and short of it—you are right. Long is Biju Patnaik and short yourself.

I beg of you to consider this and persuade the Government to take this

matter in all seriousness because the situation in the country is deteriorating. Let us not be complacent, and once it goes down the slope, it gathers momentum, it will go out of hands, out of gear, and nobody will be able to control it, neither you nor any successor government that will come or whenever it comes. It will damage the whole nation.

With these words and with this warning I hope that the progressive Minister, Shri Ravindra Varma, will be able to persuade his colleagues to formulate a proper labour policy. What is happening to that comprehensive labour legislation? We are still waiting to see the light of that legislation. I hope he will bring it at least in this Session.

With these words, I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA
(Maharajganj): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Injustice to organised sugar labour whose minimum wages are less than Rs. 300 per month for 6 months in the year when the minimum wages in Cement, Textile, Steel, Docks and other organised industries range from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per month for all the 12 months. (1)]

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA
(Tezpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ineffectiveness of Regional Labour Commissioners. (2)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of welfare scheme for plantation workers of Assam. (3)]

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
(Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reorganise the working of the Employment Exchanges and root out corrupt practices with the help of workers' representatives. (4)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recover amounts due from employers to the ESIC and take penal action against the offending employers. (5)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure full implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act. (6)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce legislation to guarantee unemployment allowance. (7)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring all railway workers under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. (8)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in introducing a system of recognition of Trade Unions by secret ballot. (9)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recover dues of Provident Fund Scheme from defaulting employers and institutions.]

[Smt Parvathi Krishnan]

tion of penal action against them.
(10)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Labour' be reduced by
Rs 100

[Failure to take urgent action
to introduce legislation as recom-
mended unanimously by the
convention of Trade Unions held in
1971 (11)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Labour be reduced by
Rs 100

[Failure to ensure minimum
bonus of 8.33 per cent to all Cen-
tral Government employees includ-
ing railways (12)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Labour' be reduced by
Rs 100

[Failure to restore 8.33 per cent
bonus from the year 1975 (13)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Labour be reduced by
Rs 100

[Failure to intervene and initiate
talks where strikes break out and
leave workers to be blackmailed
by employers both in public and
private sector (14)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Labour' be reduced by
Rs 100

[Failure to improve ESI facil-
ties and further streamline the
working of the ESIC (15)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Labour' be reduced by
Rs 100

[Inordinate delays in clearing
Provident Fund dues and need to
streamline the organisation (16)]

That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by
Rs 100

[Failure to ensure adequate
housing under the Industrial
Housing Scheme (17)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Labour' be reduced by
Rs 100

[Failure to implement recom-
mendations of Mines Safety Con-
ferences (18)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Labour' be reduced by
Rs 100 "

[Need to streamline the work of
the Directorate of Mines Safety
(19)]

That the demand under the head
Labour and Employment be reduc-
ed by Rs 100 "

[Failure to ensure employment
to workers of closed units in en-
gineering textile and jute industry
by Government takeover (20)]

That the demand under the head
Labour and Employment be reduc-
ed by Rs 100 "

[Need for more vigorous action
to eradicate bonded labour while
ensuring protection and employ-
ment for such labour (21)]

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
(Chittoor) I beg to move —

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Labour' be reduced by
Rs 100

[Failure to bring Labour Rela-
tions Bill soon (22)]

That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by
Rs 100

[Failure to protect the labour
from exploitation by the factory
owners (23)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Labour' be reduced by
Rs 100 "

[Failure to implement labour
laws effectively (24)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Labour' be reduced by
Rs. 100 "

[Failure of the conciliation machinery in solving the industrial disputes and thereby avoid strikes. (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the factory owners to appear before the Conciliatory Officers along with the labourers. (26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide houses to coal miners. (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evaluate the employment exchanges. (28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement labour welfare measures. (29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to strengthen maintenance of labour statistics. (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to strengthen safety measures in mines. (31)]

श्रीमती अहिष्मया पी० रांगेकर (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश में लेबर प्राबलम का एण्ड आर्डर की प्राबलम बन गई है। पिछले कुछ समय से हमारे देश में कोई ऐसी स्टेट नहीं रह गई है—बंगाल और बिपुरा को छोड़ कर उड़ीसा या एक दो जगहों को छोड़ कर—जहाँ वर्कर्स के ऊपर फ़ार्यरिंग न हुई हो जहाँ वर्कर्स की भीर्तें नहीं

हुई हों। पिछले जिनों में 100 से ऊपर वर्कर्स फ़ार्यरिंग से मर चुके हैं, इतना बड़ा रिप्रेशन हमारे देश में इतने थोड़े समय में कभी नहीं हुआ—यह बात ध्यान में लानी चाहिये। इस प्राबलम को हमें बहुत सीरियसली देखना चाहिये। कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो जान बूझ कर इसको ला एण्ड आर्डर की प्राबलम बनाना चाहते हैं, इससे पूरे देश का सत्यानाश हो जायगा। ये जितनी फ़ार्यरिंग हुई है, इतने मेजोरिटी केशेज में मजदूरों का कसूर नहीं था। इसमें ज्यादा कसूर उनका है जिन्होंने नेगोसियेशन से इसको सल्व करने की कोशिश नहीं की, बल्कि पुलिस का इस्तेमाल किया। हर स्टेट में ऐसा हो रहा है, इस लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसमें दबल देना चाहिये।

कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि मजदूर मशीनरी तोड़ रहे हैं—सभापति महोदय—इन बातों में ज्यादा सच्चाई नहीं है। इस वक्त जो हो रहा है—यह यह है कि मजदूर मांग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आज कल जो मैनेजमेन्ट है, वह कुछ ज्यादा जोरदार बन गया है, उनकी तरफ से मजदूरों के ऊपर ज्यादा हमले चालू हैं। हमारे साथे साहब ने अभी कहा कि "मैनडेल लास्ट"। लेकिन सरकार की रिपोर्ट और लेबर कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट यह कहती है कि जो मैनडेल-लास्ट है, उसमें ज्यादा दिन लाक-आउट और लेआफ़ की वजह से हैं, स्ट्राइक की वजह से मैनडेल-लास्ट नहीं है। साथे साहब ने अभी जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, मुझे अच्छा लगा। मैं उनसे विनती करती हूँ—अपार इण्डस्ट्रीज में जो लाक-आउट है, वह इस्लीगल है, आप सबसे पहले अपने एम०पी० को कह कर उसको चालू करायें, बाद में यह सॉल्विंग कि क्या बीज मच है। "एकमे" में भी यही स्थिति है—वहाँ भी इस्लीगल लाक-आउट चल रहा है और हमारी महाराष्ट्र की गवर्नमेन्ट उसमें इन्टरवीन नहीं कर रही है। इस लाक-आउट की वजह से मजदूरों के अन्दर,

[श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रागनेकर]

असन्तोष बढ रहा है। मजदूरों पर हमले हो रहे हैं। आप यह देखिये कि कानपुर में जो फार्मिंग हुई, उसमें मजदूरों की क्या गलती थी।

श्री वमत साठे : कौन एम०पी० थ ?

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रागनेकर : श्री डी० डी० दमाई । मजदूरों ने वहाँ पर दो महीने काम किया और उसका उनको वेतन नहीं मिलता है और वे भूख मरने हैं अब आप क्या यह चाहते हैं कि मजदूर काम करें और उनका वेतन न मिले और घर जा कर उनको भोजन करना चाहिए और राम नाम लेना चाहिये। यह नहीं हो सकता है। ये जो अत्याचार बढ रहे हैं ये मालिकों की तरफ से बढ रहे हैं और इन मन्वन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में कुछ नहीं करती हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इन्टरवीन नहीं करती हैं तो आपको इसमें इन्टरवीन करना चाहिए। अगर आप इन्टरवीन नहीं करेंगे तो सिचुएशन और भी खराब होती चली जायेगी।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि पिछली मई में केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी ने एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी और लोगों को प्रामिज किया था कि इमर्जेंसी में जो कुछ हुआ है जा अत्याचार हुए हैं, वे वापस ले लेंगे। अभी तक गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट में इमर्जेंसी के दौरान जिन लोगों को मौसा के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया था या डी०आई०आर० के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया था, उनको भी काम पर वापस नहीं लिया गया है। गवर्नमेंट के आइटिड एण्ड एकाउन्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट में, डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट में, जिन लोगों को मौसा के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया था, उनको काम पर नहीं लिया है। इतना ही नहीं उनकी जो पगार थी, वह भी नहीं दी गई है। इसी तरह से जा नेशनल टेक्नोलॉजी कॉर्पोरेशन है, वहाँ पर भी यह काम चालू है और जो प्राइवेट एटरप्राइज हैं, उन्होंने भी मौसा और डी०आई०आर० के

अन्दर जिन लोगों को बन्द करवाया था, उनको भी वहाँ पर काम पर वापस नहीं लिया है। इस बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए और अपने वचन को पूरा करना चाहिए, जो गये महीने वचन दिया है, उसको पूरा करना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात बोनस के बारे में है। यह क्या बात है कि हर साल बोनस डिक्लेयर कर दिया जाता है। यह रास्ता गलत है। बोनस के बारे में एक पालिसी होनी चाहिए और कुछ न कुछ स्टेट्यूटरी पालिसी होनी चाहिए। हर साल बोनस डिक्लेयर करना गलत है। मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा आपका वचन नहीं लूँगी लेकिन एक बात मैं केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि एल०आई०सी० या ऐसी जो इस्टीमेटेड हैं, उनके साथ जो इस बोनस के बारे में एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोर्ट में नहीं जाना चाहिए था। जब केन्द्रीय सरकार कोर्ट में गई, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि इस एग्रीमेंट को आनर करना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि प्राइवेट एटरप्राइज में जहाँ जहाँ ऐसे एग्रीमेंट हुए हैं, जिनको आनर नहीं किया गया है, उसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिए और ऐलान निकालना चाहिए कि जो एग्रीमेंट हुए हैं, उन सब को आनर करना चाहिए क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट एल०आई०सी० के मामले में हुआ है, इसलिए सब जगह उसको लागू करना चाहिए।

अगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इमर्जेंसी में एक बड़ी बात यह हुई थी कि काम का बोझ मजदूरों के ऊपर हर जगह बढ़ाया गया था और आपने बकल किया है कि वह बोझ कम हो जायेगा, लेकिन अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। यही कारण है जिस की वजह से आज यह स्ट्रगल चल रही है। जो बोझ इमर्जेंसी के दिनों में बढ़ाया गया था ;

वह कम होना चाहिए और नार्मलसी रेस्टोर करनी चाहिए। इसी के कारण बहुत झगड़े बढ़ गये हैं और गवर्नमेंट ने जो इस बारे में वायदा किया था, उसको उसे पूरा करना चाहिए।

डियरनेस एनाउन्स के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि आपके जो पब्लिक सेक्टर के एन्टरप्राइज है, उन सब ने यह कहा है कि जो मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ता है, वह 1 प्वाइन्ट पर 1.30 रुपया देना चाहिए और इससे ज्यादा नहीं देना चाहिए। यह श्लत बात आपके पब्लिक सेक्टर एन्टरप्राइजेज ने की है। इसलिए जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, उनको मंहगाई भत्ते के बारे में कोई न्याय नहीं मिलता है।

अगली बात मैं आप से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो बेज बोर्ड्स है, जिनको आप ने मान्यता दी है, उनमें न्युजपेयर्स के बारे में जो बेज बोर्ड है, उसका एम्प्लायर्स ने वायकाट किया है और फिजूल कार्यों से वायकाट किया है। उड़, दो साल तक एम्प्लायर्स ने कुछ नहीं किया लेकिन अब कहते हैं कि श्री दत्त और भगवती जो उसका मेम्बर हैं, वे इन्विपेडेंट नहीं हैं। यह फिजूल का वहाना निकालकर उन्होंने उस बेज बोर्ड का वायकाट किया है और हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी यह रोलान किया है कि जैसे मजदूरों को स्ट्राइक करने का हक है वैसे ही एम्प्लायर्स को भी वायकाट करने का हक है। यह हमारी नीति है, यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नीति है। इस नीति को सब प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइज वालों पर जबरदस्ती लागू किया जाना चाहिए नहीं तो वे इस पर अमल नहीं करेंगे। अभी तक बेज बोर्ड के बारे में जो अमल होना चाहिए था, वह अभी तक नहीं हुआ। अगर सरकार ने सख्ती से इस पर अमल नहीं कराया तो कोई भी इसको अमल में नहीं लायेगा। मैं तो कहती हूँ कि जो भी इस पर

अमल नहीं करे उसको कानून बना कर जेल भिजवाना चाहिए। यह सम्भव न हो तो कोई और कदम उठाने चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो कोई भी बेज बोर्ड को सिफारिशों को अमल में नहीं लायेगा।

एक आपने अच्छा काम किया है कि आपने पुरानी अपेक्स कमेटी को डिमाल्ट कर दिया और ट्रेड यूनियन्स लीडर्स की मीटिंग बुलायी। आपने सभी यूनियन्स के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स को इसमें बुलाया, यह आपने अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन इस पर सभी स्टेडस में अमल नहीं हो रहा है। बंगाल में वर्कर्स ने अपने रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स का चुनाव कर लिया है लेकिन फिर भी उनको रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए इसके बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिए।

प्रोविडेंट कमिश्नर के आफिशियल में बड़ा गोल-माल चलता है। जैसा गोल-माल वहाँ चलता है, ऐसा गोल-माल कहीं नहीं चलता है। वहाँ के कमिश्नर जिस तरह से चलते हैं वैसा कहीं नहीं होता है। उनके बहुत सारे दूर लगते हैं। कभी बम्बई, कभी कलकत्ता, कभी बंगलौर का दूर लगता है। मैं आपको उदाहरण देती हूँ कि बंगलौर में दो घंटे की मीटिंग बुलायी जाती है और तीन दिन का आफिशियल टूर बन जाता है। जो लोग एम्प्लायर के खिलाफ करप्शन की बात करते हैं उन्हें कान पकड़ कर निकाल दिया जाता है। इस तरह से वे दूर लगाते हैं लेकिन मजदूरों के लिए वहाँ फाइस नहीं बचते हैं। मजदूरों के वे एरियर्स कम करते रहते हैं। दूसरे दूसरे कानून बना कर वे मजदूरों का पैसा कम करते रहते हैं।

मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। आपके 478 पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइज कंसर्न्स हैं। उन्होंने भी मजदूरों का पूरा प्रोविडेंट फण्ड नहीं भरा है। अगर इस तरह की गड़बड़ी आपके पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजिज में चलेगी तो मजदूरों का आपको साथ मिलने वाला नहीं

[श्रीमती महिल्या पी० रायनेकर]

है। इसलिए मैं रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी से कहती हूँ कि वे इस मामले में इंटरवीन करें। यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रही हूँ कि मुझे उनसे उम्मीद है और उनसे मिलना भी बहुत आसान है। हमारे मिनिस्टर्स स तो मिलना भी बहुत मुश्किल होता है।

एक बात मैं विक्टोरियाइजेशन व चारे में कहती हूँ कि किस तरह से सब जगह पर विक्टोरियाइजेशन चलता है। जा भी घाज करणन के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं उनका विक्टोरियाइज किया जाता है। इसका मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ। आपने एटोमिक एनर्जी में एक वैद्यनाथ नाम का अफसर है। उन्होंने अपन लडके को वाट्रेक्ट देने के लिए सिफारिश की कि उनका लडका किसी फर्म में काम करता है उसको वाट्रेक्ट दिया जाय। इसने लिए उन्होंने खन लिखा। उस खन को हमने प्राइमिनिस्टर व सक्सेरी को दिया। लेकिन अभी तक उस अफसर के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी। जा एम्प्लायमेंट व करणन के खिलाफ यह ई लडते हैं उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाता है और उन्हें बान पकड़ कर निजाल दिया जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगी कि मिनिस्टर साहब इन सब बातों में इंटरवीन करें।

मुझे रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी से उम्मीद है कि वे इस मामले में इंटरवीन करेंगे और प्राविडेंट रमिशनर के आफिस में जो गडबडी है उसको ठीक करेंगे।

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East) I will not take more time than Mr Sathe has taken

Firstly I would like to congratulate the Labour Minister on the manner in which he has been conducting the activities of this Ministry I myself happen to be the President of a number of labour unions which come in contact with this Ministry and although I cannot say that his bureau

cracy is as co operative as one would like it to be nevertheless as a Minister he does exercise authority and the functions in a manner which all sides have greatly appreciated I would also like to say that if one were to list the achievements of the Janata Government of the last one year such as scrapping of the compulsory deposit scheme the re-instatement of workers giving of bonus and so on one finds that most of the achievements of the Janata Government happened to be by and large due to the efforts of the Labour Minister I will say that here also he can be justly proud When the Janata Party took over we did have a large amount of bottled up tension amongst workers and it was natural that when a democratic Government came that this tension would blow up and therefore if there was rise in some amount of industrial strife I think that is something we would accept and something we would try to accommodate But even if you take into account that fact I would say that things would have been much worse if a less adroit handling of the situation had taken place I know that Mr Sathe's intellectual mentor who dominated the ideological thinking during the emergency thought that the only way to solve the labour problem was to bottle it up I do not know in the new context whether Mr Sathe would like to acknowledge the intellectual leadership of the person you acknowledged during the Emergency In fact the problem before our Government has been that we have to spend quite a good portion of our time in trying to undo the mischief done by them I would say during this one year on the labour front we could have achieved a lot more and shown lot more results than we already did which is quite substantial if we had not spent our time undoing the mischief done by Mr Sathe and his mentors during the 19 months of the Emergency It takes 9 months to produce the fruits of labour but Mr Sathe has been labouring a very hard for 19 months and created a lot of mischief Thus

is the mischief that we have to undo and consequently, the performance in concrete terms has not been as high as it might have been. I am sure, therefore, in the coming year the Labour Ministry would perform even better than it has in the last one year. There has been three kinds of strikes during the last one year. I have myself collected statistics on that. Some of these strikes are genuine and I would like to associate myself with these strikes. For example, the one-day strike of the Life Insurance Corporation's Class III and Class IV employees was perfectly a genuine strike. There was an agreement signed in 1974 between the workers and the management which was a written agreement. Afterwards, the Finance Minister initiated it and okayed it and it was in operation. During the Emergency unilaterally, this was scrapped. I would have assumed that when our Government was formed, automatically we would have re-instated that contract but it is a matter of regret for me also that the Government decided to contest it in the court when the spokesmen of the labour side took it to court. I wish, the labour side had also not taken it to court. I wish, it had been settled by talking. Even after taking to the court, I think, it would have been proper for our Government not to have contested in the court. Here is a clear case where the employees were perfectly right and they did not sustain the strike—they went on one-day strike—they won it in the court. All congratulations to them. If they had prolonged the strike, I do not think any right thinking person in this country could have really objected to this. Similarly, there are such contracts which were signed during the emergency but were not implemented. The Indian Oil Officers did sign a contract before emergency but that was withdrawn during the emergency and still not being re-instated. I would like the Labour Minister to examine such contracts which were signed bilaterally between the management and

the Labour before emergency but unilaterally withdrawn during the emergency and still not being re-instated. But these are genuine ones.

There are also some strikes which in Bombay particularly which is an important industrial centre are conducted deliberately to embarrass the Janata Government. After the strike takes place, the workers are told, "What can we do. The Janata Government has come; since the Janata Government has come, no demand of labour is met. In fact, the population of mosquitos has also increased due to emergence of the Janata Government." This is the kind of thing. (Interruptions) I am not the President of any union which has gone on strike to embarrass the Janata Government. These are strikes which are there in many parts of the country primarily aimed at embarrassing the Janata Government. There is no love for the workers at all. There are no demands which one can say are meant for the workers. But actually the primary aim is to embarrass the Janata Government.

I would say, many premier industries in Bombay are suffering and the workers are suffering because of this. The workers themselves do not want it. They are afraid of the goondaism. For example, the union of Mr. Dutta Samant in Bombay today is engaged in terrorising the workers and preventing them from going to work.

The third kind of strikes which are there are primarily aimed to retain their leadership. It is quite clear that the Congress and their Ministers are losing ground in the labour field. They are slowly slipping; they are afraid that they may lose it to the nationalist elements in the country. Take, for example, bank employees. It was quite clear that the Government was interested in negotiating with bank employees on the question of wage revision. But the bank employees led by the Congress and the bank employees' union led by the

[Dr Subramaniam Swamy]

CPI both felt that they will lose ground completely if there were negotiations. So, they created one-day strike, two-day strike or three-day strike, wild-cat strikes, primarily because they wanted their hold on them. (Interruptions) The Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh is a fast-growing union, they have a very positive attitude.

Now, if you subtract these kind of strikes due to these elements to embarrass the Janata Government and to retain leadership, actually, the number of strikes that have taken place in the country, in 1977 has less than the number in 1975. I have done this calculation. It is no use to blame the workers as such. They have genuine grievances. Their share in the national income has gone down very much since Mrs Indira Gandhi's Government came to power. In 1966 the share of workers in the national income was 42 per cent and it declined after 10 glorious years of rule to 35 per cent. This has not happened in any other country except in India. Similarly, you will be surprised to know that the real wages in 1977 were lower than those in 1964. There is hardly any country in the world where the real wages of organised labour are lower after a period of 13 years. But this miracle has happened in India. Under the rule of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the organised labour's real wages today are 2 per cent below to level that was prevailing in 1964.

I would say, what is most important is to get to the root cause of it. Actually, I think, the conditions can be created in this country by which the strike as a weapon can become obsolete. There are industries in this country which have not had strikes in the last 15 or 20 years. One should examine why there are such industries where the workers have not gone on strike. One comes to a conclusion that the management shows human approach, exhibits human approach, in dealing with

workers, not try to suppress them, not try to throw them out of job but to engage them in human relations. In this regard, I would ask the hon. Labour Minister to strengthen the process of collective bargaining. The concept of collective bargaining is very weak in India. It is really suffering because of two reasons. First the old recognised unions are out of date, particularly the Congress and Communist unions, they are literally out of date. In fact, I would say that as far as the influence of communists in the labour union field is concerned, it is a declining field as communists are declining everywhere else as the Congress ideology is also declining. Therefore in places like railways and banks, there should be proper verification and enumeration of membership should start afresh. Here, I would like to bring to the notice of the Labour Minister that you have to be careful about the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy is, in fact, in collusion with these elements because they may have been put there. Qualification and merit was not a very important factor in the last 10 years of Mrs Gandhi's rule because if that was a consideration, she herself should not have been the Prime Minister. During the rule of Mrs Gandhi people without any qualifications on the basis of favouritism were staffed in the Government particularly in the Labour Ministry and they are likely to sabotage any attempt to democratise the union field.

I would like to draw the attention of the Labour Ministry here to the way in which verification is going on in the banks in the banking industry. Bureaucrats have conspired to see that the communist and the Congress unions get their recognition, they have chosen a date of reference which is of the emergency, they have done it without informing other bank unions in the field, they have arbitrarily chosen this. I have already drawn the attention of the

Labour Ministry to this. I would like this to go on record to show how the bureaucracy, some elements of the bureaucracy in collusion with the former frustrated Congress elements are trying to sabotage the good standing of the labour. Therefore, I would like to urge the Labour Ministry please try to get elections as soon as possible and bring in a concept of election in the unions. In those places where elections have taken place, the traditional unions have lost. For example, in BHEL, what happened after the elections took place? The communist unions evaporated; the Congress unions evaporated. And if you look at the total results of BHEL, you will find that those unions which are new, which are alleged to be pro-Janata party, they have got two-thirds of the seats in these recent elections.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Jhansi.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They are absolutely out of date. You do not know what is happening in this country. Therefore, I would like to suggest, in conclusion, to the Labour Minister that it is very important that in order to bring about a better situation in labour for the coming years, he must consider a few points which I would like to place before him. First and foremost, I would like the Labour Ministry to evolve a national wage policy before an income and price policy is evolved. I do not see why we have to wait till a comprehensive income and price policy has to come. The Bhoothlingam Committee is still looking at the ghost, I do not know. For their report, we need not wait. I don't think there can be much faith in a committee headed by somebody who has been in the top echelon of the bureaucracy all his life and then afterwards becomes a Chairman of a multinational corporation. Therefore, I would say that we would have much greater faith if the committee is headed by the Labour Minister himself. There is a lot of faith on him in this

country as Shrimati Abilya P. Rangnekar herself has said that the workers feel that they have direct access to him. It is probably only the Minister whom.....

श्री वसंत सठे : आप दिल्ली की चापलूसी करें आपकी यूनियन को रेकगनीशन नहीं मिलेगी।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: चापलूसी का फायदा तो आप जानते हैं।

Anyway, I would like that before the wage policy comes, income and price policy is formed. In this regard, it is quite surprising to see that there are 9 components of wage. It is a total mess; it is a total confusion. This should be grossly simplified and reduced to four components—basic wage, incentive, bonus and terminal benefit—all adding upto about 167 per cent of the basic wage.

Secondly, I would like him to consider seriously the concept of right to work because that is the only way we can bring about a sense of security in the mind of workers. As long as there is a job security, as long as the concept of right to work is not there, it is never possible to assure the workers to be peaceful. Thirdly, in view of the fact that Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has come here, an equal employment opportunity programme for women, particularly the concept of part-time employment should be there: it is not enough to have equal remuneration for women, but it is also necessary that the concept of job should be parcelled out in a part-time form so that women can participate in it.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): In that case, you ask for rule 104 of the Delhi Education Act to be amended. The Labour Minister may convey this to the Education Minister.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY

Your recommendation will be given a serious consideration

Therefore the concept of part time employment must come about Otherwise women cannot seriously participate in the labour force

Fourthly, I would like the Labour Minister to spruce up the Labour Commissioner's office The Labour Commissioners are over-worked I do not think that it is possible, honestly speaking to work in the conditions in which the Labour Commissioners are working—in the kind of offices they have In fact I am representing presently one of the Bank Unions in a negotiation with Labour Commissioner I have seen the condition of office the building may come down on any day even while we are busy negotiating Therefore such an important and vital office must be spruced up, the level and the status of that office must be raised

Finally, I would urge on the Labour Minister to call a national Round Table Conference of all economic interests so that we can work out some concrete method for industrial relations In this regard I would endorse the call that the Industrial Relations Bill must be brought before Parliament at the earliest

श्री मनोहर सात • (कानपुर) ममापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान किया। सबसे पहले मैं श्रीम मंत्री जी और जनता सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि 19 महीने के इमर्जेंसी के टाइम में जिस तरह मैं साठे माह्व की सरकार ने हमारे मजदूर भाइयों के अधिकारों को छीना, उनके बोनस के अधिकार को छीना, उनके ऊपर कामगरी डिपॉजिट स्कीम लागू की, उनके सारे ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों को छीन लिया उनको जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने रेंस्टोर किया। जनता सरकार ने मजदूरों के

बोनस के अधिकार को रेंस्टोर किया, कामगरी डिपॉजिट स्कीम को समाप्त किया तथा उनके ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों को रेंस्टोर किया। इसके लिए मैं विशेष रूप से श्रीम मंत्री जी को और जनता सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ आपन मजदूरों के बोनस को रेंस्टोर किया है मरा आपसे निवेदन है कि रेलवे एम्पलाईज और पी ऐंड टी डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों को भी बोनस देना चाहिए जो कि अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है। इसके बारे में मंत्री जी को अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए। रेलवे कर्मचारियों तथा पी ऐंड टी डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों को भी बोनस मिलना चाहिए।

माठे माह्व काय दिना की हानि के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे थे और आगड़े पेश कर रहे थे कि जनता सरकार के काल में काय दिना की अधिक हानि हुई है जबकि उनके पहले यह हानि बहुत कम हुई थी। मैं उनको 1976-77 के आगड़े बताना चाहता हूँ। 1976-77 में एक करोड़ 28 लाख काय दिनों की हानि हुई थी जब कि उस समय साठे माह्व और इंदिरा काग्रेस की सरकार ने मजदूरों के सारे ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकार छीन रखे थे। ऐसी हालत में भी 1 करोड़ 28 लाख काय दिना की हानि हुई थी जबकि गत वर्षों 1 करोड़ 15 लाख 20 हजार काय दिना की हानि हुई। अब साठे माह्व ही इस बात का हिसाब लगा लें कि इमर्जेंसी के टाइम में, जबकि मजदूरों के सारे ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकार और बोनस का अधिकार छीन लिया गया था—अधिक काय दिनों की हानि हुई या बोव में अधिक काय दिना की हानि हुई? इस बात को मैं उन्हीं पर छोड़ता हूँ। इसमें बहुत से लोक आउटस और ले आफ की वजह से काय दिनों की हानि हुई है उसके बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि मुझे और बहुत सी बातें कहनी हैं।

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair].

यह बात सही है कि जनता सरकार की स्थापना के बाद मजदूरों में बहुत अशांति हुई है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि जिस तरह से 19 महीने के एमर्जेंसी काल में मजदूरों के ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकार छीन लिए गए थे, मजदूरों से उनका वोनस का अधिकार छीन लिया गया था, उन पर कंप्लेसरी डिपॉजिट स्कीम लागू कर दी गई थी—यह सारी बातें मजदूरों के दिमाग में भरी हुई थीं। वर्कलोड बढ़ जाने पर भी उनको अपनी बात उठा सकने का अधिकार नहीं था। मनमाने ढंग से वर्कलोड बढ़ा दिया गया था। जो प्रबंधक थे उनको पूरी छूट दे दी गई थी। मजदूर गेट मीटिंग नहीं कर सकते थे। वे किसी प्रकार का प्रदर्शन नहीं कर सकते थे, लेकिन अब हम देख रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में श्रमिकों का कितना महत्व है। उन 19 महीनों में जिस तरह से हमारे मजदूर साथियों ने काम किया, जब उन की आवाज डी० आई० आर० और मीशा में बन्द थी, उसके बाद जब जनता सरकार आई तो यह “बट-नैचुरल” था, स्वाभाविक था, कि उन की 19 महीनों की दबी हुई आवाज निकलती। उस 19 महीने के काल में साठे साहब की सरकार ने उन की जुवान बन्द कर दी थी, उन की जुवान पर ताला पड़ा हुआ, लेकिन जब वे आजाद हुए तो सारी बातें निकल कर सामने आईं। इस लिये हम कह सकते हैं कि जनता सरकार बनने के बाद, एमर्जेंसी के बाद इस देश में श्रम शान्ति पैदा हुई

17.00 hrs.

श्री जसन्त साठे : क्या आप का यह कहना है कि उन दुखी कामगारों ने नाराज कामगारों ने देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाया, जिसकी वजह से आप ने विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई ?

श्री मनोहर लाल : आप ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा था कि जनता सरकार के बनने

के बाद मजदूरों में अशांति हुई है, लेबर-अनरेस्ट बढ़ा है।

श्री कृष्ण कान्त : (चण्डीगढ़) : वह एमर्जेंसी को डिफेण्ड कर रहे हैं।

श्री मनोहर लाल : डिफेण्ड तो वे करेंगे ही। मैं बड़े दुख के साथ यह बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ—पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी जब पिछले दिनों कानपुर गये तो वहाँ पर उन्होंने यह कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि जनता इन्दिरा गांधी से माफ़ी मांगे। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि इन्दिरा गांधी जनता से माफ़ी मांगती लेकिन वह उल्टा यह कह रहे हैं कि जनता इन्दिरा गांधी से माफ़ी मांगे। मैं जानता हूँ—साठे साहब भी इसी बात का समर्थन करेंगे।

आज श्रम जगत में, सभापति जी, श्रमिकों में जो असन्तोष है, उस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि एमर्जेंसी के दिनों में कांग्रेस सरकार ने, साठे साहब की सरकार ने उन के ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों को छीन लिया था, उन को हर तरह से दबा दिया था, उनकी आवाज को खत्म कर दिया था। हम चाहते हैं कि श्रम मंत्री जी ने जहाँ उनके वोनस को रेस्टोर किया है, वही पी० एण्ड टी० और रेलवे के बारे में भी सोचें, उन को भी ये सुविधायें दी जायें। आप ने सी० एस० डी० को खत्म कर दिया है, लेकिन उस में भी कुछ शर्तें लगा दी हैं जिनमें कि उन को अपनी किश्तें वापस लेने में बहुत कठिनाई आ रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन का जो पैसा जमा है उस को वापस लेने में जो शर्तें लगा दी गई हैं, उन में ढील दी जाय, जिससे उन का पैसा उन को वापस मिल सके।

एक बात में बड़े दुख के साथ वह रहा हूँ—हालांकि मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि हमारा श्रम मंत्रालय अब बहुत अच्छे ढंग से काम कर रहा है, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी मैं कुछ नीकरशाही की तरफ़ आप का ध्यान दिवाना चाहता हूँ। अभी आप के मंत्रालय में नीकरशाही उसी तरह से हावी है, जिस तरह से कांग्रेस के जमाने में हावी थी उसके कुछ

[श्री मनोहर लाल]

उदाहरण मैं आप के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहला उदाहरण तो यह है कि कानपुर में स्वदेशी काटन मिल में पिछले दिना जो घटना हुई, वह ऐसी घटना थी जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये बड़े शर्म और कलक की बात है। इस मिल में जो काण्ड हुआ उस की सारी जिम्मेदारी लेबर डिपार्टमेंट पर है। अगर लेबर डिपार्टमेंट उसको पहले से देखता तो यह घटना न होती, इस घटना में 11 आदमी मारे गये। सभापति जी, मैंने कल भी कानपुर में लेबर कमिश्नर को टेलीफोन किया था। मझे मालूम हुआ है—अभी भी 187 मजदूरों ने अपनी तनख्वाहें नहीं ली हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये 187 मजदूर जिन्होंने तनख्वाहें नहीं ली हैं वे कहा हैं? यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी दायित्व है, इस लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार जानकारी प्राप्त कर के बतलाये। लोग म इस के बारे में भ्रम फैला हुआ है। इन्दिरा गांधी न पटना में अपने भाषण में कहा है कि वहाँ पर 300 मजदूर मार गये हैं। इन लोगों के अन्दर हिंसा भड़काने की आदत पड़ गई है ये लोग सब जगह इस तरह से हिंसा फैलाने का कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन हमारी तरफ से इन का ऐसा मोका बका दिया जा रहा है। इस लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जनता सरकार इस बात को साफ कर ताकि जनता में भ्रम न फैलन पाय। मैं सरकार से माग करता हूँ कि स्वदेशी काटन मिल, जो बन्द पड़ी हुई है, उस को शीघ्र चालू किया जाय, क्योंकि यहाँ पर 100 पी० आई० और कामेसके लोग म हिंसा फैलाना शुरू कर दिया है “जेल भरो” आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिया है, मीटिंग और नारेबाजी शुरू कर दी है। कानपुर उत्तर प्रदेश का एक बहुत बड़ा औद्योगिक शहर है। जो बात कानपुर शहर में होगी, सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में वह फैलेगी। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात को देखना चाहिए।

इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो साल से जे० जे० कैलाश मिल बन्द पड़ी हुई है। इस मिल को जल्द चालू करने के लिए भी मंत्री महोदय जो प्रयास करें।

यह जो जनरल बातें मैंने आप से कही। अब कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिन को मैं खास तौर से मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहली बात मैं प्रोवीडेंट फंड के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। प्रोवीडेंट फंड का एक ऐसा संगठन है, जिस को आटोनोमस बोर्ड कहा जाता है। हमारे श्रम मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह एक आटोनोमस बोर्ड है। जब यह आटोनोमस बोर्ड है, तो फिर डाइरेक्ट लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के अन्डर क्यों यह काम करे। यह अगर आटोनोमस बोर्ड है, तो इस को अपना काम करने का अधिकार दे देना चाहिए लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। जो रोजमर्रा की जरूरतें हैं, उन के लिए भी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाना पड़ता है और आज से नहीं बल्कि बहुत पहले से प्रोवीडेंट फंड का जो हमारा आगेनाइजेशन है, उस पर उन का कंट्रोल है। आटोनोमस बोर्ड होत हुए भी, लैबर मिनिस्ट्री का उस पर कंट्रोल है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि यह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के कंट्रोल में नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि इस को बिल्कुल आटोनोमस बोर्ड बना देना चाहिए। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि फिक्सेशन आफ पे, वर्क नार्म्स, क्रीएशन आफ बैकेंसीज और फिलिंग आफ बैकेंसीज के लिए, ये सारी जो चीजें हैं, इन के लिए लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाना पड़ता है। हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान दें और जो नीतिशाही का खयाल बसा आ रहा है, उस को खत्म करें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो प्रोवीडेंट फंड एक्ट के तहत 73,000 इन्स्टाब्लिशमेंट ऐसे आते हैं, अभी तक जिन का एरियर बताया है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में

73,000 इस्टाब्लिशमेंट्स ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने 1827.25 लाख रुपया अदा नहीं किया है। अब आप अन्दाजा लगाइए कि अब 73,000 इस्टाब्लिशमेंट्स 1827.25 लाख रुपया अदा नहीं करेंगे तो किस तरह से मजदूरों का भला होगा। उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही भी नहीं की जाती है और उसको वसूल करने के लिए कोई सख्त कदम कभी नहीं उठाये जाते हैं। करोड़ों रुपया उन के पास बाकी पड़ा हुआ है। इसमें किस का नुकसान है। इस में मजदूरों का नुकसान होता है। जो मजदूर मर जाते हैं या रिटायर हो जाते हैं और जिन कम्पनियों ने प्रोवीडेंट फंड का पैसा जमा नहीं किया है, उन को वह पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस मामले में मंत्री जी को सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। बहुत सी फक्टरियाँ ऐसी हैं जहाँ पर प्रोवीडेंट फंड स्कीम लागू नहीं है। अभी हमारे जो केन्द्रीय स्टेट लेबर मिनिस्टर डा० राम कृपाल सिन्हा हैं, उन्होंने मद्रास में एक भाषण दिया था जिस में उन्होंने यह कहा था कि जिन फक्टरियों में 10 मजदूर भी काम करते हैं, वहाँ पर भी हम प्रोवीडेंट फंड की स्कीम को लागू करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने मद्रास में यह कहा था। यह उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही थी। अगर इस स्कीम को लागू किया गया तो लाखों आदमी प्रोवीडेंट फंड स्कीम के तहत आ जाएंगे और मजदूरों को उस का फायदा मिलने लगेगा। तो हमारे स्टेट लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो 10 आदमियों वाली फक्टरी को प्रोवीडेंट फंड स्कीम के अन्तर्गत लाने की बात मद्रास में कही थी, उस को फौरन अमल में लाना चाहिए और भ्रम में लोगों को नहीं रखना चाहिए। यह बात मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ।

अगली बात प्रोवीडेंट फंड के बारे में मुझे और कहनी है और यह यह है कि प्रोवीडेंट फंड स्कीम के तहत हमारे जो आजकल

मि० नायक, कमिशनर हैं, उन के बारे में मैं थोड़ी सी बात करना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय: किसी का नाम मत लीजिए।

श्री मनोहर लाल : अब जहाँ तक प्रोवीडेंट फंड स्कीम का सवाल है, उस के बारे में मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं लेकिन आप घंटी न बजा दें, इसलिए मैं अब और दूसरी जरूरी बातों के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

आज मजदूरों में बड़ी अशान्ति है। इस के क्या कारण है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के तीन कारण हैं और हमारा लेबर डिपार्टमेंट अगर उन की तरफ ध्यान दे, तो मजदूरों की कठिनाइयाँ दूर हो जाएंगी। सबसे बड़ी जो कमी है, जो दिक्कत है वह यह कि नेशनल वेज पालीसी नहीं है। ऐसा न होने के कारण डिस्प्रेटी इन वेजेज है। एक कारण तो यह है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि लेबर लाज बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं, ओल्ड लाज है और तीसरा कारण यह है कि इन्डस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स जो हैं वे ठीक होने चाहिए। ये तीन कारण ऐसे हैं जिनकी वजह से मजदूरों के अन्दर अशान्ति है और हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें। डिस्प्रेटीज आफ वेजेज के लिए मंत्री महोदय को जल्द से जल्द नेशनल वेज पालीसी बनानी चाहिये।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि नेशनल वेज पालीसी शीघ्र ही घोषित करेंगे लेकिन अभी तक उन्होंने घोषित नहीं की है। उन्होंने एक कमेटी बनायी है। एक वेजिज के बारे में कमेटी बनायी है जो भूतल्लिम साहब की अध्यक्षता में बनायी गयी है। इस कमेटी ने मजदूरों का विश्वास नहीं है क्योंकि इस कमेटी ने मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों से कोई बात नहीं पूछी है और न पूछी जा रही है। इसकी वजह से भी भूतल्लिम कमेटी में मजदूरों का विश्वास कम होता जा रहा है। मिनिस्टर

[श्री मनाहर लाल]

साहब इस पर ध्यान दें और जल्दी से जल्दी नेशनल बेज पालिसी की घोषणा करें।

हमारे जिनमें भी लेबर लॉज हैं वे सब बहुत पुराने हो चुके हैं। कोई 1927 में बना था, कोई 1947 में बना और कोई 1950 में बना था। आज उनमें से कोई भी इफेक्टिव नहीं है। मिमाल के तौर पर फेडरेशन एक्ट को लीजिए इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट को लीजिए। उनमें भी कोई भी कानून आज इफेक्टिव नहीं है। बहुत सी फेडरेशन में इसका कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया जाता है। वहीं पर भी इनका कार्यान्वयन नहीं होता है। सब से बड़ी दुख की बात यह है कि हमारे यहां करोड़ों करोड़ों मजदूर टेम्परेरी पड़े हुए हैं। उन्हें इसलिए परमानेंट नहीं किया जाता है कि 240 दिन वे पूरे नहीं कर पाते हैं। मानिक लागू हर महीने उनसे फार्म भरवा लेते हैं और मजदूर इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी नहीं कर पाते हैं। हर महीने फार्म बदल दिये जान से उनका 240 दिन कभी पूरा नहीं हो पाते हैं और वे परमानेंट भी नहीं किये जाते हैं। दस बारह सालों तक इसी तरह से चलता रहता है और तब भी वे परमानेंट नहीं हो पाते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इस तरह भी मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें।

लेबर कोर्टों की वजह से भी मजदूर बहुत परेशान हैं। वहां बहुत देर से फैसले होते हैं जल्दी में नहीं हो पाते हैं। कोई भी मजदूर यह पगल नहीं करता है कि वह अपना मामला लेबर कोर्ट में ले जाए। हम चाहते हैं कि कलेक्टिव बारगेनिंग की बात बहुत जल्दी होनी चाहिए। समझौता जो भी हो वह इफेक्टिव होना चाहिए। समझौते को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू किया जाना चाहिए। यही सब के लिए फायदेमन्द होगा। क्योंकि मजदूरों का विश्वास लेबर कोर्टों से उठ गया है। लेबर कोर्ट में किसी भी डिस्प्यूट का फैसला होने में पांच से दस साल लग जाते हैं। अब विचारो मजदूर जो कि नौकरी पर नहीं होना है वह कैसे अपने बच्चा का पालन पोषण करें, कैसे कैसे लेंगे ?

यह मोचने की बात है। हम चाहेंगे कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें और लेबर कोर्टों में काम में सुधार लायें। इनका प्रभावी बनाना और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिसमें वे जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला करें।

समापति महोदय, हमारे जहां मण्डल और प्रमोशन मजदूरों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। लेकिन उन मजदूरों के इन्स्ट्रुमेंट के लिये बहुत कम बोला जाता है। आप पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर ही देखिये कि क्या हालत है। जो लोग उनके हितों पर बोलने वाले हैं वहीं लोग बैठे हुए हैं। यह स्थिति बहुत पहले से चली आ रही है।

समापति महोदय इसके लिए आप रवींद्र बर्मा साहब को बोलिये।

श्री मनोहर लाल - हम आपका माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहते हैं कि मजदूर साधिया की तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जाता है। जो भी हमारे मजदूर माधो हैं चाहे वे उत्तर प्रदेश में हों, चाहे बिहार में हों, वहीं के भी हों। उन्हें वहीं पर चार रुपये वहीं पर माछे चार रुपये, पांच रुपये मिलते हैं। वहीं पर उन्हें पूरा पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। 6 रु० 70 पैसे बहुत कम जगह पर दिया जाता होगा। समापति महोदय आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि आज कितनी महंगाई है। वे लोग इस महंगाई के जमाने में दो सौ, सवा दासी और ढाई सौ रुपये महीने की तनखाह में कैसे अपना गुजारा कर सकते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इन मजदूरों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए जिससे हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की हो। हिन्दुस्तान की ही नहीं, किसी भी देश की तरक्की श्रमिका पर निर्भर करती है। अगर श्रमिक भाई ठीक से काम करेंगे, इन्स्ट्रुमेंट से काम करेंगे तो उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो देश खुश हाल होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मजदूरों की तरफ अवश्य ध्यान दीजिए।

मंत्रों की उनकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे, ऐसी हमें आशा है।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barack-pore): I have listened to many of the speeches including Shri Sathe's and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's. I am sorry I cannot be ridiculously eulogising in my speech about the Labour Minister as Dr. Swamy was. In spite of all said and done and all the weaknesses personally I may have for Dr. Verma, I charge this Government with total inaction and incapacity for action during the last one year.

I will shortly get into the facts. But what has been the labour situation in the last one year. I know that it is not the Labour Minister who alone determines the labour situation. Often he is a helpless spectator while the other Ministers of the State Government do not act. Often he is not in a position to intervene because his own party trade union will not listen to him. I know of another Labour Minister who was there before him but with unhappy heart had to pass the Act, the Law which took away workers right to bonus. To-day, I believe, Mr. Ravindra Verma is caught in such a cage, while he sits and sees that the whole industrial situation in this country is growing from bad to worse, but he cannot do anything.

I say, if the year 1976 for labour can be categorised, can be bracketted with suppression, the year 1977 can be categorised with Government inaction and violence in trade union activities. I am surprised that in spite of all the unrest that has taken place, the complacency of this Government is about the labour situation.

On page 8 of this Report it has been said:—

"An analysis of the statistics during the last seven years shows that on an average the total mandays lost ranged around 20 million, except in 1971 when it came down to 16.55 million."

In 1974, when it rose to 40.26 millions because of strike by railway-men, in 1976 it came down to 12.80 millions due to emergency. According to the available provisional figures the number of mandays lost during 1977 was 21.21 millions. I detected some complacency here. Well, it has been 20 million mandays last year. Every year we have got almost that figure. That has created complacency. Not only that, there is jugglery of statistics that has been done here. They also say—a marked feature of the labour situation was that the percentage of time lost due to lock out showed an upward trend. In 1976 the lock outs accounted for 78.83 per cent of the total mandays lost whereas it came down to 52.83 per cent in 1977. This is nothing but a jugglery of figure which intelligent officers in his Ministry have done. The fact is in 1976 the mandays lost due to lock out were approximately 10 millions. In 1976 mandays lost due to strikes were about 2 millions whereas in 1977 it went up to 10 millions. So, the mandays lost due to lockout are the same. The employers are behaving in the same way. Only the workers are resorting to most strikes. Either the Government has lost the moral authority or the capacity to intervene. So, what I am afraid of is that these strikes and lock outs have not affected the private sector only. The private sector is notorious because of bad employers in our country. What I am afraid of is that this has affected the public sector very badly. In the last one year, if you just look into that, there have been so many cases of strikes in the public sector. In April

last there was a strike in H.E.C. Ranchi. In May the Bombay Port workers went on strike. In August, in Hindustan Shipyard there was trouble. In September there was strike in Kota Atomic Power Plant and there was strike in H.M.T. Kalamassery which went on for 2½ months. In January, there was lock out in H.E.L., Hyderabad and then

[Shri Saugata Roy]

Southern Railway employees in Madurai Division went on strike. In March we saw LIC Development workers going on strike. In April, there was a strike going on in the Indian Space Research Organisation in Trivandrum. Not only that another feature of this whole situation is that the Government's overall policy has been lukewarm to the public sector. So, in so few cases the Central Labour Minister cared to intervene. Here it is said with fanfare that the Labour Minister intervened in as many as a dozen cases. In one full year the Labour Minister intervened in one dozen cases i.e. one case in 30 days whereas the strikes are almost eight to ten per day. Eight to ten strikes are taking place in the country per day and the Labour Minister is intervening in a dozen cases per year. I congratulated him then and I am prepared to do so even now. When the Port and Dock workers went on strike the award given by the Labour Minister was helpful to the employees. But today he pleads his inability when Bailadilla workers are retrenched and fired upon. Today he pleads his inability when 105 workers of Swadeshi Cotton Mills in Kanpur are fired upon and killed. Today he pleads his inability when there is firing of workers of the Bharat Heavy Electricals in Hardwar. Today he pleads his inability when there is a strike at the Bhopal unit of BHEL. I would like him to assert himself at this time, tell the other Ministers that it is the business of the Central Labour Ministry to intervene when there is a strike in the other Ministries. But I have a feeling that the other Ministers do not cooperate with the Labour Minister and as a result of that its function is getting reduced. Its function is only limited to 'Essay-writing' as one of the former Labour Ministers put it. They only write letters and pious circulars and pious wishes. What happened in regard to the newspaper employees?

In April last the Minister announced an interim settlement for newspaper employees. Then we found that in December suddenly the employers decided that they would opt out from the Wage Board both for newspaper employees and for working journalists. Here the Report says that the Labour Minister is talking with them so that a solution can be found. But they opted out almost two or three months back. Uptill now no solution has been found out about the Newspaper Wage Board. Not only that, I have also a feeling that probably Mr Ravindra Varma also wants to earn a distinction. Shri Charan Singh has made a name for himself in appointing Commissions. Mr Ravindra Varma also wants to make a name for himself in appointing committees. There has been a Committee on Comprehensive Industrial Relations Law. There has been a Committee on Labour Participation in Management. There has been a Committee on Consumers' Price Index Numbers. There is a Committee which is of course appointed by the Finance Minister the Bhoothalingam Committee on wages prices and incomes policy. These are the committees which are there. With all these committees uptill now, no concrete action has been taken so far. The Industrial Relations Law was proposed sometime in the last December session. It is almost middle of April now and the comprehensive industrial relations law has not come out. I hope the Minister will come up with this. I do not want now to speak about my proposals for Industrial Relations Law, because I have spoken on that in the Labour Consultative Committee and I will speak again when the Bill comes up. But I wish to say that all these committees are taking up a lot of time with the result that one of the principal functions of this Ministry has not been fulfilled which is legislation. There have been only two legislations brought in by this Ministry in the last one whole year—one is amending the Payment of Bonus Act—the

much trumpeted thing—and the other one is a small amendment in the Payment of Wages Act. No other legislation has come. So, even in the field of legislation I want to tell you, Sir, that this Ministry lags very much behind.

At this stage I want to say some more important things on the industrial situation. This Book says that one of the contributing factors is the fluidity of the loyalty of trade unions. Indirectly it says, that the multiplicity of the trade unions is causing this thing. Now, Sir, who is causing this multiplicity of trade unions? You suddenly revived the Indian Labour Conference, which is an all right decision, but you invited everybody from Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh, which is an employers' organisation to UTUC etc. You invited almost everybody. Now you are allowing multiplicity of trade unions. When you invite anybody and everybody without proper verification into the Industrial Labour Conference, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy may have every reason to be pleased with you, but we are not, because, we feel, it is dividing the workers' movement. If you want, you have a secret ballot for the recognition of trade unions. We have no objection, but do not invite trade unions on this large scale. There is labour unrest and firing in Ghaziabad; there is firing in Kanpur and in Bailadilla and other places. These incidents show that the pent-up feelings of the workers are coming out. One year is over. Even the Janata party has lost in Andhra and in Karnataka. It is no longer fit to talk about emergency and today there is a strike in three Public Sector undertakings. In emergency, the congress lost the maximum support of the industrial workers when the right of bonus was taken away. We were the sufferers. Unfortunately, Mrs. Gandhi has not changed her view uptill now. Recently, in an interview, she said that the working-class voted against her in cities because the workingclass could be in-

fluenced by the employers. I am totally at variance with this attitude. But, I say that it is not emergency now. It is mainly because the prices are rising, the consumer price index is going up and wages are not keeping pace with that. The employers are not paying heed to the Government. Government has not got the moral authority to control the employers. Therefore, the employees are resorting to violence and the police is resorting to firing. This is the labour situation in the whole country. I am not saying this or criticising in order to gain something. I want to say that it is time that Government takes stock of the situation and intervenes effectively in the labour disputes that are taking place, particularly, in the labour disputes, that are taking place in the public sector companies. Why should there be labour disputes, strikes or lock-out in public sector undertakings when they are supposed to be model employers? I do not find any reason at all. If there are lacunae, we are prepared to help you.

Mr. Chairman, I think my speech will be continued on the next day. So, I will continue with some points only to-day.

Next thing is with regard to agricultural workers. In the last Government, they have done something about the agricultural workers and the bonded labour. Under the Twenty-Point Programme, regarding agricultural workers, most of the States have fixed minimum wages for them. What is needed now is a comprehensive law on the agricultural workers according to the Kerala model. I do not think that the Central Government, at this stage, is prepared for bringing out such a law though the report points out that there will be such a special conference called for the agricultural workers.

Under the Twenty-point Programme, the last Government freed sensus, the Lok Nayak laments, the

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the bonded labour But what has the present Government done after their coming into power? They say that the bonded labour as on 31st December 1977 identified was 1 02 060 the bonded labour freed was 1 00 962 but the bonded labour rehabilitated was only 28 728 Out of the identified bonded labour you are rehabilitating only a very few of them It appears to me that the rehabilitation of the bonded labour is proceeding at a very very slow rate

I want to say something about the bidi workers You have introduced now the ESI employees state insurance This facility has now to be extended to the cottage industries workers also Likewise we have fixed the minimum wage also for the agricultural workers If you are going in for the expansion of khadi and village industries in a big way you should also fix the minimum wages for the khadi and village industries workers

Regarding the safety in coalmines much has been talked about earlier Chasnala incident was there I just want to mention about how callous is the Director General of Mines Safety about the safety of the workers Sir only yesterday morning myself and Mr Chitta Basu gave a call attention motion on the accident at the Tara colliery on 30th March where five workers were killed In the evening I was looking at the notice board I found that suddenly the accident in Tara colliery on 30th March had been reported and notice comes in for that ten days after the accident

Is this the way the Director-General of Mines Safety should function? For ten days why no notice was given? Why a statement of the Minister was not made at all? Don't you believe that toning up of the mines safety measure is necessary? Chasnala does not come every day (Interruptions) Mines safety has

come down It must also be remembered that fatality does not take place everyday In Tara colliery so many people died You sympathise with them The mines safety measure has to be toned up (Interruptions)

In regard to houses for coalminers that comes under the charge of this ministry After nationalisation in the first second or third year there was building activity But Government is lagging behind very much A large number of coalminers are still living in their old jhuggi jhopri and bastis as they used to be About the jute industry the less said the better Jute mills are closed for months together Previously at least the Central Government made many efforts to get the jute mills opened Sir in my constituency two jute mills employing 12 000 people Nahati and Kinnyson jute mills are closed for over six months or so Not a single effort has been made by the Central Government to reopen them The decision of taking over of some sick industries was taken by the last Government But that has not been implemented in regard to these jute mills which have been closed for six months or seven months or eight months 76 000 jute mill workers have been laid off only due to power shortage And nothing has been done When power goes off there is lay-off Nothing has been done about the workers

There is no direction gone from the Central Government to the State Government about what is to be done about the power shortage Mr Chairman I think 5 30 is the limit for me

MR CHAIRMAN Not 5 30 because there is the other Member from your party who is there If he agrees then you can speak

SHRI SAUGATA ROY I shall finish now because he is going to Ahmedabad to-day

MR. CHAIRMAN: To-day I cannot give you more time.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, the Labour Minister happens to be the Minister of Employment. Unfortunately, in the total Ministry, the Labour Ministry receives a back seat and in the Labour Ministry the Directorate of Employment receives a back seat and as a result of which the Controller of Employment Exchanges is not there. There is lot of corruption in the employment exchanges. Workers representatives have not been associated with employment exchanges. Last year we find that there was a spurt in the number of unemployed on the live register. Further, Sir, the total number of placements in 1977 were 4.62 lakhs as against 4.97 lakhs in 1976. No proper reasons has been given as to why number placements have gone down and the number of unemployed on the live register has gone up. One explanation given by the Government is that a number of vacancies are not intimated to the employment exchanges. Government should come forward with a legislation so that all the vacancies intimated to the employment exchanges.

With regard to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in 1976 their number in employment exchanges was 10.78 lakh whereas in 1977 it has gone to 12.8 lakhs. The placements in scheduled castes in 1976 were 38,000 whereas in 1977 the number has come down to 35,000.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say that two governments in India—West Bengal and Kerala governments—have come forward with bills for unemployment allowance. It is our misfortune that in this country even after thirty years of Independence—or Congress rule—there are so many unemployed people. Now two State Governments have come forward and shown the way that unemployment allowance can be given. Let the Cen-

tral Government come forward with courage to pay unemployment allowance to the unemployed people. It will come to Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per man per month or in other words it will come to Rs. 60 crores per month as there are one crore unemployed persons in this country. It is not a big amount. You can make a start somewhere. What is happening at the present moment is that placements are going down whereas unemployment rate is going up.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say a word about the welfare measures. I want to say that there are ESI and provident fund defaulters. Positive penal action should be taken against them. Unfortunately, I am told, that even public sector undertakings are defaulters with regard to provident fund and ESI. Unless strong action is taken this malady will not get removed. Now, a word about 'bonus'. I spoke on the Payment of Bonus Bill. Today the Minister is advocating the theory that bonus is a deferred wage. May I know then why have you referred it to Bhoothalingam Committee. If you accept it as a deferred wage then it should apply equally to railways, P & T, etc. The Bhoothalingam Committee is something about which workers are apprehensive. So, about bonus, Government should come out with a policy announcement within the next two or three months, not make bonus for only one year, but make bonus a permanent feature so that this problem of having bonus legislation every year is diminished. With that I wish the hon. Minister good luck in his very difficult task of maintaining peaceful industrial situation in the country and I hope that in the coming years, we will see an improvement in the industrial situation in the whole of the country.

धन तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : उभाषित
महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री सीतल राय

[डा० राम कृपाल सिंह]

का वकनव्य सुन रहा था, उन्हें यह तकलीफ हुई कि श्रम मंत्रालय में बहुत सारी समितियां बनाई गई हैं। मुझे थोड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ लेकिन सोचने पर लगा कि उनके मुंह से ऐसी बात सुनने पर आश्चर्य नहीं होना चाहिए था। वे ऐसे मित्रों के साथ कार्य करते रहे हैं जिनका प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली से और पद्धतियों से कमेटी सिस्टम से जोकि डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम का एक अभिन्न अंग है, कम ताल्लुक रहा है। कोई एक व्यक्ति ही निर्णय लेता रहा है और उसी के आधार पर काम करने की उनकी आदत पड़ी हुई है। श्रम मंत्रालय में जो भी निर्णय लिए जाते हैं वह श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि, नियाक्ताभा के प्रतिनिधि, राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि और केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधि—सभी मिलकर निर्णय लेते हैं। इसलिए निर्णय लेने की जो प्रक्रिया है वह प्रजातांत्रिक है और इसमें हमारे मित्र को कोई कष्ट नहीं होना चाहिए। श्रम मंत्रालय बहुत बड़ा है और समस्याएँ भी बहुत बड़ी हैं लेकिन हमारे सौपत राय जैसे मित्र बार बार कहते हैं कि इमरजेंसी की बातें भूल जाइये परन्तु कम से कम इस देश का जो श्रमिक वर्ग है उसने लिए इमरजेंसी का भूल जाना बहुत कठिन है बल्कि मैं कहूँगा असम्भव है। क्योंकि इस देश में जो प्रजातन्त्र पर आघात हुआ, व्यक्तिगत अधिकार मानव अधिकार छीन लिए गये उनमें यदि सबसे अधिक कोई एक समुदाय या एक वर्ग आघात हुआ तो वह श्रमिक वर्ग था। मैं आपको जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ लगभग 44 हजार श्रमिक इमरजेंसी के दौरान इसलिए अपनी रोजी रोटी से वंचित हो गए और उनमें अधिकांश जेला के शिकारे में बंद कर दिए गए क्योंकि वे अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ सकते थे। बाकी तो माननीय सदस्यों ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया ही है कि क्या क्या ज्यादतियाँ हुईं। श्रम विभाग ने उन ज्यादतियों को समाप्त करने के लिए भीसा और डी आई आर में जो बन्दी बनाये गये, उनकी नीवरियों छीन ली गई, उनको फिर से नियुक्त करने के

लिए और बाकी वेजेज देने के लिए जो निर्णय लिये हैं वह सर्वविदित हैं।

मैं इस मंत्रालय के अनेक पहलुओं में न जा करके श्रम मंत्रालय में मजदूरों के लिए, श्रमिका के लिए, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के लिए जो विभाग है उसी पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। अभी तक इस मंत्रालय में जो श्रमिक शिक्षा की परिपद्ध या बोर्ड है वह शहरी कामगारों के बीच काम करता रहा है। जनता सरकार के आने के बाद यह निर्णय लिया गया कि अब जो ग्रामीण मजदूर हैं, जो असंगठित मजदूर हैं, जिनका कोई देखने वाला नहीं है, सरकार बानून बनाती है लेकिन उनको कोई जानकारी नहीं होती, उनके अधिकार और कर्तव्य क्या हैं, सामाजिक परिस्थिति में उनको किस प्रकार से कार्य करना है, उनके बीच में श्रम संगठन कैसे उत्पन्न हों—इन मारी बातों की उनको कोई जानकारी नहीं दी जाती थी। आपको जानकारी प्रसन्नता होगी कि देश में लगभग 13 से अधिक स्थानों पर इस बार पहली बार मछुआ श्रमिकों के बीच, ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के बीच और जो माजिनल फार्मर्स हैं उनके बीच तथा जो आदिवासी ग्रामीण क्षत्रों में रहते हैं उनके बीच इस तरह की योजनाएँ रखी गई हैं।

इस का एक दूसरा पहलू यह है कि हमारे श्रमिका के बीच अनेक ऐसे वस्तु हैं जो अभी निरक्षर हैं—लिखे-पढ़े नहीं हैं। ता श्रमिका की शिक्षा का एक महत्वपूर्ण माड यह है कि प्रौढ शिक्षा के माक्षरता अभियान के साथ इस को जोड़ा जाय। हम सब मानते हैं कि सवैधानिक व्यवस्था के बावजूद या आदेश के बावजूद भी हम सारे देश के लोगों को माक्षर नहीं बना पाये हैं। इस बार सरकार ने जो एडल्ट एजुकेशन बोर्ड बनाया है, उस के साथ इस वर्कर्स एजुकेशन बोर्ड का तालमेल बैठा कर इस काम को तेजी के साथ बढ़ाये—ऐसी

वातचीत हम कर रहे हैं। हमारी श्रमिक शिक्षा परिषद् के पास लगभग 50 हजार वर्कर्स-टीचर्स सारे देश में हैं, यदि वर्कर्स-टीचर्स की इतनी बड़ी सैना प्रौढ़ शिक्षा और साक्षरता अभियान में लग जाए, तो इस के बहुत अच्छे परिणाम शीघ्र निकल सकते हैं। इसके लिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों से, जितने भी श्रम संगठनों के कार्यकर्ता हैं, देश में जितने भी प्रकार के श्रम संगठन हैं, उन सब से अपील करता हूँ कि वे इस काम में सहयोग दें और श्रमिकों के बीच साक्षरता और ज्ञान का प्रकाश फैलाने में अपना योगदान करें।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा को हम उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ाएँ और व्यापक करना चाहते हैं, खास कर श्रमिकों के लिए, और इसी दृष्टि से हमारे यहां कर्मचारी भविष्य-निधि की योजना है। इस निधि के सम्बन्ध में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कई बातें यहाँ पर उठाई हैं। यह कहा गया है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में बहुत ज्यादा एरियर्स हैं बताया है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में एक साल के अन्दर यानी पिछले साल में लगभग 500 करोड़ रुपया जमा होगा। अभी तक कुल एरियर 20 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक है, शायद 20 से 21 करोड़ के बीच में है। इस में जैसा कि माननीय सांगत राय जी ने कहा—कुछ एरियर तो बीमार मिलों का, जैसे जूट मिलें हैं या कपड़े की मिलें हैं—इन का है। जब सरकार ने उन मिलों को अधिग्रहण किया तो उस में से कुछ बचाया तो इन टेक्सटाइल और जूट मिलों का है, इन्जीनियरिंग का नम्बर दूसरा है। यही कारण है कि सब से अधिक भविष्य निधि का बचाया बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र में है जो कपड़ा और जूट मिलों पर है। मगर यह कहना कि भविष्य निधि संगठन इस बचाया की बसूली के लिए सचेत नहीं है यह सत्य से परे है। क्योंकि इसी रिपोर्ट में—जो हमारी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट आप के सामने पेश की गई है—उस में यह बताया गया है। इसे खोज लूंगा मुझे अभी वह

मिला नहीं है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जितने केस किये गये हैं, जब कभी एरियर्स होते हैं वे कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं और जो कोर्ट का फैसला होता है, उस के अनुसार पैसा रिक्वर किया जाता है और कहीं भी यह दिखाई नहीं देगा कि किसी को छोड़ा जा रहा है। भूतकाल में जो भी होता हो, मैं सदन को यह विश्वास दिला सकता हूँ कि अभी यदि कोई एरियर बाकी है और हैबिचुअल जो डिफाल्टर्स हैं, तो उन के खिलाफ केस किया जाता है। अब केस में कितने ही स्टेजेज होते हैं? लोग अपील में चले जाते हैं और जब तक उस प्रक्रिया से हम निकल नहीं जाते हैं, तो बसूली में कठिनाई है।

श्री सांगत राय: कानून को बदलना पड़ेगा।

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : उसके लिए एक सुझाव यह आया है कि जिस तरह से इन्कम टैक्स आफिसर्स को बसूली के अधिकार दिये हुए हैं, उसी तरह से क्या प्रोवीडेंट फंड के जो रीजनल कमिशनर हैं, उन को ऐसा अधिकार नहीं दिया जा सकता है? सुझाव आए हैं लेकिन सुझाव आने से ही यह नहीं हो जाएगा। इस को गहराई से छानबीन कर के, उस पर विचार करके, निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा।

मैं यह भी आप को बता दूँ कि हम ने पहली बार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में जो श्रमिकों को साढ़े सात पर सेंट ब्याज दिया जाता है, उस को बढ़ा कर 8 प्रतिशत कर दिया है और यह सन् 1977 में पहली बार किया गया है। यह एक उपलब्धि है और नाना प्रकार की चीजें हम श्रमिकों के हित में कर रहे हैं। आप ने देखा होगा कि पहली बार जो संगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिक हैं, उन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है सामाजिक सुरक्षा की, भविष्य निधि की और अब हम एक और कदम यह उठा रहे हैं कि जो असंगठित श्रमिक हैं उन को भी इनमें लाएं। पहली बार बीड़ी मजदूरों को, जिन की हालत इस देश में बहुत ही खराब है, इन बीड़ी मजदूरों की कोई सामाजिक सुरक्षा पहले नहीं

[डा० राम कृपाल सिंह]

थी, उन्हें पहली बार सन् 1977 में नई सरकार ने भविष्य निधि का लाभ दिया है और अभी हमारे सामने बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं लेकिन उन समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए हम तत्पर हैं और जैसा आप ने कहा कि जो काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में काम करने वाले हैं उन पर भी इस को लागू किया जाए तो कानून में और सुधार करने की अगर आवश्यकता होगी, तो फिर आप के सामने आयेगे लेकिन हमारा यह विचार है कि अभी जो हमारे कानून हैं उन के अनुसार हम अधिक से अधिक जिन लोगों पर इस को लागू कर सकते हैं, करें। बीड़ी मजदूरों पर लागू पर रहे हैं और आगे ओरों पर भी करेंगे।

17 48 hrs

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

हम भविष्य निधि में डिसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन करने की बात कर रहे हैं, जो केन्द्रीकरण हो गया था, उस को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। एक प्रदेश में यदि बहुत सारे कारखाने हैं, श्रमिक हैं और वे अश्रदान करते हैं और भविष्य निधि के लिए एक ही जगह पर भर्ति हैं तो हम ने निर्णय लिया है कि इस को डिसेन्ट्रलाइज कर के जहाँ पर श्रमिकों का समूह अधिक है, वहाँ पर ज्यादा कार्यालय खोले जाए अगर इस दृष्टि से, इस रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है, किताबी ही जगहों पर देश के अन्दर नए कार्यालय खोलेंगे हैं ताकि भविष्य निधि के निपटान के लिए श्रमिकों को ज्यादा दूर न जाना पड़े और ज्यादा खर्च न करना पड़े। यह संशेष मैं ने भविष्य निधि के बारे में कहा है।

इसी तरह में कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, श्रमिक हैं, जिनकी संख्या लगभग 6 लाख 70 हजार है। ऐसे श्रमिक जो कोयला श्रमिक भविष्य निधि हैं उस के माध्यम आते हैं और उन के लिए हम ने इन कार्यालयों को संशोधित करने में सुधार करने, जल्दी का निपटान और द्रष्टाचार का समापन

करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए हैं और वर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कोयला भविष्य निधि, इन सब में सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह थी कि एनुअल रिपोर्टें वर्मचारी को जल्दी नहीं मिलती थी। हम न कदम उठाए हैं कि वर्मचारी को शीघ्र में शीघ्र उन के एनुअल एकाउन्ट्स मिल जाए। इस लिए ये सारे कदम उठाए गए हैं।

समापति महोदय, अपने देश में करोड़ों की सख्या में असमर्थ मजदूर हैं जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं। उन मजदूरों के लिए भी सरकार काफी चिंतित है हम माननीय सदस्यों से भी अपील करेंगे कि वे अपने मुझाब हमें सोच समझ कर दें कि किस प्रकार से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले असमर्थ मजदूरों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। हमने इस के लिए चिंतन प्रारंभ कर दिया है लेकिन हमारा चिंतन अभी आकार ग्रहण नहीं कर पाया है। उनको जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनकी जो दिक्कतें हैं उनके बारे में ट्रेड यूनियन में काम करने वाले, श्रमिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले बुद्धों से मैं चाहता कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में अपने मुझाब दें। -

हमने सभी एम्प्लॉईज स्टेट इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन के अस्पतालों के बारे में भी इस साल महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये हैं और इस दिशा में प्रगति भी की है। ई०एस०आई० कारपोरेशन के पास श्रमिका के लिए अस्पतालों में 1976 तक लगभग 16 हजार शय्याओं का प्रबन्ध था। लेकिन हमने निर्णय लिया है कि इनकी सख्या बढ़ा कर 20 हजार कर दी जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में नए अस्पताल बनाये जा रहे हैं। 23 नए अस्पताल बन रहे हैं। यह बात सही है कि मेडिकल फेमिलिटीज की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों के अधीन है। दिल्ली जैसे स्थानों को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी जगहों पर चिकित्सा से सम्बन्धित व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों के अधीन है। हमने राज्य सरकारों से निवेदन किया है कि वे अस्पतालों की स्थिति

सुधारें। वे.ट बंगाल में मैंने देखा कि नर्सिज की बहुत कमी है। कलकत्ता के दक्षिण में मैंने एक अस्पताल में जा कर देखा कि वहाँ पर पैरा-मेडिकल स्टाफ की कमी है। हमने राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह किया है कि श्रमिकों से सम्बन्धित जो अस्पताल हैं उनकी अवस्था को ठीक करने का वे जल्दी से प्रबन्ध करें। इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें आती रहती हैं, कमी कमी माननीय सदस्य भी लाते हैं कि अस्पतालों में दवाएं अच्छी नहीं मिलती हैं। अच्छी दवाएं श्रमिकों को उपलब्ध हों, इसके लिए हमने कदम उठाये हैं। दवाओं की सूची में भी सुधार किया जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं मजदूरों के बीमार हो जाने पर ई० एस०आई० कारपोरेशन 56 दिन की छुट्टी देता था, 56 दिन की छुट्टियों का भुगतान करता था। उसका बड़ा कर, विकासनाम देशों में जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा विद्यमान है, उसके अनुसार नयी सरकार ने 1977 में उन छुट्टियों को 91 दिन कर दिया है। इसी तरह और भी अनेक प्रकार की सुविधाएं उनको दी गई हैं। जैसे मजदूरों के दांत और कान की बीमारी के लिए मशीन का लगाना, वैसाखी लगाना। यह सुविधाएं पहले नहीं मिलती थीं। अब हमने सब शुरू करवा दी हैं। मजदूरों के लिए हमने निर्णय लिया है कि अगर किसी मजदूर का गुर्दा खराब हो जाता है तो उसके रिजेशनेंट की तरफ भी ई०एस० आई कदम उठावें। ऐसा न करें कि बहुत लोगों के गुर्दे खराब हों। भगवान करे किसी का न हो।

श्री पुबराज (कटिहार) : अस्पतालों में जो मजदूर जाते हैं दवा दारु के लिए उनको बहुत पैसा भी उसका चुकाना पड़ता है क्या आपको यह मालूम है? मेरे पास करप्शन की भी शिकायतें आती रहती हैं।

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : मैंने खुद कई जगहों पर सम्प्रदाय चैकस किए हैं। जहाँ कहीं भी अफ़्ताचार है उसको मिटाने के लिए हम तत्पर हैं। इसमें माननीय सदस्यों का

भी सहयोग हमें चाहिये। कई बार डाक्टर भी शिकायतें करते रहते हैं। मजदूरों का नेता कोई आ जाता है और कहता है कि यही दवा लियो। कमी कमी यह भी शिकायत आती है कि मजदूर को समुराल जाना है साली जो ने बड़ी अच्छी छुट्टी लीखी है कि आकर मिल जाओ, वहाँ जाना है इसलिए उसको छुट्टी चाहिये और वह आ कर मजदूर करता है छुट्टी के लिए, सिक लीव के लिए जबकि वह बीमार नहीं है। उस तरह की शिकायतें भी आती हैं। दोनों तरफ से आती हैं।

श्री उपसेन : आप चाहते हैं कि मजदूर समुराल न जाए ?

श्री केशवराव घोंडगे (नांदेड़) : पिछली सरकार ने नसबंदी की, आप समुराल बन्दी करने वाले हैं क्या ?

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : जहर जाए। श्रम विभाग में जो कुछ हुआ है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा था। कहीं हड़ताल होती है, नांग उठती है तो अगर वे जायज चीजें होती हैं तो आप उनका समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन श्रम विभाग में जातिपूर्ण ढंग से श्रमिकों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए, उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए, उनकी पेंशन की राशि देय के लिए, बाकी जो सामाजिक और कल्याण के कार्य होते हैं जो हम करते हैं विश्वास दिला सकता हूँ कि पिछले एक साल में जो काम हुआ है यदि आप उस पर गौर करेंगे तो आपको संतोष ही होगा कि आपकी सरकार ने, जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उनके हित में महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं।

श्री रामनाथ सिंह (गिरीडीह) : सब से पहले मैं श्रम मंत्री जी को जो आपातकाल में घटनाएं घटीं और जो उन में असिद्ध मजदूर थे उनको जो उन्होंने राहत दिलाई उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन इसने पहले मैं आपको भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे धुला कर आपने छः सात बरस पहले जो मेरे साथ घटना घटी थी उनकी

[श्रीगामदाम सिंह]

अपने मुझे याद दिला दी है। तब इस विभाग में एच० श्री के० एस० चारी साहब सेक्रेटरी हुआ करते थे जो रिटायर हो गए हैं। तब इंग्लेश्वरम साहब चेयरमैन लिगनाइट हुआ करते थे। वहां पर मुझे फाइट करना पड़ गया था। एक व्यक्ति को तब उन्होंने इटरव्यू के आधार पर सिलेक्ट कर लिया था जबकि उससे मीनिपर और एक्जिस्टेड आदिमी की उम्मेदारी कर दी गई थी। और जब मैंने इससे बारे में पूछा तो कहा गया कि यह डिस्मिशन उनकी है और उन्होंने अपनी डिस्मिशन एप्लाई की है। इसको ले कर मैंने पांच बरस तक बेस लगाया। समाप्ति जी, आपका नामो की लिस्ट दी जानी है और अपनी डिस्मिशन के हिमाव से आप पुकारते हैं। अगर मैं यह जानता कि देश के इतने बड़े न्यायालय में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में डिस्मिशन का इस तरह से एप्लाई किया जाता है तो शायद मैं तब सर्विस की कास्ट पर इतनी बड़ी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से लड़ाई नहीं मचता। दो बार मैंने चेयरमैन को लिख कर दिया। भ्राज भी दिया।

दूसरी शब्दों के साथ जो हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर है, उनको जनता पार्टी की सरकार के ध्यान के बाद—

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Singh, you can continue your speech on the next day i.e. on the 14th instant. The Half an Hour Discussion will start now.

18 00 hrs

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

DELAY IN COMPLETION OF KUDREMUKH IRON ORE PROJECT

MR CHAIRMAN The House will now take up the half-hour discussion. Shri Lakkappa

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) I rise to initiate an half-hour discussion on the issue of the Kudremukh project which is under construction in

Karnataka State. This discussion is being initiated by me not on account of any political considerations, but to see that the project is implemented in time, as per schedule.

Kudremukh is the first project which is undertaken directly with oil money assistance from Iran. According to the agreement with Iran, the shipment of iron ore to Iran has to commence in August 1980. The project is facing certain formidable construction problems which indicate that the targets may not be achieved.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) Why are you raising?

SHRI K LAKKAPPA, I would like to quote certain facts. I know that the dynamic Minister would understand....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK There is no quorum.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA, Do not avoid this useful discussion by raising a technical objection.

When I raised the issue that there were no jobs for the local people when this proud project is in progress, he assured me that he would visit the project along with me but he has not fulfilled it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK That is why you are raising this half-hour discussion?

SHRI K LAKKAPPA, I have no quarrel with that, but subsequently some important questions were raised by hon Member regarding the delay in the implementation of the project.

There are certain reports which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon Minister in this connection. The Business Standard of the 27th February says that in the Kudremukh project deal with Iran, India may incur a loss. The hon Minister has brushed it aside by saying that it is a hypothetical apprehension. What ever it maybe, we want to see that

this project is implemented in letter and spirit according to the agreement.

Apart from the timely construction of the project, the question has to be examined whether the necessary infrastructures are being laid. The inside story of the project reveals lack of will, lack of projecting the scheme, construction difficulties and administrative bottlenecks which have to be gone into by the hon. Minister. In order to complete the project, there are certain processes which have to be followed.

According to the scheme, the construction and implementation of the project is based on the machinery that you have to put up. But even the projects like dams and others things have not been completed. You have envisaged about 12 big contractors involving more than a crore of rupees. But even the contractor's problems have not been solved. You are still negotiating with the contractors for the price of the machinery that you have to put up for the implementation of the project. These are the escalating clauses. These are the obstacles that these contractors are putting in the completion of the project and creating inordinate delay. You have to construct a deep slurry for the ore concentrate, according to this programme. How are you going to implement even the construction part of it within the stipulated time? This construction is also delayed because of paucity of power. Have you made organisational efforts to see that there is no paucity of power so that the project is completed by August, 1980? I feel that no organisational effort has been made. Even the infrastructure has not been completed. Certain doubts are being created. These are not political doubts but these are administrative bottlenecks.

Your office is in Bangalore and still you have to go to the site by helicopters. They have promised at that time that they will construct an administrative office in either Chik-

magalur or in Mangalore which is not even more than 100 kms. from the site. Even that has not been done. They have constructed palatial buildings in Bangalore which is a beautiful city and they want to take advantage of that.

Even the strength of the Board of Directors has not been completed. You have included the Chief Secretary of the Karnataka Government in the Board. But you have not accepted the case of the Karnataka Government for inclusion of two persons though Karnataka and ultimately other southern States are going to be the big beneficiaries of this project.

For the timely construction of the project, berthing facilities at Mangalore port have to be speedily completed so that ships of 60,000 DWT carrying iron-ore could come. But the facilities have not been provided. I asked this question to the Shipping Ministry but there was no reply. How can you complete the project by August, 1980? What will happen to the first instalment of hundred million dollars? According to the specification of the contract, if you do not complete it within the stipulated time, there are stipulations and penalty clauses which will go to the advantage of the other country and unnecessarily, you will have to pay the penalty at the rate of their choice thus losing thousands of dollars. Instead of our benefiting, Iran will get the benefit. It has been stated that in case of failure to comply with the clause, Iran will be free to take this iron-ore from other countries and thus India will suffer. How much loss we are going to sustain by this? This is a small affair for you. Your Ministry has not applied its mind to find out as to what are the losses whether this delay really causes net loss so far as implementation of the project is concerned. Still there are not enough engineers employed for this project. A number of unemployed engineers are

[Shri K Lakkappa]

available Mechanical engineers are available in the State. But no organised effort is made to see that the project is completed within the stipulated time. As a consequence of that, we have to pay the price

What will happen? It has been stated

"The expansion of port and ship berthing facilities at Mangalore to accommodate ships upto 60 000 DWT which would carry the concentrates to Iran is under way"

Then, there is another report which says

"The Kudremukh project, being aided by Iran, gets the largest share of Rs 200 crores of the total plan outlay of Rs 567 crores of the Department of Steel for next year (1978-79)"

All those conditions and administrative bottlenecks are to be removed. But the organising skill and the administrative ability of the people who are around the project are completely absent. Therefore, your effort of going there, visiting the place and coming back, and patting the officers will not do anything. Kindly see that the effort inside the project and by the Ministry is made

Apart from the timely construction of the project, the port and ship berthing facilities at Mangalore have to be provided immediately. The road that has been constructed is not in accordance with the specifications. The machinery that they have placed at their disposal to complete the project is still in the office. In Delhi, the officers are daily coming and going and spending a huge amount of money. They are at the mercy of the contractors. Many of the contractors are also blacklisted. These contractors are favour with the officers and making delay. What will happen is that in the world market, the iron ore prices have already declined and, further delay would

not only cause financial loss but will put the finances of this project in doldrums and, ultimately, it will ruin the national economy. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take it seriously and, if he has a mind to do it, he can take care of this baby in a proper manner

Apart from that, there is a lot of dissatisfaction in the matter of appointment of local people. There are a large number of unemployed people in Karnataka, including my constituency of Tumkur. Whenever you want to go to the Kudremukh project, you have to across my constituency. A large number of unemployed people are there, diploma-holders and engineers, and all those people could be drafted. Several thousands of people can be employed in that project. Why do you deny an opportunity to them? We have to absorb them for the construction work, for the earth work, for the operation of machinery, for the construction of dams and all that. That is very necessary. It can be done immediately. There is no dearth of suitable and qualified persons there so far as the employment is concerned. The officers there are rejecting the people who are offering their services for such a prime project which will ultimately pave for the socio-economic changes in the southern States, particularly, in Karnataka State

I would like to pose a question as to whether the hon. Minister is going to think of creating an atmosphere of confidence, in the matter of structural changes in administration, in order to achieve the speedy implementation of the project ahead of schedule in accordance with the agreement

What are your plans to see that our country will not suffer any losses because of the changes in the atmosphere of the world market regarding these price tariffs in accordance with the agreement, that is the penal clause will not operate on such changes in the project? Therefore, I would like

to ask the Minister what are the assurances that he would give to remove bottlenecks which are coming in your way of administration of implementation of the project. Then there is a question of arrival of machinery for the construction of dams and other things and augmenting the required power shortage to meet the situation and construction of vital item. According to the schedule, there are certain items which had to be completed by certain dates. According to the schedule, take for example, the Tailings item. It must be completed in 1978. I do not know at what stage it is pending; as far as Warehouse at Kudremukh is concerned, it must be completed in August, 1978; as far as slurry pipeline is concerned, it had to be completed in June 1979; as far as pre-production development of mine is concerned, it has to be completed in June 1979; as far as tailings handling and pump house is concerned, it has to be completed in July 1979; as far as crushers are concerned, they have to be completed in October/November 1979; as far as slurry storage and dewatering plant at Bangalore is concerned, it has to be completed in November 1979; as far as shiploading facilities are concerned, they have to be provided by November 1979 and as far as concentrator is concerned, it has to be completed in December 1979. Only four or five months have passed. Within this period, what is the progress.

As far as these contractors are concerned, this is a big headache. They do not allow even other contractors to work for small construction of roads. They want big contractors and global contractors to work. Why should they need such big contractors? You know about the U.S.A. Company who is operating there. There are many controversies. I do not want to raise it here.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Raise it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There may be some efforts to cause this delay by these contractors; there is an apprehension to cause this delay regarding

the construction of this project. What are your guidelines and what are your plans to see that such kind of things are stopped, as far as construction of projects is concerned, that have been stipulated above, by these contractors? I would like to know what are the schemes or guidelines that you have got about them?

In view of all these things, I want a categorical answer for all the questions that I have put which were not covered by the answer given by the hon. Minister and also the various questions put by various Members of parliament. He has stated; no delay. In one word, he has finished all the questions. But I want a detailed answer from the hon. Minister. If there is anything from our side to do, we will support the Ministry to see that everything is streamlined in a proper manner and see that the project is implemented in letter and spirit in accordance with the agreement. You will get a good name and reputation for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Henry Austin.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is better if the Minister replies at the same time. Otherwise, you will have no chance to clarify your points.

PROF. P. G. NAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The rule provides that after the Member who has raised the discussion and who asks a number of questions, finishes his speech then the Minister replies to those questions and thereafter other Members who have given their names can ask questions. That principle is being followed. That is why, if the Minister now replies, then some of the questions which we have to ask will be eliminated.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There are hardly five minutes left.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may reply.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) I do not know what is the grievance. There was a Starred Question No 325 dated the 16th March, 1978. My hon friend Mr Lakkappa whom I lovingly call 'Laddawalla' has raised this discussion. The Starred Question No 325 was

(a) whether it is a fact that the prestigious Kudremukh Iron Ore Project which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1979 may take another two years for completion and

(b) if so the reasons therefor
My answer was

a) No Sir. My answer was that it is not a fact that the prestigious Kudremukh Iron Ore Project which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1979 may take another two years for completion. Therefore, to part (b) I said Does not arise.

To all his arguments saying that this is the problem or that is the problem my answer is still the same. My answer is No Sir it does not arise.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA Sir are you satisfied with the answer? I have put specific questions. I have mentioned about power shortage and asked as to what are their plans. I have said that the machineries are not moving and asked as to what are the reasons. I have pointed out that there are administrative bottlenecks and asked as to what are the reasons for the same. He has not replied to my questions at all. To all my questions he says 'Do not arise'. Is this the reply in the Half Hour Discussion?

MIR CHAIRMAN It may not be satisfactory to you. But he has replied.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA He has to answer to my specific questions.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK To his specific questions that there are some bottlenecks, delays, administrative inefficiency, and all that which will delay

the project my answer is still the same, my answer is 'No, Sir'.

DR HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) When the Agreement on the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project was executed with Iran on 4th November, 1975, by the Steel Authority of India, great hopes were raised all over the country particularly in those who wanted speedy development of our country. But when this Starred Question was put in the Lok Sabha on 23rd March 1978 the hon Minister's reply was not at all meeting the point on which Members wanted elucidation. In fact Mrs Parvathi Krishnan characterised the Minister's reply as 'flippant'. I shall read out a portion from her supplementary. She was referring to the article in the Business Standard which gave out the impression that the project was bound to be delayed causing heavy losses for our exchequer and creating complications in our relations with Iran—which we are considering to be a big thing in the context of the situation obtaining in South Asia. After hearing the Minister's reply Mrs Parvathi Krishnan said

'I would like to point out that the article referred to in the question is of a serious nature, but the answer is of a flippant nature.'

I have been an associate of the hon. Minister Shri Biju Patnaik, for the last 20 years. I know his capabilities. If only he was aware of the great expectations roused by this new project particularly in the southern part of our country—I should not be parochial. I would say in the whole country—he would not have answered that question then in that manner and also now particularly when it is raised as a Half-an-Hour Discussion. It has been raised as a Half-an-Hour Discussion because people want further enlightenment on this subject. By no stretch of imagination could it be said that the project is progressing in a manner which reinforces confidence in the people who look forward to the completion of this project according to the schedule. This prestigious project is a

time-bound project as per the stipulations of the Agreement but I am afraid it is not likely to be completed according to the schedule. According to the project schedule it has to be completed I think by December 1979. Commercial production is to start with four months thereafter and shipment of concentrates to Iran should be begun by August 1980. My Constituency is not far from there and I have reports that in the various segments that are there, the progress that was looked forward to is not there: there is hardly any appreciable progress.

You have allotted eleven contracts involving a crore of rupees and above, to eleven contractors, most of whose antecedents are shady. Some of them have been black-listed and it has been known that contractors in this category have been on record for always asking for more time. They want the escalation of prices so that they can argue for more prices. Delay means, as you know, international complications as well and so people have begun to feel that, having employed these contractors who have been proved to indulge in this kind of dilatory tactics, this project is likely to suffer, with disastrous consequences to our nation and particularly to our economy.

Hardly a few months are left for completion and, in the field of construction of 292 residential quarters which is a pre-requisite for effective work, what is the view? We would like to know the progress that has been made—though this is not a basic or substantial aspect.

Now, in the piling work of silos the progress, according to our report, is negligible. This is a vital segment. You have said, "I still stick to the reply that I given" but that is not illuminating enough. In Parliament, we Members of Parliament are duty bound to extract from you or to ask of you to give further information.

When we have reports, for instance, that in a vital sector of the project, the piling work progress has been practically nil or not at all commendable, you have the responsibility to enlighten us. In the Civil Engineering Works also the work is tardy: it has not been progressing. In the last six months there is considerable lack of progress: there is delay. Particularly, there is this lethargy or difficulty in the construction of the Lakya Dam which is a basic component of the whole scheme. The dam is affected by various factors. All these things have been detailed by Mr. Lakkappa—managerial or structural, or probably lack of co-ordination, proliferation, duplication or whatever may be the reason, whether managerial or administrative or due to many other factors like lack of coordination and a proper direction as well. Even in regard to the foundation for concentrates storage, it is said that Penambur is reported to be behind schedule. This is no small matter; this is a matter which is going to affect the nation vitally. For instance, he has said that he has given this contract to Messrs. Dorsel Private Ltd. for laying of iron-ore slurry pipeline. This is a most important thing. If it is not completed...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Austin, you have two questions. One question is whether the project will be completed in time: that is the main question. The second question is, how far the progress is going on. These are your two questions?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The manner in which he has answered is not satisfactory. Please direct him to give full details. Or, he may make a statement tomorrow: we have no objection, if he has not studied the problem properly. We should not be treated in a light manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These are your two important questions. Now the Minister.

DR HENRY AUSTIN I have not completed.

MR CHAIRMAN There is no time (Interruptions)

SHRI K LAKKAPPA It is dereliction of duty on the part of the Minister We will take it very seriously He has no respect for Parliament

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Lakkappa has spoken everything in detail Now Dr Henry Austin has asked two questions one whether this project will be completed in time two how far the progress is going on

DR HENRY AUSTIN The hon Minister has a background of stewardship of Orissa State and he has been very dynamic But in this project there is hardly any involvement of the people Those who have gone to Mangalore to study this project, they say that the people in the area do not know what is happening there It has become a completely bureaucratic and official arrangement How can a project of 600 million dollar investment be completed without the participation of the people? I am afraid even the State Government does not have a locus standi there The leaders of that area do not know about this The whole thing is being concentrated in Bangalore and Delhi among the officers The Janata Government is on record of saying and it has proclaimed from the house-tops that they are going to involve the rural population but even for manual work they are not involving the people here and the project is nearing completion Nobody knows what is happening There is no peoples participation

You are duty-bound to explain to the House how far the work has progressed in these eleven years Here you have invited these multi-nationals and some of them are those who have a shady background The hon Minister cannot say that every-

thing is progressing well You know, the things are not progressing satisfactorily All these projects are running at a snail's pace Kindly enlighten us, I do not want to put the questions formally

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Let three of us complete the questions and then the Minister can answer all together That has been the practice

MR. CHAIRMAN Let the Minister answer this first

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK Sir, I do not want to go into all the details of the road tunnel and things like that I will just take one item. The hon. Member said that the silos were highly complicated and sophisticated and that there was no sign of it I would like to tell for the information of the House that the first silo with a height of 36 meters and a diameter of 18 meters employing highly sophisticated technology for construction was already completed on the 7th April, 1978 Therefore the original report on which they are relying the manner of their presentation and from wherever they have got this report are all totally at fault, they are faulty, there is no basis and in fact, they are baseless My answer was categorical I could not be more categorical than that I do not think, on a project like this, the Government has been more categorical when I say there shall be no delay and the first ore shall be exported on 23rd August 1980 What more can I say?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I shall be very brief, and I will tell you how I was prompted to participate in this half an-hour discussion. In January this year I had occasion to go to Mangalore and it was my first visit to that beautiful part of our country I must say that not only I was impressed by the Mangalore port and its surroundings, but while I was going round the Karnataka area, I also happened to go through the

Kudramukh project areas. That is how, I got interested, and when I got the press reports about Kudramukh and read them later on in Delhi, I felt prompted to participate in this discussion.

I want to ask only two very brief questions. While I ask these questions, I want to go on record that I am in agreement with the Minister when he says that the Government have been going on schedule. In fact, my information is, and he may correct me if I am wrong, that in respect of some projects in some areas, they are even ahead of the schedule. The Minister himself has said so, and even the Chairman of the Project, Mr. C. C. Khanna also said, that they will stick to the date and the first ship will go to Iran on the 23rd August, 1980. So far so good. We are proud of the fact that India's second generation of good promising, bright, technically well-qualified engineers are at this job, and they are doing such good work in time and it will lead to India's development, and it will be very good economically.

Now, my question is: first of all, does he not envisage—it is all right saying that there will be no delay in terms of targets—a certain additional cost in the process of going ahead? My question is: even though he may be able to reach the target, whether the 630 million dollars which Iran gave by way of credit will not go upto some more millions and if so, what is the additional expected cost involved? This is No. 1.

Secondly, with regard to the need for power, it is true that the months are still many. But you have to exclude the monsoon months because the rainfall in that part of the country is very heavy and it ranges between 200–250 inches and so you have to exclude the monsoon months of July–September when practically the work is almost stopped. This is one obstacle and if there is going to be an additional obstacle of inadequacy

of power, there will be perhaps some delay and I want to know whether the supply of power to the project operations is adequate or not and what steps are the government taking to see that power is also adequate? I hope he will answer these points.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I am also interested in taking part in this short discussion because there are various press reports. The press reports are that India may incur big losses in this project. It also suggests that India will get lower prices than the comparable international prices and added to these as my esteemed friend has suggested there will be cost escalation also. If on the one hand, there is cost escalation due to various reasons which I do not want to mention as some of them have already been mentioned, one aspect of the thing is that there are possibilities of escalation costs. On the other side there is the press report that this project will not earn profits. Whether it will incur heavy losses should be clarified to this House. On these two points, whether there will be a heavy loss and whether there will be an escalation of costs, the House would like to be assured. He said that it will be completed according to schedule and there I have no quarrel with him.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The simple point is of escalation which was raised by Prof. Mavalankar. As the time goes on there is bound to be some marginal escalation as costs of many things go up. Power rates go up, customs duty is increased. These are accepted escalations. Import duty is one of them. Taxes have gone up. Power Rates have gone up. The Parliament has added 2 paise as duty. The excise has gone up from 2 to 5 per cent. These escalations are bound to take place. But that will not jeopardise the project. It will be only marginal to the extent of 7 to 8 per cent and it will not be of the order of olden days when a Rs. 20 crores project went up to Rs. 200 crores. This I can assure the

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

House categorically ... (Interruptions). In your government's time it was happening. Nevertheless I do not want to enter into politics.

Second is the price. There are certain escalations and de-escalations and on the basis of world market prices certain base prices have been fixed which will help us. To-day if we have to fix the price on the depressed world market it will not be helpful. So, certain base prices including the cost of transport from Mangalore to Iran and oil prices have been taken into account in fixing the price and to the extent that is regulated, it will not give us an enormous profit if there is a higher rise in price and it will also not give us an enormous loss if there is a depression in prices. So I think, by and large, the project will do well.

As far as power is concerned, the dams are left with the Karnataka Government and their work so far is likely to be delayed by one year. Their progress of work has not been satisfactory. But the government of Karnataka is bound by an agreement to supply from their sources 80 MW of power to the Kudremukh project so that the project is not hampered.

For example you talk of costs. Government of Karnataka has just doubled the power tariff in that State. I have written a letter in protest to the Chief Minister. If that comes there will be additional cost of Rs 2 crores. Mr Lakkappa and other friends from Karnataka will do well to take up with their Chief Minister not to raise the cost by this kind of arbitrary action. In no other State it has been done so far.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: You have put only one Director. Why have you not put another Director?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If it is going to bring power tariff down, I am prepared to appoint Mr Lakkappa. If he may give me guarantee to bring power tariff down, I am prepared to

do that. That is not the question. But no State in the country has doubled the power rates.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) Haryana

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Nobody has doubled the power rates. The extra rate is only on the Excise duty that has been levied by the Central Government. Over and above that they have doubled the rates. By this not only the Steel Works are being affected, all your plants consuming higher power too will be affected. All your mini steel plants will be closed very soon. This will have an additional cost of Rs 2 crores in construction and running cost of about Rs 500 lakhs every year, which will raise the cost of production.

So, my first action was that I have written to the Chief Minister. I am sure he will consider it in the interest of the State and the project in the South. I am sure you will have to convince him. There is some necessity.

You will take care of the project that is going on there. You do not want to kill that project. It may prove so expensive which is not provided in the original agreement rates and tariff.

There is another question that has been asked by Shri Chitta Basu. I have already answered that question. I would like to convince him but I do not know how to convince the unconvinced. But I wish to say quite emphatically that the project is going on, on a sound basis. There have been bottlenecks which the Ministry have cleared. For example there was going to be considerable delay in building that road on the Western Ghat because it was at that time handed over to the PWD in Karnataka. They neither had the capacity nor the machinery to do that. As soon as I took over, I asked the Army Border Road Organisation as well as the Railways to take up the bridges.

and the roads on a very high priority footing. The road which was according to the Karnataka PWD to be completed next year has already been completed and the vehicles are running. This would in turn take heavy equipments from Mangalore Port to Kudramukh the heavy items like concentrators, etc.

He says about delay. Out of the tunnel of $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometre all that is left is only 200 metres.

I do not wish to use rough words—some correspondents writing something and somebody else writing something else and making hullabaloo Sensationalism, I do not believe in. You

must have noticed for the last whole year, since I have been in Government, I have not made one political statement. I do not believe in sensationalism. I have been authorised and asked by the Prime Minister to do a job and I am doing it to my own satisfaction and I may assure that it will be ended to the full satisfaction of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your reply.

18.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 14, 1977/Chaitra 24, 1900 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 14, 1978 [Chaitra 24, 1900 (Saka)]

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : अध्यक्ष जी, आज हम लोगों को आने पर में बड़ी श्रुतिवा हुई, बड़ा शोर मचा रहे हैं, ऐसा क्यों है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पार्लियामेंट हाउस में यह पहली घटना है। चन्द्र कैसे आये ? (अवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. Don't record it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: There are some things which have to be tactfully handled. There are about 30 or 40 people. They will disperse. Let us not give more importance than they should have.

Scheme for production, Procurement and distribution of Essential Commodities

*721 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme for the production, procurement and distribution of essential commodities like cereals, sugar, kerosene, cloth, vegetable oils and vanaspathi that is reported to have been finalised by the Government; and

(b) how and when this scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) and (b) The main features of the scheme for increased production and distribution of essential commodities, circulated to the State Governments for their views and recommendations are given in the statement attached. Further action to finalise the scheme for implementation will be taken on receipt of the views and recommendations from all the State Governments.

Statement

1. Scheme aims at increasing the production of essential mass consumption goods and to make available the increased production equitably and efficiently especially to the weaker sections and working population. The basic objective of the new approach is to create a permanent system in place of short-term palliatives and *ad-hoc* approaches of the past. The proposed system seeks to create an effective instrument for removing imbalances of the past and for extending the distribution system to the rural areas as well. It is also intended to expand the commodity coverage of the distribution system to include critical wage-goods and also take effective action for extensive expansion of the network of fair price shops to cover far-flung areas throughout the country.

2. The tasks envisaged and the action plans suggested emphasise the need for stepping up production on a priority basis of commodities in short supply, for which both short and long term measures have to be taken. In the formulation of the scheme, financial constraints have been taken into account and the approach is to make the optimum use of the existing infra-structural facilities and plan outlays. The more important features of the new policy for strengthening of the public distribution system cover the following:—

Effective distribution of essential commodities already covered and addition of new commodities to the distribution system. The scheme envisages initial coverage of cereals, sugar, kerosene, cloth, vegetable oils and vanaspathi.

**Not Recorded.

and selected manufactured items of mass consumption

In respect of selected manufactured items of mass consumption, such as toilet

particular the needs of the vulnerable segments of population for taking measures to meet them

buffer stocking of cereals, pulses, edible oils or oilseeds cotton etc and imports of required essential articles,

bringing about rationality in the areas of storage transport and distribution costs

removal of imbalance in the allocation of commodities between urban and rural areas and their prices,

operative network both in the urban and rural areas for distribution. If necessary the Gram Panchayats may also be encouraged to take up this responsibility,

increase in the number of retail outlets to cover far flung areas in such a way that there is at least one outlet for a population of 2 000

improving the viability of fair price shops through a judicious sales mix and minimum sales turnover

establishment of Vigilance Committees with the involvement of consumers endowed with statutory powers for exercising supervision and vigilance

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Sir, Government have evolved a new scheme for production and distribution of essential commodities to the weaker sections and the working class. But, Sir, it is not possible

to achieve the goal unless the middlemen are eliminated from this system, particularly in between the production, procurement and distribution systems. In the meantime the Government prepared to come forward with a policy to nationalise the basic industries which produce the essential commodities?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल उस स्कीम में बहुत स्पष्ट किया गया है कि वर्तमान पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में जिन ऐमेनियर वमान्तिज का कवर किया हुआ है, उस के अलावा अन्य और आवश्यक वस्तुओं भी इस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में इन्कलूड की जान वाली हैं और उन के लिए अफर स्टॉक का प्रिक्शन किया जाना है। आवश्यक वस्तुओं में मिर्क एप्रोक्विरल प्राड्यूस ही नहीं, बल्कि मैन्युफैक्चर्ड गुड्स भी हैं। हम सारी स्कीम के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन बीच के व्यक्ति का मिडिल मैन का, डीलरशिप करने अथवा इन्हें नेशनलाइज करने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है।

ment has started a Civil Supplies Corporation to supply the essential commodities to the weaker sections as well as the working class whereby the Government have com-

bution and procurement in the overall policy of this country?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल उत्तर में स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि इस योजना का समस्त राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का भेजा गया है और उन सम्बन्ध में उन के सजेशन और कमेंट्स मागे गए हैं। कई राज्यों के कमेंट्स और सजेशन आये भी हैं और कुछ राज्यों के से अभी आने बाकी हैं। 15 अप्रैल तक यह आ जाने चाहिये ऐसा तय किया गया था, परन्तु कुछ राज्यों में अभी चुनाव हुए हैं जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा वह सब सरकार के अन्डर कन्सीडरेशन है, उस पर विचार

करके तभी एकनोट कैंबेनेट में प्रयुक्त के लिये जायेगा और उसके बाद इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy BOSU—He has been authorised by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee to ask a supplementary on his behalf.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. May I know from the hon. Minister whether in the public distribution system which was being gradually dismantled in a systematic and planned manner by the erstwhile Prime Minister. Mrs. Gandhi, they have been able to restore the position that was already there and on top of it whether they have been able to add anything more than what was already there? If so to what extent and what are the items that have been covered in this system?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल: जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, आज पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सर्विस सिस्टम के माध्यम से सोरियलज, शूगर, कैंरोसीन आयल, कोल और क्लाय को, डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जा रहा है, इस के अलावा, जिस समय सरसों के तेल की कीमतें काफी बढ़ी और देश में तेल की कमी नजर आई, तो राज्यों की मांग के अनुसार रिफाइन्ड रूप में आयातित (imported) रेपसीड आयल को फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के जरिये डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करवाया गया।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The public distribution system was being gradually dismantled by the erstwhile Prime Minister. I want to know whether they have restored the whole position and whether they have added to the system that was already there. If so to what extent....?

MR. SPEAKER: He has told that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has talked about the second part of the question. He has named three or four items. That is all.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल: यह सत्य है कि इस के बीच अवधि में जिन फेयर प्राइस शाप्स द्वारा सोरियलज का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता था, वे डिस्कान्टिन्यू हुई थीं लेकिन आवश्यकताओं को देख कर उन को स्ट्रिंगदन्त किया गया

है: सोरियलज की क्वान्टिटी को बढ़ाया गया है। गांवों और शहरों में शूगर की डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में जो डिस्पैरिटी थी, उस को खत्म किया गया है। ये सब वस्तुएं स्ट्रिंगदन्त की गई हैं और धीरे धीरे कोऑपरेटिव सैंक्टर को एनकरेज किया जा रहा है।

श्री एस० एस० सीमानी: मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि वह मिडलमैन को समाप्त करने की स्थिति में नहीं है, और समाप्त करना नहीं चाहते हैं। किन्तु आज गांवों में यह स्थिति है कि लोगों का शकर और कंट्रोल का कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है, जबकि ब्लैक मार्केट में वारे के बारे में शकर और धान के थान कपड़े बचे जाते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस को अलग से चैक करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल: माननीय सदस्य ने डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की कुछ बुराइयों और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के बारे में कहा है। माननीय सदस्य इस बात को मानेंगे कि इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन राज्य सरकार की एक्जीक्यूटिव और उन के कार्य पर निर्भर करता है। जब कभी भी इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना आती है, राज्य सरकारों को पुरजोर सबों में आगाह किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों को यह भी हिदायतें दी गई हैं कि बिजिलेंस कमेटी को दोबारा जिन्दा किया जाये और उन्हें स्टैचुटरी पावर्ज दी जायें। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को और स्ट्रिंगदन्त करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि शहरों और गांवों में बराबर शूगर दी जा रही है। मैंने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के कई गांवों में पूछ-ताछ की है और मुझे पता चला है कि वहां गांवों में शूगर उस क्वान्टिटी में नहीं दी जा रही है, जितनी शहरों में दी जाती है। इस में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की गलती है या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की गलती है। यदि इस में

सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की गन्ती नहीं है, तो क्या मंत्री महाशय इस बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तबजूब दिलावेगे कि सब जगह शूगर का बराबर क्वांटिटी में तन्मीम किया जाये।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि शक्कर का सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने यह नीति घोषित की है कि शहरों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टर एक व्यक्ति का 425 ग्राम शक्कर हर महाने डाईट अनुसार दी जायेगी। 1978 का पाबुदगी का आधार बना कर हर एफ स्टेड का जा काया प्रस्ताव है वह मेत्र द्वारा स्टेट में बाँटा गया है और उन्हें कहा गया है कि वे गावा और शहरों में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में किसी प्रकार का अन्तर न रखें। माननीय सदस्य न आन्ध्र प्रदेश की बात कहें हैं। मैं अपने स्तर पर इस बारे में आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार से कहूँगा कि गावा में भी शक्कर समान रूप में बाँटी जाये।

Rise in Prices of Commodities

*722 SHRI K. A. RAJAN
SHRI P. K. LODIYAN

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of almost all commodities have started showing an upward trend since March this year,

(b) if so, what are the details of the weekly price index, wholesale as well as retail, since January this year, and

(c) whether recent rising trend of price index has been attributed to the new tax proposals in the budget?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) The All Commodities Index of Wholesale Prices (1976-71)=100 moved up from 180.3 for the week ended February 25, 1978 to 182.4 for March 16, and then declined to 181.7 for the week ended March 25, 1978. While in this period the prices of coal, electricity and some industrial products have gone up, those of some important items such as foodgrains, edible oils and raw cotton have fallen.

I may mention that for the week ending April 1, prices have gone down further to 180.9.

(b) A Statement showing weekly indices of Wholesale Prices, by principal groups since the last week of December 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. The All India Industrial Workers Consumer

(c) The Budget proposals have undoubtedly had some effect on the wholesale price index but it would not be correct to say that a rising trend had set in as a consequence thereof.

Statement
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—Principal Groups.
 (Base: 1970-71-100)

INDEX

	Weight (per cent)													
		31-12-77	7-1-78	14-1-78	21-1-78	28-1-78	4-2-78	11-2-78	18-2-78	25-2-78	4-3-78	11-3-78	18-3-78	25-3-78
ALL COMMODITIES														
I. Primary Articles														
A. Food Articles	100.00	185.2	184.9	184.9	184.4	183.3	180.8	180.4	180.0	180.3	181.4	181.9	182.4	181.7
B. Non-food Articles	41.67	183.8	183.4	184.0	183.7	181.6	177.6	177.3	177.0	177.7	177.2	177.9	178.2	177.5
C. Minerals	29.80	175.3	174.6	175.0	175.3	173.1	169.8	169.1	168.6	169.2	169.0	169.9	170.3	170.3
	10.62	172.7	173.1	171.8	172.4	170.4	165.0	165.5	166.6	166.7	165.6	165.5	165.4	162.9
	1.25	480.7	480.7	480.7	480.7	473.4	473.4	473.4	473.4	473.4	473.4	473.6	473.6	473.6
II. Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants														
	8.46	234.1	234.1	234.1	234.1	234.1	234.1	234.4	234.4	234.4	240.4	240.2	240.4	240.4
III. Manufactured Products														
A. Food Products	49.87	178.0	177.8	177.3	176.6	176.2	174.8	174.2	173.7	173.6	175.0	175.4	176.0	175.3
B. Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products	13.32	175.7	174.2	171.9	169.1	167.2	163.7	161.7	159.8	159.8	161.4	163.1	163.9	161.9
C. Textiles	2.71	174.9	174.9	174.9	174.9	174.9	170.5	170.5	170.5	170.5	175.7	176.2	176.8	176.8
D. Paper & Paper Products	11.03	176.0	176.3	176.9	176.6	176.2	176.8	176.7	176.2	175.6	175.8	175.7	176.6	175.9
E. Leather & Leather Products	0.85	185.4	185.6	185.6	184.9	184.9	184.7	184.7	184.7	184.7	186.7	186.7	190.7	190.7
F. Rubber & Rubber Products	0.38	230.8	230.0	234.0	236.3	235.7	235.3	235.3	234.5	233.6	233.6	233.7	235.2	231.8
G. Chemicals & Chemical products	1.21	156.7	155.8	155.8	156.8	155.8	156.7	156.7	156.7	156.7	156.7	156.7	158.3	159.0
H. Non-metallic Mineral products	5.53	172.4	172.3	172.2	172.8	173.0	172.4	172.1	172.1	172.5	172.5	172.6	173.0	173.0
I. Basic Metals, Alloys & Metal Products	1.41	195.5	199.0	199.0	199.0	198.9	198.3	198.4	198.9	200.2	201.0	201.0	199.9	199.9
J. Machinery & Transport Equipment	5.97	194.1	194.5	194.6	194.6	194.6	195.0	195.4	195.1	196.4	196.0	196.0	196.8	196.8
K. Miscellaneous Products	6.72	173.3	173.3	173.3	173.1	174.4	172.7	172.6	173.6	173.0	274.9	174.8	374.9	176.22
	0.72	181.5	181.2	181.5	181.5	181.5	176.7	176.7	177.3	177.3	182.9	184.1	182.3	183.6

(P)—Provisional.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN On the last point mentioned by the hon. Minister regarding the effect of the budget on rising prices, facts are contrary to what he had stated. There is apprehension that prices may again go up. The hon. Minister says that there need be no anxiety that prices will further rise. I should like to know from the hon. Minister what is the guarantee that further rise in prices will not be there?

SHRI H. M. PATEL There can be no guarantee in such matters but probabilities are that there will not be a rising trend. I may say that one of the reasons, for this which you can see is that the increase since the Budget, between 25th February and 1st April is 0.3 per cent.

श्री उद्योग मंत्री ने महादय जा वक्तव्य दिया है उस समय का मान हुआ है कि बहुत सी चीजाँ के दाम गिरे हैं। मैं उन में स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें जानकारी है कि कागज मिल के मालिका न पन्द्रह दिन में अपने कागज का भाव 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया है और कागज की बहुत कमी भी हो गई है। आगे आने वाले दिनों में, जब वस्त्रों के स्कूल कालज खुलेंगे तब इस बार में बहुत उठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI H. M. PATEL I have no idea about the paper prices but I shall certainly go into it and see why it is that there is any shortage.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH

Since this government's coming into power all prices especially of essential commodities have been skyrocketing and there is scarcity amidst plenty. The hon. Minister has been telling us that the budget has some salutary effect in bringing down prices. The price of sugar has gone up whereas the price of sugar cane is where it was. So is the case with cereals. We have been leaving a

prices to do justice to the consumer as well as the producer.

SHRI H. M. PATEL Of course I do not accept the hon. Member's premises that ever since this government came into power prices have skyrocketed, they are today lower than what they were when we came to power. Now so far as the other points are con-

is still shortage. Nevertheless even there, through suitable arrangements, the prices are kept under reasonable control. The question of support price does not arise. In many cases the support price is there. It has already been the policy of the Government and is being done with regard to wheat, oil seeds, gram etc. for which support prices have been declared.

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि मूल्य घटे हैं। यह बात सही है कि कुछ मूल्य घटे हैं लेकिन कुछ चीजों के मूल्य बढ़े भी हैं। उदाहरण के लिए कागज के मूल्य 30 से 35 परसेंट बढ़े हैं। पेपर मिल वाले अपने ऐजेंटों से पाच पाच सौ रुपये खर खर तब उन का कागज देते हैं। इस की वजह से कागज मार्केट में बहुत महंगा मिल रहा है। स्टील के बर्तनों के मूल्य 20 से 23 परसेंट बढ़े हैं। सीमेंट का मूल्य 15 से 18 परसेंट बढ़ा है। ये जो मूल्य बढ़े हैं और जायदाद के सामने आये हैं, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि इन का ठीक प्रकार से कंट्रोल करने के लिये और इन का बैक करने के लिये वे कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे?

MR. SPEAKER You have made some concrete suggestions.

SHRI H. M. PATEL It is quite correct that the price of cement, which is in short supply, has gone up. Arrangements have been made to see that by import or otherwise, the availability of cement is made more satisfactory. We think that it will be possible to keep the price of cement under control. About the price of paper, I will look into it.

prices are brought down and also whether he has got any scheme of announcing support price to various agricultural commodities.

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय स्टील के बर्तनों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, कागज के बारे में भी मैंने

बताया कि 500 रुपए प्रति टन एजेंटों से लिया जाता है तब उन को कागज दिया जाता है, उस से मार्केट में काफी दाम बढ़ रहे हैं ।
..... (व्यवधान)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : About the price of paper, I did say that I shall go into the question (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record. (*Interruptions*)**

SHRI H. M. PATEL : About stainless steel, I do not know. But the prices have not increased to any very great extent.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि इन बार के बजट के बाद मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है । जहाँ 180.6 था वहाँ अभी 181.2 है कारखनिया माल जो कारखाने में तैयार होता है उसे स्वयं वित्त मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया है कि उस में वृद्धि हुई है । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों का जो उत्पादन होता है उस में और कारखनिया माल में कितना अंतर है ? उस में वृद्धि हुई है जो किसान खरीदते हैं । इस के लिए वित्त मंत्री क्या कर रहे हैं कि कारखनिया माल का भी दाम बढ़े नहीं और किसानों के उत्पादन का भी घटे नहीं ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : We are taking steps to see that the prices of inputs for agriculture are kept under reasonable control.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 723.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The answer has not been given to his question. It is an extremely important one.

MR. SPEAKER : I have gone to the next question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We have not got the answer to the question of Shri Ramanand Tiwary. The question was how do the prices of manufactures compare with those of the agricultural products and whether it is a fact that the prices of manufactures have increased and it is the price of

agricultural products which has been going down. The hon. Minister has not answered the question. This is the most important question to be answered.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I did say that the cost of some manufactured goods is going up. But I said that in so far as the inputs for agriculture are concerned, and in case of manufactured goods like cement, fertiliser and so on, we are taking care to see that their prices are kept under control.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : But how do they compare with those of agricultural products ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : What is the comparison ? The manufactures as a group (*Interruptions*) I am sorry, Sir, the hon. Member wants to interpret my answer in whichever way he likes. I had said that the

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record. You are interfering in everybody's question.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : You please answer only Mr. Ramanand Tiwary.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, I am trying to give the reply. The hon. Member, as I understood, said that the costs of manufactured goods are going up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Not the costs, but the prices.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : All right, prices. That is how the prices go up. (*Interruptions*) The prices of manufactured goods are going up. (*Interruptions*) And he said also that the prices of agricultural products are going down, which is not correct. The prices of agricultural products are also going up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : With regard to sugar cane prices ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI H. M. PATEL : There cannot be parity between the two. It depends on how you define parity. Undoubtedly, the prices of manufactured goods are going up. The prices of agricultural products are also not going down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record

(Interruptions)**

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, the point

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : question No 723—
Mr. Durga Chand

(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. I have gone to question No. 723. If you want, you can have a half-an-hour debate. Now question No. 723.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record

(Interruptions)**

Debates of States

*723 SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) What is the amount of debts at present of each State due to the Central Government ;

(b) the manner in which debt is repaid by the respective State Governments, and

(c) what is Government's present policy for giving loans to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) A statement giving the latest available information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Central loans outstanding against State Governments as on 31st March 1974 are repaid in accordance with the terms recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission. For subsequent loans, repayment terms vary with reference to the nature of each loan and extend upto 25 years.

(c) Loans are given to State Governments keeping in view the resources of the Central and State Government and their financial requirements for developmental and non-developmental purposes.

Statement

		(Rs. in Crores)
		Amount of loan outstanding on 31-3-76
S No	States	
1	Andhra Pradesh .	770
2	Assam	443
3	Bihar	836
4	Gujarat	393
5	Haryana	242
6	Himachal Pradesh .	163
7	Jammu and Kashmir .	411
8	Karnataka	480
9	Kerala	499
10	Madhya Pradesh . .	483
11	Maharashtra	743
12	Manipur	38
13	Meghalaya	20
14	Nagaland	29
15	Orissa	560
16	Punjab	253
17	Rajasthan	820
18	Tamil Nadu	485
19	Tripura	48
20	Uttar Pradesh	1,073
21	West Bengal	946
22	Sikkim	1
		5,987

Note : Accounts for 1976-77 and 1977-78 have not yet been finalised.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है उस में कहा है कि स्टेट्स को डवलपमेंटल और नान-डवलपमेंटल परपोजेज के लिए लोन दिये गये हैं, इन में से नान-डवलपमेंटल परपोजेज के लिये जिन स्टेट्स ने ओवर-ड्राफ्ट किया है, उन में से कितना लोन में कन्वर्ट किया गया है, इस की फिगर्स नहीं दी गई हैं। इस वक्त उमाम स्टेट्स के जिम्मे 9,677 करोड़ रुपये के लोन हैं, जिस में सब से ज्यादा उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और वैस्ट-बंगाल के जिम्मे हैं, जो 743 करोड़ से लेकर 1073 करोड़ पर्य तक है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में नान-डवलपमेंटल परपोजेज का मतलब क्या है, इस से क्या मुराद है और यह कर्जों कैसे दिया जाता है? नान-डवलपमेंटल परपोजेज के लिये जिन स्टेट्स के ओवर-ड्राफ्ट का लोन में कन्वर्ट किया है, वह कैसे किया है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : So far as the loans for developmental purposes as also the non-developmental purposes are concerned, these are already set apart, when the total accounts are made. It is merely the overall figure which figures in the total debt which is outstanding against the State Government.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : मैंने नान-डवलपमेंटल परपोजेज के लिये जो पैसा कर्जों की शक्ल में कन्वर्ट किया गया है, उस की फिगर्स पूछी थीं, वह कैसे कन्वर्ट हुआ है—आप ने इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बतलाया।

ए यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बैंक-वर्ड स्टेट्स हैं, जिन के जिम्मे अभी काफ़ी कर्जों हैं और वह इसलिये हो जाता है कि जब पे-बैकलैज बढ़ जाते हैं या भारत सरकार डीअर-नेस एलाउन्स बढ़ा देती है, तो स्टेट्स को भी उसे देना पड़ता है। वह रुपया कर्जों की शक्ल में स्टेट्स को दिया जाता है। क्या ऐसी बैंकवर्ड स्टेट्स की तरफ से आप से कहा गया है कि आप इन कर्जों को राइटआफ़ कर दें? क्या भारत सरकार इस पर विचार

करेगी कि बैंकवर्ड स्टेट्स को जो कर्जों नान-डवलपमेंटल परपोजेज के लिये दिये गये हैं—उन्हें राइटआफ़ किया जाये?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I don't think that any question of writing off of the debts will be considered; but when the Financial Commission meets, it takes into account the financial conditions of each such state, its backward situation and what are its difficulties; and the Commission recommends additional allocation of funds to be given.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I think that the Minister will agree with me that the debt of the States to the Centre has reached an alarming proportion viz. of Rs. 9677/-crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a paper exercise. Nobody should take it seriously.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May I know whether the Government is prepared to consider the question of re-scheduling the debts? I am not raising the question of writing them off. Is it not the proposal of the various State Governments to get the debts re-scheduled? May I also further know whether Government does not agree that this very debt position also makes the evolution of a new devolution of divisible pool justified? In this respect, will the Government have a fresh review of the entire question, of the entire gamut of Centre-State financial relations?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : In reply to the first question I may say that there has been no request for re-scheduling of debts, there would not be any need for that because these debts arise as a result of the various development plans that are sanctioned for each state, and in connection with whatever money the Central Government has to advance to the different States, the debts arise. With each year some debts are repaid and others are added, and these are also taken into account by each Finance Commission when it meets and then it arranges for additional allotment of funds so that no state remains in a difficult financial situation.

Asking whether there is need for a new system of devolution or not is another way of asking whether the financial relationship should be revised. All concrete suggestions which may come up would be certainly looked into but we are functioning today as per the arrangements made in the Constitution, and the Constitution has made the arrangement in such a way that the Finance Commissions which are

appointed every five years take into account the various developments, so that at the end of five years the necessary adjustments are made, so that the funds of the Centre are shared with the State Government

SHRI D N TIWARY Have there been any instances in the past where the

income is below the average?

SHRI H M PATEL The State has to present its position before the Finance Commission, and the Finance Commission takes full account of all that and makes appropriate recommendations. At the same time, when there are special difficulties, the Central Government itself takes them into consideration and makes additional allocations or even reduces the debt.

SHRI D N TIWARY I wanted to know whether in the past in certain cases loans had been written off either by the Finance Commission or by the Central Government itself.

MR SPEAKER That is a matter available in the records.

SHRI H M PATEL The Finance Commission would not have written off. They would have recommended the necessary adjustment. I have no information as to whether the Central Government itself has written off anything in the past.

Wage structure

*724 **SHRI M RAMGOPAL REDDY**

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the question of having regional wage structure instead of a National one, and

(b) if so the broad conclusion reached by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) and (b) The Government of India have appointed,

in October, 1977, a Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices, which *inter alia* would consider the following issues

- (i) What should be the minimum wage and what should be the norms with reference to which the minimum wage should be determined
- (ii) Whether the minimum wage should be uniform or could be different as between different States/Regions
- (iii) What should be the relevant criteria for determining the differentials between minimum wage and maximum wage and whether the ratio between minimum maximum wages should be uniform, or could be different in the different States/Regions

The Government would like to await the receipt of the Report of the Study Group before formulating its views on the matter. The Report of the Study Group is expected shortly.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Here the question is whether the Government has any idea about fixing norms for the different regions but he says that Government will only wait for the report. By what time does Government expect to get the report?

SHRI H M PATEL I have already said that the report is expected very shortly. If it gives the report according to the time originally given to it it should be with us by the end of this month if they ask for extra time, it may be a few weeks or more. But they have yet asked for any more time.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Whether the Minister is making any representation to this Committee or the Committee takes representations from the employers, employees etc. Whether Government has got any views to convey to this Committee.

To study these things, they were free to consult anybody else. But I do not know how they have proceeded.

Government has appointed this committee. This is a study group. When its report comes to us then the question

whether the Government should consult trade unions or other interests, will arise.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The scientific studies both official and non-official have conclusively proved that the share of the workers in terms of wages as well as other emoluments in the total cost of production has been declining whereas the industrial production has been increasing. You also know that the earning of the workers has been further corroded in relation to the cost of living. The hon. Minister has referred to the study group. You know that all the central trade unions have boycotted this study group by saying that it is composed of past and present bureaucrats and the approach of this study group is bureaucratic and solution would also be bureaucratic. In view of the fact that these trade unions have come to a definite conclusion that the setting up of this study group and also the composition of the study group is an attempt to initiate a wage freeze in the public sector undertakings, whether the Government is thinking of winding up of this Boothallingham Study Group.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member will be glad to know that the Government has no such intention and is awaiting its report.

डा० रामजी सिंह: अष्टाक्ष महोदय, क्या वित्तमंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि उन्होंने जो यह स्टडी ग्रुप नियुक्त किया है, जिसकी टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में यह बात दी गयी है—सेम पे फार दि सेम वर्क—यह स्टडी ग्रुप राज्य सरकार के और स्थानीय निकायों के कर्मचारियों के काम और वेतन के बारे में भी विचार करेगा? क्या उनको यह मालूम है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों एवं स्थानीय निकायों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को एक ही काम के लिए अलग अलग वेतन मिलता है जो कि इर्रेशनल है? क्या वे इस ग्रुप की टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में यह बात शामिल करने की भी संतुष्टि करेंगे?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly, the study group will go into that aspect also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Whether the Minister will kindly reply that all the trade unions have boycotted

this study group and they have not submitted any memorandum to this study group because the intention of the Government to set up the study group is to freeze the wage in all spheres, both the public and the private sectors.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is quite correct, as I said already, that the trade unions have not thought it fit to submit any memorandum or meet the study group. It is unfortunate that they should have made up their mind that the intention of the study group is to bring about a wage freeze.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What was the background for setting up of this committee? Will the committee look into the principle of need-based minimum wage? Do you agree to principle with the problem of need based minimum wage.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The very first term of reference is what should be the minimum wage. As to the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Study Group, the fact was that a number of distortions had entered into the entire wage system. For instance, there were some public sector enterprises where the wage level was extremely high, higher than the rate of salaries as well as dearness allowance of the Central Government employees.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is, whether the idea of evolving a need-based wage was behind the setting up of the Study Group.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The minimum wage is the very first term of reference.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Minister should know that the minimum wage and the need-based wage are two different things. The Minister should understand that there is a difference between the two.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Study Group will consider all the aspects as to what should be the nature of the minimum wage and on what basis it should be done.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question was different.

MR. SPEAKER: I am putting your question. The question was, whether the idea in appointing the Study Group was to evolve a need-based wage.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I said, the very first term of reference is what should be the minimum wage and what should be the norms with reference to which the

minimum wage is to be determined. We expect the Study Group to tell us on what basis it will be done, whether it will be on the basis of need based or any other basis.

MR SPEAKER Next Question
(Interrupts) Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI H M PATEL The question put by the hon. Member, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, is covered in the terms of reference. Whether it will be need based or not is also a point which the Study Group has to consider.

MR SPEAKER Next Question (Interrupts) Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

बाघ तेलो की बमी

*728. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय क्या बाण्डा तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दे सकते हैं कि विवरण सभा घन पर रखन का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बाघ तला का आगामी कुछ वर्षों में भी बमी बना रहने का सम्भावना है

(ख) क्या आगामी पांच वर्षों में बाघ तला का उत्पादन 20-12 लाख टन हान को सम्भावना है जब कि इनकी क्षमता 31-50 लाख टन हान का अनुमान है और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो बमी का दूर करने तथा इस सम्बन्ध में आने वाला खटिनादमा पर काम पाने के लिए तैयार की गई योजना का पूरा खीरा क्या है?

बाण्डा तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार शोषल) (क) देश में बाघ तला और तेलो के उत्पादन के उस समय तक माग में कम वन रहने की सम्भावना है जब तक

निम्नलिखित का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में निम्न क्रियाएँ की जायेंगी

(ख) बाघ तला है कि क्रियाएँ की जायेंगी 31 लाख मीटरी टन की वर्तमान बाण्डा अनुमानित घनत्व की तुलना में बाघ तला का बाण्डा उत्पादन 23 से 26 लाख मीटरी टन की वर्तमान उत्पादन स्तर में बढ़ाया जाएगा।

(ग) वर्तमान बमी का पूरा करने के लिए बाघ तला का आगामी उद्देश्यपूर्वक किया जा रहा है। इसमें बाघ तला, किसानों का आगामी देकर बाघ तला और तेलो का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए दीर्घकालीन और बाण्डा की योजना तैयार की जायेगी जिसे क्रियाएँ की जायेंगी बाघ तला के बाण्डा-बाण्डा य आगामी है—

- (1) सिंचित तथा असिंचित क्षेत्रों में सुधरी देकर बाण्डा का तेलो से विस्तार करने प्रति हैबिटर उत्पादकता बढ़ाना।
- (2) नयी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पड़ने वाले क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध सम्भावना का उपयोग करके सिंचित फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना।
- (3) शुद्ध बीजा का आपूर्ति बढ़ाकर बीज उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को मजबूत करना।
- (4) पोषक सरसों उपयोग के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना। इसके लिए विशेष रूप से, जहाँ सम्भव हो बहुत बड़े क्षेत्रों में हवाई छिड़काव करना।
- (5) सम्बन्धित मूल्य निर्धारित करना तथा उन मूल्यों पर उपज खरीदने के लिए प्रयत्न करना।
- (6) श्रम विभाग के सहित तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रम और बाण्डा के राष्ट्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्रमाणीकृत बीजा

को लागन तथा पीछ संरक्षण के विभिन्न कार्यों के लिये आर्थिक सहायता देना।

- (7) मूलभूत तथा सोयाबीन जैसी गैर-परम्परागत तिलहों की फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र का बढ़ाना।
- (8) आधुनिक निष्कर्षण तरीकों द्वारा तेलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि लगभग 10 लाख मोट्रिक टन खाद्य तेलों की कमी रहने की सम्भावना है और उस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ उपाय भी बताये हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि, जैसा उन्होंने अपने उत्तर के (ख) में कहा है "आशा है कि किये गये उपायों के फलस्वरूप 34 लाख मोटरी टन की वर्तमान वार्षिक अनुमानित खपत की तुलना में खाद्य तेलों का वार्षिक उत्पादन 23 से 26 लाख मोटरी टन के वर्तमान उत्पादन स्तर से अधिक होगा।" तो इस आधार पर कमी या गैप तो रहेगा जो आपने स्वीकार किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन तेलों का आयात किया जा रहा है अथवा इस वर्ष कितना किया जायगा और इस वर्ष कितनी कमी रहने की सम्भावना है?

आपने जैसा कि प्रश्न के उत्तर के (ग) भाग के (5) में कहा है कि "समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करना तथा उन मूल्यों पर उपज खरीदने के लिये प्रवन्ध करना" तो आपने किन-किन वस्तुओं के बारे में अथवा प्रमुख सोयाबीन, मूलभूत, ग्राउन्ड नट या मूंगफली इनका समर्थन मूल्य किस प्रकार निर्धारित किया है? तथा निर्धारित मूल्यों पर उपज खरीदने के लिये कहाँ-कहाँ क्या प्रवन्ध किया है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोपल : मैं माननीय सदस्य की सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि पार सात जो ग्रायल ईयर 1976-77 उसमें डिमान्ड थी 32 लाख टन उसके अगेन्स्ट प्रोडक्शन था

24 लाख टन। इस प्रकार 8 लाख टन की कमी थी जिसकी कि एस० टी० सी० के द्वारा और प्राइवेट ट्रेड के द्वारा पूरा किया गया। इस साल अथवा महोदय 1977-78 ग्रायल ईयर के अन्दर जो प्रोडक्शन ऐन्टीमेटेड है वह 24.50 लाख टन है और उसके अगेन्स्ट डिमान्ड 34 लाख टन है। इस प्रकार जो गैप है वह लगभग साढ़े 9 लाख टन का है। इस गैप को भारत सरकार इम्पोर्ट के द्वारा पूरा कर रही है जिसमें 7 लाख टन इम्पोर्टेड ग्रायल एस० टी० सी० के माध्यम से इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है और लगभग इनमें से 5 लाख लाख टन हमारी वनस्पती इण्डस्ट्री को दिया जायगा और 2 लाख टन जो ग्रायल है वह इम्पोर्टेड कन्जम्प्शन के लिये वितरित किया जायगा। और अभी तक जो प्राइवेट पार्टीज है इसी ग्रायल ईयर के अन्दर 2 लाख 33 हजार 335 टन नेल मायाव कर चुकी है। जहाँ तक मेरे मित का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने सपोर्ट प्राइस के बारे में कहा, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको और नदन का विस्वास दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि.... देश के अन्दर किसी भी प्रकार से तेल की कमी नहीं आने की जायेगी और हम देखेंगे कि दान विणोपका नहीं बढ़ेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि सपोर्ट प्राइस हमने किस किस चीज की तय की है। मैं उसी जानकारी के लिये बताता चाहता हूँ कि ग्राउन्ड-नट 160 रुपये, सोयाबीन 145 रुपये, मूंगफली 165 रुपये और मसूरों के बीज के लिये 225 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल सपोर्ट प्राइस घोषित की गई है और इन सपोर्ट प्राइस पर पर्वोच करने के लिए नाफेड को अभी-राइज किया गया है।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या यह नहीं है कि नाफेड द्वारा केवल पंजाब, हरियाणा और गुजरात में जाकर खरीद का कार्य किया जा रहा है, अन्य राज्यों में किसी प्रकार की खरीद का कार्य समर्पित मूल्य पर नहीं किया जा रहा है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर

मगरूत और सायावान का बहुनायन हाथी के बराबर माना केड जाकर समायित मूल्य पर ड हुबरोड करेगी। मरवा के बारे में जा ननविनम् पनरक्षिणगरी है उसका वावजद नावन का फास निगार उड रहा है नरवार उतक वान म तय कर रही है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल माननीय सदस्य न ता नुचरा शो है ममनयनार् कि उह गवन आवाह पर ह। सरकार न अभी तक जा नराट प्राइम आवन मोडम व लिए घोषित ना है चामगरुताहा मायावीन हा यानरमा हा उतक वाग मक्तिशोभालमे ऐनी गुचना नहा आई है कि इनका मन्ड मपाट प्राइम म नाके गया हा। बाई मो राज्य या स्थान ऐमा नहा रगण नहा कि मराट प्राइम ममन्य नाव नायें। उपरपवज के विनाफड प्रवन्ध करगा।

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI When the rise in the price of oil has broken all records, I would like to know, whether Government would arrange for the distribution of oil at cheaper rates through fair price shops.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल जैसा कि मेरा बरिडमना था धारिया जा न धारणा की थी कि मस्टर्ड आवन का मस्टारक्यूट रेपमीड आवन है उस रेप गाड आवन का पन्विक डिग्री गुन व ड डिग्री पट किया गया है। पहले आरम्भ म इनका प्राइम साटे 8 रुपए किला था बाद म इसे माड 7 रुपए किया गया। अब श्री धारिया जी न सरकार को आर से धारणा की है कि यह 1 मई 1978 में सारे हि दुस्मान म हर वान पर 7 रुपए किला के भाव पर उतक कराना जाएगा।

श्री मुल्तान सिंह चौधरी जब गेहूँ और गन्ने को पैदावार बढ़ गई ता तेल की चीजों की पैदावार कम गई? उसका कारण यह है कि तेल का चीज का दाम आग भी नहीं मिनता है इसलिए किसान ने फसल बोना छोड़ दिया। आगे मरवा की मपाट प्राइम 225 रुपए रही है जब तक 400 रुपए नहीं रखने, तब तक तेल नहीं मिलेगा। जैसे गेहूँ

और गन्ने के बीम अच्छे मिलने हैं तो उसको लोग ज्यादा बोने दें। सरकार की नीति जो चल रही है, उसके मुताबिक 70 अरब रुपए का गेहूँ बाहर से मगाया गया, अगर यह रुपया यहाँ दिया जाता तो यह फसल और अच्छी हो जाती क्या मंत्री जो विचार करने कि तेल की चीजों के बीम कम में कम दुगने कर?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल मैं सदस्य का विश्वास दिनाता चाहता ह कि एशियन चरिस्ट की रस्ट पर अभी भी देश में इम्पोर्ट की प्रानाहन नहीं दिया जाएगा। जो मपोट प्राइम तय की है, वह सरकार ने स्वयं तय नहीं की है, बल्कि एशियन चरिस्ट प्राइमिज कमीशन के माध्यम में सब वानों पर विचार करने के बाद जितने आयात सीड्स की प्राइमिज तय की गई है, वे विन्कुल ठीक हैं। आन के आयात सीड्स के भाव, खास तौर से मस्टर्ड सीड्स के भाव, जिस की मपोट प्राइम सरकार ने 225 रुपए प्रति किबटल दी है विन्कुल बाकि हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allegations regarding Affairs in the United Commercial Bank

*729 DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether during late February, 1978 he has received several letters from Members of the U.C.B. regarding

(b) if so, what are the allegations; and

(c) what action do the Government propose to take to investigate into the allegations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Broadly speaking, the allegations include excess expenditure and irregularities in the sanction of loans and in the promotions/appointments in the bank.

(c) Reserve Bank has already made a preliminary scrutiny which does not reveal any serious irregularities on the part of the Chairman of the bank. Reserve Bank is looking into the allegations in detail.

राज्य व्यापार निगम के कार्यालय

*725. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या दार्शनिक तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रों निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व में उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ राज्य व्यापार निगम के कार्यालय खोले गये हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक कार्यालय में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और उनके रख-रखाव पर प्रति वर्ष कितना खर्च होता है ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में इन कार्यालयों द्वारा विदेशों के साथ (देशवार) कितना व्यापार किया गया और ये कहाँ-कहाँ पर हैं और तत्संबंधी पूरा व्यापार क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खेग) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 2096/78]

तीर्थ स्थान देवघर में स्नान जलाशय की नियंत्रण में लेना

*726. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवघर बिहार का एक बड़ा तीर्थ स्थान है जहाँ प्रति वर्ष लाखों लोग तीर्थ के लिए जाते हैं और आवास का उचित प्रबंध न होने के कारण तथा पर्याप्त जल मज्जाई न होने के कारण लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) क्या स्नान हेतु जलाशय का जल इतना गन्दा और दुर्गन्धपूर्ण है कि लोग उसमें स्नान नहीं कर सकते और क्या सरकार का विचार उसे अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). उन सभी तीर्थ स्थानों पर जहाँ भारी संख्या में तीर्थ यात्री जाते हैं, जिनमें देवघर भी एक है, पर्याप्त आवास तथा अन्य सुविधाओं का अभाव है। सरकार का देवघर में नहाने के तालाब या तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिए मुहैया कराया गया किसी भी अन्य सुविधा को अपने हाथ में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि कोई भी अकेली एजेंसी देवघर की यात्रा करने वाले इतने अधिक तीर्थ यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरी तरह से पूरा नहीं कर सकती। इसलिए देवघर में अपेक्षित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने या उनमें सुधार या बढ़ोतरी करने के लिए और वहाँ स्वास्थ्यकर परिस्थितियों का इन्तजाम करने के लिए संबंधित सभी वर्गों द्वारा मिल कर प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए।

Tourist centre at Birth Place of Saint-Poet Sardas near Delhi

*727. SHRI DHARMA VIR VA-SISHT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a representation from the Surdas Smarak Samiti at Sibi (Haryana) for establishing a tourist centre at the birth place of the Saint-Poet Surdas about 25 Kms. south of Delhi on the Delhi-Mathura road;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether consultations have taken place between the Ministries of Culture, and Tourism in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Department of Tourism is represented on the Sur Panchshati Co-ordination Committee set up by the Ministry of Education Social Welfare and Culture. The Committee has recommended that the Department of Tourism may extend cooperation to the Government of Haryana in the development of Sihi, birth place of Surdas in a befitting manner. However no detailed proposals have been received from the State Government.

ग्रामीण बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के लिए परिवोक्षा अवधि

*729 श्री राम कृष्ण बेरवा क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के लिए परिवोक्षा अवधि एक वर्ष है जबकि अन्य बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के लिए यह अवधि 6 मास है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : सर्वोच्च ग्रामीण बैंकों में नये भर्ती किये गये कर्मचारियों के लिए परिवोक्षा अवधि समेत एक समान सेवा नियम नहीं बनाए गए हैं। फिर भी, क्षेत्रीय बैंकों को मिलाई दी गई है कि जिन राज्यों में वे स्थित हैं, उन राज्यों के समान स्तर के सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू होने वाले नियमों को अनुरूप रूप में अपना लें।

वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में लिपिक तथा अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के मामले में, परिवोक्षा अवधि 6 माह है लेकिन अधिकारियों के मामले में यह अवधि प्रायः प्रायः बैंकों में अलग अलग है जो कि अधिक से अधिक 2 वर्ष की अवधि तक चلتती है।

Export of Tobacco

*731 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether export of tobacco has exceeded the target in 1977-78,

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) whether Government intend to promote cultivation of VFC tobacco for export exclusively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) The export target of Rs 110 crores for 1977-78 is likely to be achieved, or it may be exceeded slightly

(b) The tobacco exports during the period April 1977-February 1978 are estimated to have been 71.185 metric tonnes valued at Rs 105.37 crores UK, USSR, and Japan continued to be our main buyers

(c) The emphasis is on cultivation of such varieties of VFC tobacco as have a better export potential. However, cultivation is not exclusively for exports, as VFC tobacco is used within the country also in the manufacture of tobacco products

Loans given by Allahabad Bank

*732 SHRI R. L. P. VERMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that—

(i) E/MC-EMC Steel and allied concerns (ii) Orissa Textile Mills Co Ltd, (iii) Macintosh Burn Limited (iv) Howrah Floor Mills Co Ltd, and (v) Belur Iron Foundry and Engineering Works, were given huge loans by the Allahabad Bank against the rules,

(b) if so, the Persons responsible for giving these loans to the said firms and the amounts involved, and

(c) how Government proposes to recover the said loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) The five concerns mentioned by the Hon'ble Member were sanctioned loans by the Allahabad Bank in accordance with normal practice and procedures and with the approval of its Board. All these accounts have been looked into by the Reserve Bank of India

(b) and (c) In accordance with the usages and practices customary among bankers and in accordance with the statutes for the public sector banks, the affairs of individual constituents of the nationalised banks are not to be divulged

Export of Jewellery

*733 SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to

import gold and export the gold jewellery made from this imported gold; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The simplified scheme for the encouragement of the export of the gold jewellery by supply of gold for this purpose at international price either from imports or Government gold stocks is being finalised and will be announced soon.

भारत-ब्रिटेन आर्थिक समिति

734. श्री रुघन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ब्रिटेन आर्थिक समिति की बैठक में दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए निर्णयों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उन निर्णयों को किस प्रकार क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा तथा क्रियान्विति का कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक देश द्वारा परस्पर किन्-वस्तुओं को खरीदा जाएगा जिससे व्यापार संतुलन बना रहे ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ वेग) : (क) और (ख). इस वर्ष 10-16 मार्च को नई दिल्ली में भारत-ब्रिटेन आर्थिक समिति की जो बैठक हुई थी, उसमें वाणिज्यिक तथा औद्योगिक सहयोग सहित द्विपक्षीय आर्थिक संबंधों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ। कार्यान्वयन की प्रक्रिया के परीक्षण के लिए संयुक्त मशीनरी स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया। औद्योगिक सहयोग और तृतीय देश संयुक्त उद्यम बढ़ाने और जानकारी के आदान-प्रदान के लिए

और संभावनाओं के संबंध में कार्यवाही करने के लिए केन्द्र बिन्दुओं का पता लगाया गया। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए ठीक-ठीक क्षेत्रों और व्यवस्थाओं का पता लगाने के लिए विनोद स्तर के अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता को भी माना गया। भारत यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय संबंध, सांझा निधि, एम. टी. एन. आदि से संबंधित अन्य विषयों पर विचारों/वर्चाओं का भी आदान-प्रदान हुआ। यद्यपि कोई लक्ष्य-समय सीमा अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं की गई है, किन्तु यह निर्णय किया गया है कि भारत सरकार का वाणिज्य मंत्रालय और ब्रिटेन सरकार का व्यापार विभाग इस बैठक के निष्कर्षों और निर्णयों पर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होंगे और बराबर एक दूसरे से संपर्क बनाये रखेंगे।

(ग) भारत नैऋत्य रूप से आटोमोटिव क्षेत्र, आधुनिक मशीनरी औजार, मिट्टी हटाने के उपस्कर, बवालिटो नियंत्रण और परीक्षण उपस्कर, बिजली उपस्कर, औद्योगिक कच्चे माल, अतिरिक्त पुर्जें तथा संघटक आदि के संबंध में ब्रिटेन से प्रौद्योगिकी और संतुलनकारी आयात प्राप्त करने में अपनी रुचि का संकेत दिया है। ब्रिटिश पक्ष ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया कि वे ब्रिटेन में भारत के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए अपने आयात अवसर कार्यालय तथा साथ ही सुस्थापित निर्यात/आयात सदनों के साथ संपर्क स्थापित करने में भारत की अधिक से अधिक मदद करेंगे। इंजीनियरी मर्चें की एक ऐसी दृष्टांत सूची का पता लगाया गया, जिनके संबंध में ब्रिटेन को निर्यात करने को अच्छी गुंजाइश है। इनमें मशीनरी औजार और सह-साधन, औद्योगिक फास्टर, मोटर गाड़ियों के हिस्से, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स उपस्कर तथा संघटक, डीजल इंजन और हिस्से, दस्ती औजार कटिंग टूल्स और पम्प तथा बाल्व, फोजिंग तथा कास्टिंग्स, विल्डर्स हाईवेयर आदि जैसी मर्चें शामिल हैं :

Registration of gold ornament Exporters

*735 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) by how much has the price of gold fallen since February 28 1978 and whether Government have made arrangement for free sale of gold,

(b) what steps have been taken to pro-

(c) is there any scheme of registration of gold ornament exporters and will the Government provide any financial assistance for export promotion of gold ornaments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) The price of gold which according to the press reports was Rs 695 per 10 grammes on 28-2-78 declined by Rs 40 within an hour of the announcement of the Budget proposals and gradually came down to Rs 635 on 5-3-78. The price has now gone up to Rs 633 on 11-4-78. The scheme for sale of gold is being finalised and will be announced soon.

(b) and (c) The simplified scheme for

motion Council. The Council also provides necessary guidance to the exporters. Such exporters have to get themselves registered with the Council.

Recommendations of Morarka Committee on L.I.C.

*736 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RANJOWALIA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how many recommendations of Morarka Committee on L.I.C. have been accepted and implemented by the Government or by L.I.C. management, and

(b) which recommendations were rejected and which were accepted and if rejected why?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) and (b) A statement setting out the conclusions and recommendations of the Morarka

Committee which had been processed by 30-6-1974, and Government's decisions thereon, was laid before the House on 4-9-1974 in implementation of the assurance given in the answers to questions

(a)

The decisions bear on improvement in the working of the LIC in several spheres and at various levels, and the LIC is engaged in the necessary continuing exercise for effecting improvement.

आयकर मामलो में समझौते हेतु आवेदन पत्र

*737 श्री हुक्म चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य वार कितनी पार्टियां ने गत 20 वर्ष अथवा अधिक अवधि से विचारधीन आयकर मामला में वकाया राशियों को कम करने के लिये सरकार को समझौते हेतु आवेदन पत्र दिये हुए हैं,

(ख) उपराक्त भाग (क) में निर्दिष्ट अवधि में विचारधीन मामला के बारे में आयकर आयुक्ता तथा कुछ पार्टियां के सुझावों को मानने के बारे में सरकार का क्या दिक्कत आ रही है और क्या सरकार का विचार व्यापार महिन् उनकी सारी सम्पत्ति की कुर्की द्वारा वकाया आयकर की बमूली करके हो मामलों का निपटाने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन मामलों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने का है?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकारखान) (क) पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, लेकिन तीन निर्धारितियों (पार्टियों) की तरफ 20 वर्ष अथवा उससे अधिक समय से वकाया पड़ी आयकर की को कम करने के प्रस्ताव अभी केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष

कर बोर्ड में विचाराधीन है : तीनों ही पार्टियों पश्चिम बंगाल की हैं।

(ख) और (ग) आयकर अधिनियम के अधीन प्रत्येक कर-निर्धारित को, कर की उसकी तरफ निकल रही पूरी मांग अदा करती होती है, और जिन मामलों में जरूरी हो, कर को वकाया की वसूली के लिए, आवश्यक कार्यवाही भी की जाती है, जिसमें सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण और उसकी बिक्री भी शामिल है। जिन विशेष मामलों में किसी करदाता से कर की पूरी वकाया की वसूली के आसार नजर नहीं आते हैं, उनमें कर की वकाया को कम करने के प्रस्तावों पर वस्तु-स्विति के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है, इस कार्रवाई में, आयकर आयुक्तों के सुझावों को बराबर ध्यान में रखा जाता है : ८३३

Increase in export of various Commodities

Q*798. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4274 on the 16th December, 1977 regarding export of essential commodities used as food and lay a statement showing:

(a) the reasons for increased exports of:

(i) Barley unmilled, (ii) Maize (corn) unmilled, (iii) Cereals unmilled, other than wheat, rice barley and maize, (iv) Pulses and flour thereof, (v) fixed veg. oil soft (including groundnut rape colza and mustard oil), (vi) hydrogenated oil and a fat of groundnut, (vii) Milk and cream, (viii) eggs, (ix) fish and fish preparations, (x) groundnuts;

(b) whether re-appraisal of such export will be made; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Details of quantity and value of exports of the items during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 & 1976-77 are given in the attached statement. The

reasons for increase in exports of the item in 1976-77 were as follows:—

(i) Barely unmilled

During 1976-77 as a result of a bumper crop the domestic prices had shown a falling tendency and exports were allowed as a price support measure. In this year 34461 tonnes of barley were allowed to be exported.

(ii) Maize (Corn) unmilled

(iii) Cereals unmilled

The quantity of exports has been negligible as follows:

(Tonnes)			
	Maize unmilled	Cereals unmilled	Others
1974-75	89		1
1975-76	538		62
1976-77	119		1

There was fall in exports during 1976-77. The exports of maize and other cereals are controlled. During 1975-76 we exported 500 tonnes of maize and 50 tonnes of other cereals unmilled to Vietnam Republic which explain the increase in 1975-76.

(iv) Pulses and flour thereof

The export of pulses is on the basis of a quota given by the Government. The exports are also canalised through the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation. The export of pulses, however, were banned from 21-10-1976.

(v) Fixed vegetable oils

During 1976-77 a quota of export of 5,000 tonnes of groundnut oil was given to the STC in view of the sharp fall in groundnut oil prices at the beginning of the oil season. However, groundnut oil actually exported was 3399 tonnes as exports were discontinued when prices of groundnut oil moved up in the domestic market. This explains the rise in value of exports during 1976-77.

(vi) *Hydrogenated oils*

The exports during 1976-77 were 1784 tonnes as compared to 1026 tonnes in the previous year. A small amount of export of vanaspathi is allowed in view of the excess capacity which we have for production of vanaspathi in the country.

(vii) *Milk and Cream*

This group includes exports of evaporated, dried and condensed milk, whole or skimmed. The exports are largely to Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Gulf countries. The total exports were of small quantities—271.8 tonnes in 1976-77 and 42.6 tonnes and 34 tonnes in previous years.

(viii) *Eggs*

The rise in export of eggs during 1976-77 was due to the rapid and dramatic increase in egg production within the country and the seasonality in the market of eggs in India. The exports were also entitled to 10% RFP licences under which breeding stock required for domestic poultry development could be imported. Quantitywise exports are not even half per cent of production.

(ix) *Fish and Fish Products*

No attempt was made to restrict these exports which are largely of high value shrimp.

(x) *Groundnuts*

The export of HFD Groundnuts are on the basis of export quota announced by Government. The rise in value of exports is due to the increase in unit value realisation of our HFD groundnuts.

(b) & (c) The export policy of essential commodities has been reviewed in 1977-78. Exports of essential commodities and items of mass consumption are now allowed only to the extent that there is a clear surplus. We, however, allow export of commodities which have no supply constraints. Following this, the exports of barley, maize and HFD groundnuts have not been allowed in 1977-78. Similarly exports of pulses, edible oils, milk, powder milk (skimmed or full cream), baby milk powder and sterilised liquid milk have been banned. The exports of hydrogenated oil and some cheaper fish and fish products relevant to domestic consumption have been put on a quota. Export of cereals are regulated and generally made to neighbouring and friendly countries only.

Statement

EXPORTS

Item	Unit		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1. Cereals Cereals								
(i) Barley unmilled	Tonne	Rs lakhs	62	0.4	150	1.2	31161	371.6
(ii) Maize (Corn) unmilled	"	"	89	3.7	538	21.3	119	2.5
(iii) Other cereals unmilled	"	"		Neg	62	5.3	1	Neg
2 Pulses and flour thereof	"	"	5395	157.0	6947	219.5	6003	200.1
3 (i) Fixed vegetable oil								
soft (including groundnut rape colza and mustard oil)								
(a) Groundnut oil crude	MT	"	"	"	"	"	494	28.20
(b) Groundnut oil purified and refined	"	"	102	9.00	40	3.74	2003	163.31
(c) Groundnut oil deodorised	"	"	Neg	Neg	6	0.55	"	"
(d) Sunflower seed oil	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	2.39
(e) Mustard oil including rape and colza	"	"	239	22.40	202	1404	84	4.46
(ii) Hydrogenated oil	000 Kgs	"	547.6	46.6	1026.0	104.2	1783.8	113.3

EXPORTS

Item	Unit		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
4. (i) Milk & Cream	. 000	Rs. lakhs	34.0	3.3	42.6	4.4*	271.8	25.6
(ii) Eggs	. . .	Hund Nos.	..	4.1	..	5.9**	..	86.5
(a) Eggs in shell	. . .	" "	5533	3.3	25303	5.9	2100096	86.5
(b) Eggs not in shell	. 000	" "	10.5	0.8	..	..	..	..
(iii) Fish & Fish preparation	. . .	Kgs. Ton	38.9	661.7	52.4	12718	58.8	18025
5. Groundnuts	. . .	'000 MTS	55.72	225.7	143.3	6291	136.54	6524

* Revised value of Milk Cream is Rs. 5.0 lakhs for which revised quantity are not available.

** Revised value of Eggs is Rs. 3.1 lakhs for which revised quantity figures are not available.

Source: D.G.C.I. & S. Publications

Air India leaves 130 Indians in lurch at Tehran

*739. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) have the Government seen a news item in Indian Express dated the 14th March, 1978 with head lines as 'Air India leaves 130 Indians in lurch at Tehran and

(b) what steps Government has taken to redress the affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). A statement containing the facts of the case is laid on the Table of the Sabha. However, the matter is being further investigated.

Statement

A request for quotation to transport members of the Indian Association from Tehran to Bombay was initially received by Air India on 14th December, 1977. Air India sent a reply on 30th December, 1977 giving a charter quotation of Rs. 3.55 lakhs. Subsequently, a request was made to Air India to operate a charter on 16th March, 1978 which was confirmed by Air India on 22nd February, 1978 by proposing to block off their scheduled Muscat/Bombay flight AI-816

of 16th March, 1978 for the charter from Tehran. This offer was subject to (a) Air India being granted landing/traffic rights by the local Director General of Civil Aviation, and (b) if scheduled flight AI-816 was still open for blocking off as Charter, on date of acceptance of their offer. Thus Air India's offer was conditional, and no firm commitment was made.

2. The acceptance of flight on 16th March, 1978 by Indian Association was received on 5th March, 1978. Clearance from Tehran authorities was received only on 9th March, 1978. By this time, flight AI-816 of 16th March, 1978 was already oversold in economy class and all efforts to transfer passengers to other flights, were of no avail. All charters operated by Air India on ad-hoc basis normally require blocking off at least thirty days prior to operation. As acceptance was received only 10 days prior to planned operating date from Indian Association, viz. 16th March, 1978 Air India could not operate the charter as desired.

3. No firm commitment was made to the Indian Association, and although the cost of the charter was Rs. 3.55 lakhs to be paid in local currency in Tehran, no advance was collected from the Association by Air India. Air India, Tehran, tried to make alternate arrangements to carry the passengers on an extra section flight on Sunday, the 10th March, 1978 but the Indian Association rejected their offer.

Policy of Government to honour employees' right to form unions and associations

6731 DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MAJHAV PRASAD TRIPATHI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is the policy of the Janata Government to honour the employees' right to form Unions and Associations to safeguard their rights and promote their interest within the limits of law,

(b) if so, is the Finance Minister aware that the United Commercial Bank management controlled by the Chairman is putting obstructions in the formation of new nationalist organisation (National Organisation of Bank Officers)?

(c) whether the enquiry against the Organising Secretary of National Organisation of Bank Officers, Bihar already concluded with his exoneration has been ordered to be started *de-novo* on the same charges, and

(d) that one General Secretary of United Commercial Bank Organisation has been declined loan on false pretext of calling for a certificate from Lucknow development authority whereas the loan to the other members of staff has been released without any such certificate?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) United Commercial Bank has denied that the management is putting any obstructions in the formation of National Organisation of Bank Officers.

(c) Presumably the reference is to

authority did not agree with the management. Officer. In view of the findings of the Inquiry Officer and the disciplinary authority being at variance with each other, the reviewing authority under the

deration.

(d) Facts are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Export of Engineering goods, ready-made garments etc.

6732 SHRI NATHU SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state

(a) what are the total exports of all Engineering goods, ready made garments, light engineering goods (all engineering goods less capital goods), leather manufactures (excluding finished leather and including all leather products) during the last five years,

(b) what is the number of merchant-exporters dealing in all engineering goods, readymade garments and leather manufactures during the last five years and what was the share of merchant exporters in the total exports of these products during the last five years, and

(c) what is the number of manufacturer-exporters dealing in engineering goods, ready made garments and leather manufactures during last five years and how many of these manufacturer exporters were large industries (BGID Units) and how many were small scale industries (Director of Industries) in each of the five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION
(SHRI ARIF HIG) (a) Information is furnished in statement I enclosed

(b) Information is furnished in statement II enclosed. Information in respect of merchant exporters of readymade garments is not available. Information in respect of merchant exporters of engineering goods for the year 1972-73 is also not available.

(c) Information is furnished in the statement III enclosed. Information in respect of manufacturer exporters of readymade garments is not available. Information in respect of manufacturer exporters of engineering goods for the year 1972-73 is also not available.

Statement I

Total Exports of all Engineering goods, light Engineering goods (All Engineering goods less capital goods) and leather Manufactures (excluding finished leather and including all leather products) during the last five years.

(Figures in lakh Rs.)

Item	₹	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
(i) All Engineering goods.		14168.00	19347.37	34910.51	40821.87	55168.22
(ii) Readymade Garments "F"		3555.4	6993.3	10210.6	15708.9	28209.4
(iii) Light Engineering goods (all engineering goods less capital goods)		8663.00	13635.07	23747.40	25373.71	37561.22
(iv) Leather manufactures (excluding finished leather including all leather products)		1387.66	1747.21	2547.11	3052.85	4718.09

Statement II

Number of Merchant Exporters dealing in all Engineering goods, leather Manufactures and readymade Garments during the last five years and the share of Merchant Exporters in the total Exports of these products during the last Five Years

Year	No. of Merchant Exporters	Share (%) of Merchant Exporters in the total exports
I. Engineering Goods		
1972-73	N.A.	N.A.
1973-74	397	26.42
1974-75	420	28.94
1975-76	440	31.57
1976-77 (Prov.)	223	11.61
II. Leather Manufactures		
1972-73	487	52.57
1973-74	549	44.90
1974-75	617	56.57
1975-76	602	49.11
1976-77	792	50.91

Statement III

Number of Manufacturer Exporters dealing in Engineering goods readymade garments and leather Manufactures during the last Five Years indicating the No. of large Industries (DGTG Units) and the No. of Small scale Industries

Year	Total No of Manufacturer exporters	No of Manufacturer exporters Large Industries (DGTG Units)	No. of Manufacturer exporters Small Scale Industries
I. Engineering Goods			
1972-73	N A	N A	1 A
1973-74	828	346	482
1974-75	1060	480	580
1975-76	1174	486	688
1976-77 (Prov)	897	404	493
II. Leather Manufactures			
1972-73	85	4	81
1973-74	134	4	130
1974-75	139	5	134
1975-76	145	5	140
1976-77	185	5	180

Muslim Employees in Income Tax department

6733 SHRI MOHD SHAMSUL HASAN KHAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of UDCs and LDCs separately in the Income Tax Department and the number of Muslims in the said two services separately

(b) the total number of UDCs promoted to the post of Income Tax Inspector during the past five years and the number of Muslim UDCs promoted to the post of Income Tax Inspector during the same period and

(c) the total number of Class IV employees in the Income Tax Department and the number of Muslim employees among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH)

UDCs LDCs

(a) Total No of employees 12,446 6,615

Total No of Muslims in the cadre 457 264

(b) In all 841 UDCs were promoted to the post of Income-tax Inspector during the past five years Out of them 25 were Muslims

(c) Total number of Class IV employees 7,822

Number of Muslim Class IV employees 380

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये कोटा

6734. श्री महीलाल :

श्री राजकेशर सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में बैंकवार कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को श्रेणीवार और वर्गवार कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों को संख्या कितनी है तथा क्या उनके लिए आरक्षित श्रेणीवार कोटे को भर लिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सभी बैंकों में विभागीय पदोन्नति के बारे में 1969 की आरक्षण नीति को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है और क्या अधिकारियों के कौडर में पदोन्नति के लिये आरक्षण के उपायों को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सभी बैंकों में आरक्षित कोटे को विनियोजक ग्रेड-बो अधिकारियों के कोटे भरने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). 31-12-1977 को, 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में प्रत्येक वर्ग अर्थात् अधिकारी गण, लिपिकों तथा अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या तथा उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों :

जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने यह सूचित किया है कि अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति समुदायों में से योग्य प्रार्थियों के न मिलने के कारण आरक्षित पदों का पूरा कोटा भरा नहीं जा सका । सरकार ने इन बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि यदि आवश्यक हो तो विशेष रूप से केवल अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के प्रार्थियों के लिए परीक्षा लेकर आरक्षित रिक्तियों की पिछली कमी शीघ्र पूरी करेंगे ।

(ग) और (घ). जहां तक विभागीय पदोन्नति का प्रश्न है, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक सरकार की आरक्षण नीति को अपनाने में अतिसमर्थ रहे हैं, क्योंकि बैंकों में लिपिक से अधिकारी वर्ग में पदोन्नतियां अलग-अलग बैंकों में कर्मचारी युनियनों/संघों के बीच हुए करारों/समझौतों द्वारा शासित होती है । फिर भी, पदोन्नति पर आरक्षण नीति के लागू होने तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक, लिखित परीक्षा तथा साक्षात्कार, के आधार पर पदोन्नति के लिए, अनुसूचित जातियां/जनजातियों के प्रार्थियों के लिए लिखित परीक्षा तथा साक्षात्कार दोनों में अर्हक अंकों में 5 प्रतिशत तक की रियायत दे रहे हैं । हाल ही में, सरकार ने, सभी सरकारी बैंकों की अपनी वर्तमान पदोन्नति नीति में आवश्यक संशोधन करके, पदोन्नति में भी आरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरकारी आदेशों को क्रियान्वित करने की सलाह दी है ।

विवरण

31-12-1977 का राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक तथा भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में अधिकारी निपिब तथा अधीनस्थ स्टाफ वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या तथा उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियाँ/जनजातियाँ के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

क्रम	बैंक का नाम संस्था	कुल वर्तमान संख्या			अनुचित जातियाँ/जनजातियाँ का संख्या		
		अधिभारा लिपि		अधीनस्थ स्टाफ	अधिभारी निपिब	अधीनस्थ स्टाफ	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	7512	15679	8399	15	1189	1004
2	बैंक ऑफ इंडिया . . .	5019	15371	5812	171	2362	1379
3	गजाव नेशनल बैंक . . .	4713	11028	6984	59	1406	1713
4	एक ऑफ बडोदा . . .	4967	11953	5119	58	1485	999
5	यून/इंस्टिड कमिश्नल बैंक	5100	7288	4400	63	378	609
6	कनारा बैंक . . .	4228	13831	3333	89	1872	579
7	यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	3179	7467	4230	75	809	467
8	देना बैंक	2624	5946	2808	9*	739*	391*
9	सिंडिकेट बैंक . . .	4854	11480	2369	173	1365	762
10	यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया . . .	4889	9471	3966	47	970	662
11	इलाहाबाद बैंक . . .	1745†	4547†	2661†	49†	273†	488†
12	इंडियन बैंक . . .	2817	6387	2251	78	798	643
13	बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र . . .	1848	4529	1833	33	688	234
14	इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	2549	6296	1977	81	1057	683
जोड़		56044	131273	56142	1000	15391	10613
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक		24618	62055	30353	271	8618	6457

नोट --कर्मचारियों की संख्या के आंकड़े अन्तिम हैं।

*30-9-77 को अ० आर०/म० ज० जा० की संख्या।

†30-9-77 को कर्मचारियों की संख्या।

Delay in payment of Chit amount by Sudarshan Chits Limited

6735. SHRI BAIKAGI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any instance of delay (over three months) by the company in making payment of the chit amount to any prized subscriber of Sudarshan Chits (India) Limited Cuttack Branch, Nayarak, Cuttack-753002, during November, 1977 and March, 1978;

(b) if so, what are valid reasons for the delay; and

(c) what steps were taken by the Company to avoid such delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No such complaint has been received by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Payment of Income-tax by U. P. State Electricity Board

6736. SHRI MANOHAR LAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the U.P. State Electricity Board filed returns of its income for the period 1974-75 to 1977-78 ;

(b) amount of tax towards income tax and super tax assessed and paid by the Board during the period in question as provided u/s 80 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948; and

(c) if not, full facts and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) : (a) to (c) . The information is as under :

Assessment year	Date of filing of return	Loss returned	Income/loss assessed
1974-75	5-10-1974	1,24,12,30,486	Nil
1975-76	30-12-1975	1,10,31,73,459	Assessment pending.
1976-77	30-6-1977	1,11,07,62,749	—do—
1977-78	Not filed. Time extended upto 15-4-1978		

Taxes not paid due to losses.

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के 26 कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटाया जाना

6737. श्री बल राल सिंह :
श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के कार्य कर रहे 26 कर्मचारियों को सेवा से निकाल दिया गया था और न्यायालय द्वारा उनके पक्ष में

निर्णय दिये जाने के बावजूद भी उन्हें बहाल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या उन्हें इन कर्मचारियों से मार्च, 1978 में कोई सम्भावित प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :
(क) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उसके द्वारा 26 कर्मचारियों (बैंक के मूद्रा परीक्षक) की सेवाएँ शास्त्री एचार्ड के पैराग्राफ 522 (1) के अधीन समाप्त

कर दी गई थी। कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस सेवा समाप्ति का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय सहित विभिन्न न्यायालयों में दायर किये गये विभिन्न मुकदमों में चुनौती दी गई है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देशों के अधीन मिजिल जज गोरखपुर में 5 अक्तूबर, 1970 का इस मामले का निर्णय किया था। उस हाने कर्मचारियों के उस दावे का खारिज कर दिया था जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी सेवाओं समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी बैंक की कार्यवाही को चुनौती दी थी। मिजिल जज क निर्णय के विरुद्ध की गई धारा 226 अतिरिक्त जिला जज द्वारा 25 मई 1971 का खारिज कर दी गई थी। तब कर्मचारियों ने औद्योगिक विवाद उठाया परन्तु इस मामले पर विचार करने के बाद भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय ने, (27 दिसम्बर 1972 के आदेशों का देखें) औद्योगिक ट्रिब्यूनल में इस मामले को भेजने से इन्कार कर दिया था। मालूम हुआ है कि इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध इन कर्मचारियों ने दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में अपील कर दी है जहाँ यह मामला विचार-अधीन पड़ा है।

(ख) जी हाँ। उपर्युक्त (क) में जो कुछ कहा गया है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार नहीं है।

Appointment of persons empanelled as Aircraft Technicians

(a) whether a panel of Aircraft Technicians for Hyderabad base was constituted by Indian Airlines out of apprentices who underwent training in electrical trade with Indian Airlines in 1972 or thereabout and if any appointment was given out of the said panel,

(b) whether a panel of Commercial Pilots was prepared in 1972-73 and whether any appointment has been given out of such panel till to date and if so, how many;

(c) whether any differential treatment is being meted out to persons included in the two panels and if so, reasons therefor, and

(d) is the Government considering giving appointments to persons empanelled as Aircraft Technicians and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK)

(a) A panel of 28 candidates including ex-apprentices was drawn up by Indian Airlines for the posts of Aircraft Technicians for the electrical trade in 1972. Of the 14 candidates appointed on the basis of this Panel, 5 were ex Apprentices.

(b) Yes, Sir. All the 55 candidates on this panel were offered employment.

(c) and (d) The panel of Aircraft Technicians lapsed in the normal course on 27th September, 1973. By that time it was possible to absorb only 14 out of the 28 candidates empanelled. The panel of Commercial Pilots was drawn up in December, 1972 and should have normally lapsed in December, 1973. By that time however, only 28 out of 55 empanelled candidates have been offered employment.

1 stage

दुबाई जाने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रियों की सख्या में कमी

6739. श्री सुलेन्द्र सिंह: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दुबाई जाने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रियों की सख्या में शत 2-3 महीनों के दौरान कुछ कमी हुई है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसका कारण जनवरी में हुई एक विमान-दुर्घटना है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में यात्रियों का हीसला बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान, अर्थात् जनवरी, फरवरी तथा 18 मार्च, 1978 तक, एयर इंडिया द्वारा बम्बई-दुबई सेक्टर पर प्रतिदिन वाहित औसत यातायात क्रमशः 128, 133 तथा 162 था। पिछले तीन महीनों अर्थात् अक्टूबर, नवम्बर तथा दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान प्रतिदिन औसत यातायात क्रमशः 170, 157 तथा 145 था। अक्टूबर, नवम्बर तथा दिसम्बर, 1977 के पिछले महीनों की तुलना में जनवरी तथा फरवरी, 1978 के महीनों में मामूली सी गिरावट यातायात में उसी सामान्य गिरावट के कारण हुई है जोकि एयर इंडिया को शीतकालीन महीनों के दौरान होती है और विमान के ध्वंस से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध प्रतीत नहीं होता जैसा कि जनवरी से मार्च, 1978 तक यातायात में लगातार वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति से प्रतीत होता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Names of parties who purchased Jewellery of Nizam

6740. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fabulous jewellery collection of Nizam was sold on auction by the Nizam's jewellery trust;

(b) if so, the names of the parties who bought the different items and value and other details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some items of proven antique value also were sold out;

(d) if so, whether Government had taken any measures to prevent the sale of at least such items; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Thirty seven items out of the total of eighty three items with the Nizam's Jewellery Trust have been sold by calling sealed tenders.

(b) The names of the parties and the value of jewellery bought by them are given below :—

1. M/s. Shantivijay, Delhi—Rupees 852 lakhs.

2. M/s. Bhagat Brothers, Bombay—Rupees 122 lakhs.

3. M/s. Vasantrai Mathuradas Cholshi Bombay—Rupees 25 lakhs.

4. M/s. Keshavlal Dalpat Bhai Zaveri, Bombay—Rupees 28 lakhs.

5. M/s. Bhansali, Bombay—Rupees 6 lakhs.

6. M/s. Fransuklal Brothers, Bombay—Rupees 8 lakhs.

7. M/s. Lalit Kumar Brothers, Bombay—Rupees 0.81 lakhs.

8. M/s. Gem Diamonds, Bombay—Rupees 247 lakhs.

9. M/s. J. M. Bhansali, Bombay—Rupees 116 lakhs.

10. M/s. Kantilal Chunilal Cholshi, Bombay—Rupees 41 lakhs.

11. M/s. Jain Jewellers, Patna—Rupees 8.0 lakhs.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Profits repatriated by Hindustan Lever Limited

6741. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Lever Limited, a subsidiary of Unilever Limited of London, U. K. has been repatriating huge amount of profits earned in India violating the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act ;

(b) if so, the details of such profits so repatriated during the last five years,

(c) whether such profit has been earned by the Company by employing huge amount of deposits secured from its various distributors and agents of their products which are without any interest earning deposits,

(d) if so the details of such deposit and regulatory methods taken against the Company prohibiting them to employ such unauthorised deposit amount,

(e) whether mode of repatriation is sometimes without the knowledge of Government, and

(f) if so, the steps taken against the said company?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) and (b) The dividends remitted by Hindustan Lever Limited during the five years from 1972 to 1976 are as under

Year	Amount in Rs
1972	1,46 01,889
1973	1,46 01 889
1974	1 00 38,798
1975	71,33 630
1976	2 92 97,513

There is no violation of the provisions of the FERA in making these remittances

(c) and (d) The company has been taking deposits from its redistribution

in the amount of such deposits taken by the company during the past four financial years and remaining on hand with it as on the last date of its financial year, as also the total amount of the company's assets as on those dates were as under

Year	Security Advance	Total Assets
	(Rs lakhs)	
31-12 1974	224 37	7917 52
31 12 1975	188 54	8559 58
31-12 1976	270 73	9676 02
31 12 1977	300 29	12202 20

There is no contravention of any statutory provisions in the acceptance of these deposits

(e) No, Sir

(f) Does not arise

Piling up stocks in Super Bazar Branches

6742 **SHRI AHMED M PATEL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stocks of goods have piled up in the various branches of Super Bazar in Delhi,

(b) if so, the details thereof and the value of goods piled up, and

(c) the measures taken by Government to dispose them off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) and (b) The total value of the stocks as at the end of February, 1978, held by the Super Bazar in all its branches are estimated at Rs 120 lakhs. Out of the total stocks, old/slow moving/damaged stocks are valued approximately at Rs 10 lakhs

(c) It is for the Management of the Super Bazar to take steps to dispose of old stocks. The Super Bazar has since identified the old stocks and initiated measures for their disposal.

Deputation of Officers of Accountant General Tamil Nadu

6743 **SHRI A MURUGAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(b) if so, the number deputed to State services cadre wise during the last ten years, and

(c) the number of SC/ST officers among them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Accountant General, Tamil Nadu, has been deputing Officers of the rank of Accounts Officers only to the Tamil Nadu State Services, he has not deputed any other officer above the rank of Accounts Officers to the Tamil Nadu State Services; as he is not competent to do so;

(b) 19 Accounts Officers have been deputed to State Services during the last ten years; and

(c) There was no Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officer among them.

Increased Levy on Advertisement

6744. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (M. P.) : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to increased levy on advertisement the industry will be forced to curtail its staff strength and as a result it will create unemployment problem ;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to give adequate relief to the industry; and

(c) if not, his reaction thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) : (a) Government have received certain representations to the effect that the proposal contained in clause 8 of the Finance Bill, 1978 relating to disallowance of a specified percentage of expenditure incurred on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion would lead to retrenchment of staff by industry and will, in turn, create unemployment problem.

(b) and (c). The representations received by the Government in this regard are under consideration. The Government will take a decision in the matter before the Finance Bill, 1978 is taken up for consideration by the Lok Sabha.

Selection Grade of Daftries

6745. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3346 on 27th March, 1978 regarding guidelines regarding promotion of Daftries to selection grade and to state :

(a) whether in compliance with the guidelines issued to different Government

Departments, for introduction of the selection grade of Daftries all the Government offices including in different offices in Delhi have introduced the selection grade; if not, the names of offices who have not complied with the instructions.

(b) the reasons for non-compliance;

(c) whether no minimum fiscal benefit on promotion to Selection Grade of Daftries has been provided as in the case of higher posts; if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of Daftries who are stagnating as such for over 20 years in each Ministry/Department including independent offices in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). All posts of Record Sorters were declared as Selection Grade posts for Daftries by orders dated 25-2-1948. The strength of the Selection Grade posts (Record Sorters) for the posts of Daftries was subsequently fixed at 15% of the total number of permanent posts of Daftries under the orders dated 25-2-1954. It will, thus, be seen that the Selection Grade for Daftries has been in existence for nearly three decades. Recently, by orders dated 1-11-1977 issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, the quantum of Selection Grade posts has been enhanced to 20% of the posts of Daftries, which have been in existence for three years or more irrespective of whether the posts of Daftries are permanent or temporary. No information is available as to whether all the Ministries/Departments have implemented the latest orders of 1-11-1977 fully. This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) The pay scale of ordinary grade of Daftry is Rs. 200-3-206-4-234-EB 4-250 and the scale of pay of Selection Grade is 210-4-250-EB-5-270. A Daftry on promotion to the Selection Grade gets his pay fixed in the Selection Grade at the same stage, if there is a stage in the Selection Grade corresponding to the pay drawn in the ordinary grade, or if there is no such stage, then at the next higher stage. This formula has been adopted for fixation of pay in the Selection Grade in relaxation of the normal rules of fixation of pay under which in such cases, the pay is fixed at the same stage or if there is no such stage, at the next lower stage, the difference being granted in the form of personal pay. It will, thus, be seen that the pay scale as well as formula for fixation of pay are such as to ensure that there is no loss in emoluments on promotion to Selection Grade.

tion Grade and that there is a benefit in the long run. The appointment to the Selection Grade in this case does not involve assumption of higher duties and responsibilities and as such, the question of providing for a minimum benefit at the time of appointment as in the case of promotions to higher posts does not arise.

World Bank Loan

6746 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for taking loan from World Bank for new projects?

(b) if so, what is the name of projects and amounts involved, Statewise,

(c) what is the total amount of loans taken from World Bank upto 1977-78, and

(d) what is the interest payable?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) and (b) Yes Sir. An indication of the amount of fresh aid commitments to India by the World Bank for their forthcoming fiscal year (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979) would be available at the India Consortium meeting scheduled for June, 1978. In the light of that commitment a decision will be taken on the projects to be posed for World Bank financing.

(c) The total amount of loans taken from the World Bank upto March 31, 1978 amount to US \$ 718.55 million* (corresponding approximately to Rs 538.91 crores). In addition an amount of US \$ 1.1 billion* is available.

(d) The interest rate payable in respect of loans taken from the World Bank was 7.45 per cent per annum as on 31.3.78. In respect of International Development Association only a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum is payable.

(*Drawals of January-March, 1978 estimated)

Weak Units of Urban Banks

6747 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India has prepared a list of weak units of Urban Banks for their rehabilitation,

(b) names of such weak units of Urban Banks in Maharashtra,

(c) whether any measures to rehabilitate such units of Urban Banks in Maharashtra are taken or are being taken, and

(d) whether any proposal for amalgamation of weak units has been made by the management of Sangli Urban Co-operative Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A Statement of weak units in Maharashtra is attached.

(c) Measures are being taken to rehabilitate such units and the Reserve Bank has forwarded detailed guidelines for this purpose to State Government and concerned banks asking them to raw up rehabilitation plans and review their progress periodically. The Government of Maharashtra and the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank have formed separate cells to look after the problems concerning the rehabilitation of each primarily co-operative bank.

(d) The Sangli Urban Co-operative Bank had requested the Reserve Bank on 7th November, 1977 that the Bombay

City Co-operative Bank be merged with their Bank. The Government of Maharashtra have set up a Committee which will take final decision regarding the compulsory amalgamation of weak Primary (urban) Co-operative Banks.

List of weak primary co-operative banks in Maharashtra as on 30 June 1976

1. Barshi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Barshi
2. Greater Bombay Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay

3. Punjab Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd. Pune.

4. Ratnagiri Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ratnagiri.

5. Deccan Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

6. Bassein Catholic Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bassein.

7. Rajwade Mandal Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Dhulia.

8. Sahyadri Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.

9. Bandra Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

10. Daxini Brhman Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

11. Maharashtra Sachivalaya Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

12. Safe Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

13. City Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

14. Konkani Prant Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.

15. Nasik Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Nasik.

16. Karad Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Karad.

17. Shri Vardhaman Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

18. Kapole Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

19. Vishwakarma Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

20. Co-operative Bank of Dondaicha Ltd., Dondaicha.

21. Dombivli Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Dombivli.

22. Khangaon Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Khangaon.

23. Shri Balbhram Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kolhapur.

24. South Indian Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

25. Vaishya Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

26. Akola Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Akola.

27. Thana People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., Thana.

433 LS—3

28. Indira Sahakari Bank Ltd., Sahakari Bombay.

29. Krishna Sahakari Bank Ltd., Budruk.

30. Pachora Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd., Pachora.

31. Shri Shahu Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kolhapur.

32. Kolhapur Maratha Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kolhapur.

33. Bhusaval Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bhusaval.

34. Awami Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

35. Jaina Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jalna.

36. Kapergaon Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kapergaon.

37. The Metropolitan Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

38. Yeola Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd., Yeola.

39. Sangamner Merchants' Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sangamner.

40. Satara Rahiwashi Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.

41. Vasant Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.

42. Goregaon Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Goregaon.

43. **Mumbai Kamgar Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.

44. Muslim Co-operative Bank Ltd., Pune.

45. Rajgurunagar Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Rajgurunagar.

46. Yeshwant Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.

47. Chiplum Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Chiplum.

48. Jain Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.

49. Kolhapur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Kolhapur.

50. The Kunbi Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.

51. Maratha Market Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

52. Poona Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd., Pune.

53. Sanmitra Sahakari Bank Maryadi, Bombay.

54. Shri Mahalaxmi Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kolhapur.

55. Wai Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Wai.

**Name of the bank changed to Apna Sahakari Bank Ltd. with effect from 9th February, 1977.

Service Conditions for Officers of ITDC

6748 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd has not so far made any service arrangements for its officers,

(b) whether it is a fact that ITDC is

(c) whether it is also a fact that many officers are working on contract basis for many years without any scope of getting permanently absorbed in the regular cadre, and

(d) if so the details thereof and the reasons for adopting discriminatory rules in the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI

the basis of seniority-cum-merit and performance appraisal

(c) Retired employees and foreign nationals are employed for specified periods on contract basis. In addition, staff temporarily required for projects are also employed for specified periods on contract basis. Keeping in view the business interests of the Corporation, availability of vacancies and suitability of such personnel, the contract employments are either extended from time to time, or converted into regular appointments.

(d) Excepting that their appointments are made for specified periods other terms and conditions of service (including promotion) of such contract personnel are on par with those in regular employment.

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में हिन्दी परामर्शदात्री समिति का गठन

6749. श्री नवाब मिह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बनान की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी परामर्शदात्री समिति बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसने सदस्या के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से राजभाषा विभाग की सकारिता पर मनोनीत किये गये व्यक्तियों की सूची और नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भारिक बेग) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) हिन्दी मन्त्रालय समिति के सदस्या के नाम विवरण में दिये जाते हैं । निम्नोक्त दो सदस्य समिति में राजभाषा विभाग की सकारिता पर नामित किये गये हैं

1 डा० मे० राजेश्वरम्मा, प्रोफेसर तथा अध्यक्ष, हिन्दी विभाग, मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय, मैसूर ।

2 श्री मनोहर श्याम जोशी, सम्पादक, माप्ताहिक हिन्दुस्तान ।

चिद्वरण

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के नाम

1. वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री	अध्यक्ष
2. श्री आरिफ बेग, वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री	उपाध्यक्ष
3. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल, वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य- मंत्री	उपाध्यक्ष
4. श्री परमानन्द ठाकुरदास गोविन्दजीवाला, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)	सदस्य
5. श्री हर गोविन्द वर्मा, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)	"
6. श्रीमती मामूना सुल्तान, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)	"
7. श्री जेम मनोहर, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)	"
8. अध्यक्ष, भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल परिसंघ, नई दिल्ली	"
9. डा० मे० राजेश्वरय्या, प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, हिन्दी विभाग, मैसूर विश्व- विद्यालय, मैसूर	"
10. डा० विजयेन्द्र स्वामिक, आचार्य, हिन्दी विभाग, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय	"
11. श्री मनोहर श्याम जोशी, सम्पादक, साप्ताहिक हिन्दुस्तान	"
12. वाणिज्य सचिव	"
13. सचिव, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता विभाग	"
14. सचिव, राजभाषा विभाग तथा भारत सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार	"
15. अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद्	"
16. अवर सचिव, वाणिज्य विभाग	"
17. संयुक्त सचिव (प्रभारी हिन्दी कार्य), नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता विभाग	"
18. संयुक्त सचिव (हिन्दी), राजभाषा विभाग	"
19. मुख्य निदेशक, आयात-निर्यात	"
20. अध्यक्ष, राज्य व्यापार निगम	"
21. अध्यक्ष, खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम	"
22. अध्यक्ष, व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण	"
23. महानिदेशक, भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान	"
24. कार्यकारी निदेशक, व्यापार विकास प्राधिकरण	"
25. निदेशक, निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद्	"
26. मुख्य निदेशक, वनस्पति, वनस्पति तेल तथा वस्त्र	"
27. महानिदेशक, भारतीय मानक संस्थान	"
28. प्रबन्ध निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम	"
29. संयुक्त सचिव निदेशक (प्रभारी हिन्दी कार्य), वाणिज्य विभाग	"

Regional Rural Banks

6750 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN
GO Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state

(a) the regional rural banks opened
so far, State wise

(b) the proposal pending with the
Government of India to open the Rural
Banks,

(c) how many of them opened in Tribal
Areas and

(d) the role played by the banks and
its branches to help the poorer sections
of the society ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) 48 Regional
Rural Banks have been opened in the
country. State-wise distribution of
Regional Rural Banks is shown in the
enclosed statement

(b) Decisions regarding opening of
further Regional Rural Banks will be taken
in the light of the recommendations of the
Dantwala Committee, which was set up
by the Reserve Bank of India to review the
working of these banks

(c) and (d) 17 Regional Rural

Statement

State wise distribution of Regional Rural Banks functioning at present

Sl No	State/Name of the Regional Rural Bank	Date of establishment
-------	---------------------------------------	-----------------------

1	2	3
---	---	---

Andhra Pradesh

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| 1 | Nagarjuna Gramina Bank, Khammam (A.P.) | 30-4-1976 |
| 2 | Rajyalascema Gramina Bank, Cuddapah (A.P.) | 6-8-1976 |
| 3 | Sri Vissakha Gramina Bank, Srikakulam (A.P.) | 30-9-1976 |

Assam

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 4 | Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank, Nalbari (Assam) | 6-7-1976 |
|---|---|----------|

Bihar

- | | | |
|----|---|------------|
| 5 | Bhojpur Rohtas Gramin Bank, Arrah (Bihar) | 26-12-1975 |
| 6 | Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motihari (Bihar) | 21-3-1976 |
| 7 | Magadh Gramin Bank, Gaya (Bihar) | 10-11-1976 |
| 8 | Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnea (Bihar) | 23-12-1976 |
| 9 | Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) | 10-3-1977 |
| 10 | Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Monghyr (Bihar) | 12-3-1977 |
| 11 | Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank, Dumka (Bihar) | 30-3-1977 |

Haryana

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 12 | Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhiwani (Haryana) | 2-10-1975 |
| 13 | Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon (Haryana) | 28-3-1976 |

1	2	3
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
14	Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi (H.P.)	23-12-1976
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>		
15	Jammu Rural Bank, Jammu (J. & K.)	12-3-1976
<i>Karnataka</i>		
16	Tungabhadra Gramin Bank, Bellary, (Karnataka)	25-1-1976
17	Malaprabha Gramscena Bank, Dharwar (Karnataka).	16-8-1976
18	Cauvery Gramscena Bank, Mysore (Karnataka)	2-10-1976
<i>Kerala</i>		
19	South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malapuram (Kerala)	11-12-1976
20	North Malabar Gramin Bank, Cannanore (Kerala)	12-12-1976
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
21	Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad (M.P.)	20-1-1976
22	Bilaspur-Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bilaspur (M.P.)	20-10-1976
23	Rewa-Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa (M.P.)	20-12-1976
24	Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Tikamgarh (M.P.)	26-3-1977
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
25	Marathwada Gramin Bank, Nanded (Maharashtra)	26-8-1976
<i>Orissa</i>		
26	Puri Gramya Bank, Pipli (Orissa)	25-2-1976
27	Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank, Bolangir (Orissa)	10-4-1976
28	Cuttack Gramya Bank, Cuttack (Orissa)	11-10-1976
29	Koraput-Panchabati Gramya Bank, Jeypore (Orissa)	13-11-1976
30	Jaipur Nagaur Aanchalik Gramin Bank Jaipur (Rajasthan)	2-10-1975
31	Marwar Gramin Bank, Pali (Raj.)	6-9-1976
32	Shekhawati Gramin Bank, Sikar (Rajasthan)	7-10-1976
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
33	Pandyan Grama Bank, Sattur (T. N.)	9-3-1977
<i>Tripura</i>		
34	Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala (Tripura)	21-12-1976

1

2

3

Uttar Pradesh

35	Prathama Bank, Moradabad (U P)	2 10-1975
36	Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur (U P)	2 10-1975
37	Samyut Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Azamgarh (U P)	6-1 1976
38	Barbanki Gramin Bank, Barabanki (U P)	27-3 1976
39	Rae Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Rae Bareilly (U P)	29-3 1976
40	Farrukhabad Gramin Bank, Farrukhabad (U.P)	29-3 1976
41	Bhagirath Gramin Bank, Sitapur (U P)	19-9-1976
42	Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ballia (U.P)	25-12 1976
43	Sultanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sultanpur (U P)	8-2 1977
44	Hardoi Unnao Gramin Bank, Hardoi (U.P)	7-6-1977

West Bengal

45	Gaur Gramin Bank, Malda (West Bengal)	2 10-1975
46	Mallabhum Gramin Bank, Bankura (West Bengal)	9-4 1976
47	Mayurakshi Gramin Bank, Suri Distt. Burdham (West Bengal)	16-8-1976
48	Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar (West Bengal)	7-3 1977

Representation for Exemption from Central Excise from small Scale Industries Association Coimbatore

6751 SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) is the Government considering a representation No 87/771/77 dated 25.7.1977 made by the Coimbatore District Small Scale Industries Association praying for Central Excise exemption upto Rs 5 lakhs annual turnover in favour of Steel furniture articles manufactured by Small Scale Sector to enable them to compete with big manufacturers,

(b) do the Government see the reasonableness in the proposal particularly with a view to help small scale units,

(c) if so the reaction of the Government, and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL)

(a) and (b) The Government has considered the representation made by the Coimbatore District Small Scale Industries Association praying for Central Excise exemption upto Rs 5 lakhs annual turnover in favour of steel furniture articles manufactured by the small scale sector

(c) Steel furniture is one of the items covered by the new exemption scheme announced by the Government as part of the 1978 Budget proposals. Small scale manufacturers of steel furniture whose clearances during the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs 15 lakh will now get the benefit of complete exemption from payment of Central Excise duty on their first clearances during a financial year upto an aggregate value of Rs 5 lakhs.

(d) Does not arise.

Capital Investment of M/S Himco Laboratories, Sonapat, Haryana

6752. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2295 on the 10th March, 1978 regarding the Capital Investment of M/S HIMCO Laboratories, Sonapat (Haryana) and state:

(a) whether the capital investment made by Shri Ravi Parkash since 31st March, 1973 to 31st March, 1977 stands in his own name or stands in the names of others and shown as a loan from them to the concern;

(b) if so, the names of the persons in whose name the various amounts are shown as loans, the details of the said amounts and since when the same has been invested; and

(c) whether this concern has paid any amount as interest on loans if so, to whom the same has been paid, along with the dates of payments year-wise since 1973 upto-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) It is stated that the concern's capital includes amounts invested by Shri Ravi Parkash as well as loans alleged to have been taken by him from other parties.

(b) The required information is shown in Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-2098/78]. The credits represent the amounts received and the interest, if any, payable, during the various years. Similarly, the debits represent the payments made.

(c) The required information is given in Statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-2098/78].

Development of Airports in Assam

6753. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of current year's proposal of the Government to develop the Airports in Assam and the Government's future plan for development of Airports for safer landing of both day and night services in Assam and the time limit being fixed to provide the required equipments to the existing Airports; and

(b) if so, the details of work being done or proposed to be done to develop the Airports in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines are, at present, operating scheduled air services to the following aerodromes :

- 1 Gauhati
- 2 Silchar
- 3 Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)
- 4 Lilabari
- 5 Tezpur (IAF aerodrome)
- 6 Jorhat (IAF aerodrome)

A Statement, showing details of (i) various works proposed or in progress and (ii) communication and safety equipment proposed to be installed during 1978-79 and thereafter, is attached.

Statement

Name of aerodrome	Works at aerodromes	Communication equipment		Safety services	
		Equipment	Target date	Equipment	Target date
Gauhati	<i>Works in progress</i>	<i>Proposed for 78-79</i>		<i>Future Plan</i>	
	Strengthening of 6000' of runway LGN-60, half apron and taxi track.	Construction of permanent Building for VOR installation.	1978-79	Runway lights (High Intensity) conversion of Abridged VASI into full Visual Approach Slope	1980-81
	<i>Proposed in 78-79</i>	Provision of Distance Measuring equipment.	1978-79	Indicator system, approach lighting system—Cat. I.	

Name of aerodrome	Works at aerodromes	Communication equipment		Safety services	
		Equipment	Target date	Equipment	Target date
		<i>Future Plan</i>			
	Strengthening of 9000 (entire length) to LCN-60	Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR)	1981-82		
	strengthening of main apron and both Taxi ways	Precision Approach Radar (PAR)	1982-84		
	Staff Canteen	New ILS equipment	1983-84		
	Construction of Control Tower and Technical Block				
Sulchar (Kumbhigram)	<i>Works in Progress</i>	<i>Proposed for 78-79</i>		<i>Proposed for 78-79</i>	
	Extension of Terminal Building	To commission the VOR installation.	1978-79	Runway edge lights, approach lighting system—Cat. I Visual	1979-80
	<i>Proposed in 78-79</i>	<i>Future Plan</i>			
	Operational Wall	Inline Locator Beacon	1979-80 1983-84	Approach Slope Indicator system.	
		Provision of new transmitting station building			
Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)	<i>Works in progress</i>	<i>Future Plan</i>			
	Construction of residential quarters	Very High Frequency Omni-range (VOR)	1981-82	—	—
	<i>Proposed in 78-79</i>				
	Construction of operational wall.				
	Extension, strengthening of runway, apron and one taxiway to LCN 40				
Jorhat	Acquisition of 994 acres of land		—	—	—
	Development of Civil Enclave				
	(a) Construction of Terminal Building				
	(b) Construction of apron, taxi track and security fencing				
Tezpur	<i>Future Plans</i>				
	Construction of Civil Enclave		—	—	—

Acknowledgement of Letters of Constituents by Chairman, State Bank of India

6754 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of FINANCE please to state

(a) whether Chairman, Shri P.C.D. Nambiar, State Bank of India has received a letter dated 31st January, 1978 from one Shri Tara Chand, a constituent

Swags Bank account No 2497 and C/A No 27066 drawing attention to letters dated 28th June, 1976 and 25th August, 1976 ;

(b) whether this letter has not yet been acknowledged by the Chairman or his Secretariat ;

(c) whether the Chief Officer Personnel and Services Banking Department of the State Bank of India, Bombay has

also received a letter dated 2nd February, 1978 from the same constituent and it has also not been acknowledged ; and

(d) in view of the above attitude of the Bank officers when the fraud and other irregularities have been established and proved against the Bank, what action or directions Government propose to send to the Bank officers to inquire into the cases cited in the letters written by this constituent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that it had on 16th February, 1978 sent a reply to Shri Tara Chand's letter dated the 31st January, 1978 advising him that it has asked its New Delhi Local Head Office to do the needful in the matter.

(c) State Bank of India has reported that the letter dated the 2nd February 1978 from Shri Tara Chand addressed to Chief Officer (Personnel and Services Banking Department) was acknowledged by the bank on 16th February, 1978.

(d) State Bank of India is looking into the accountability of the staff involved in respect of the unauthorised withdrawal of Rs. 622 from the account of Shri Tara Chand and will take appropriate action against officials concerned.

‘सूर्य’ पत्रिका के मामले में आयकर का निर्धारण

6755. श्री राघवजी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ‘सूर्य’ पत्रिका के मालिक का नाम क्या है और क्या उसके मालिक ने आयकर निर्धारण हेतु कोई विवरण दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसने वर्ष 1973-74 से 1978-79 तक की अवधि के लिए वर्षवार, कितनी आय दिखाई है ;

(ख) क्या ‘सूर्य’ पत्रिका के मालिक ने उपरोक्त विवरण के साथ लाभ और हानि का विवरण अलग से दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसमें प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए लाभ और हानि की कितनी राशि दर्शाई गई है ; और

(ग) क्या इस पत्रिका के बारे में कोई आयकर निर्धारण किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो वार्षिक लाभ और हानि का प्रति वर्ष कितना मूल्यांकन किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) ‘सूर्य’ नामक पत्रिका के मालिक का नाम मेसर्स यंगमैन प्रिंटर्स एण्ड पब्लिशर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड कंचनजंगा बिल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली है। आय की विवरणी केवल कर-निर्धारित वर्ष 1977-78 के लिये दाखिल की गयी है जिसमें 32,320/- रु० का नुकसान दिखाया गया है। कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1978-79 की विवरणी दाखिल करने के लिए अभी समय है।

(ख) कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 का लाभ तथा हानि का लेखा प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है, जिसमें 32,320 रु० की हानि दिखाई गई है।

(ग) अभी तक कोई कर-निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है।

Increase in Smuggling Activities

6756. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the smuggling activities have increased in the last three months ;

(b) if so, the total details of seizures in the aforesaid period ;

(c) is it a fact that names of some political leaders, including the former Minister of Maharashtra and some officers have been found in a diary of a smuggler, who was arrested recently in Bombay ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) what special steps have been taken by the Government to check the smuggling activities in the last three months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) (a) and (b) Reports received by Government show that smuggling activities continue to be well contained. The total value of the goods seized during last three months namely December '77 to February '78 was about Rs 9.29* crores (consisting mainly of gold Rs 74 lakhs, diamonds Rs 58 lakhs, and watches Rs 72 lakhs), as compared to the total value of seizures amounting

authorities recently

(c) & (d) According to the report received by the Government one diary was seized from the Bombay premises of one of the two persons arrested at Ahmedabad in connection with seizure of 100 tolas of gold on 1st February, 1978. However, examination of this diary has not revealed the name of any prominent political leader or of the former Minister of Maharashtra or of any officer

(e) Several measures have been taken recently to check smuggling activities. Those include re-deployment and strengthening of the intelligence and preventive set up and alerting the staff to keep special watch on smuggling of certain sensitive commodities. To tackle the evil of gold smuggling, Government have decided to commence the sale of

मूल्या पर रियायत दे कर उनका निर्यात करती है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो किन वस्तुओं पर रियायत दी गई, कितनी रियायत दी गई तथा क्या उसके फलस्वरूप उस समय विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शारिक बेग) (क) तथा (ख) सम्भवना निर्यात किये गये उत्पादों पर सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की वापसी छूट की जो अनुमति दी जाती है उसके बारे में पूछा गया है। वापसी के लिए पात्र मर्चे सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क वापसी नियम, 1971 की अनुमूची में अधिसूचित की जाती है। मदवार देय केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की दरें भी अधिसूचित की जाती हैं तथा दी जाने वाली छूट उन शुल्क राशि के बराबर है जो निर्यातित उत्पाद पर दी गई है। वापसी तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट की अनुमति बिना इस बात का ध्यान में रख कर दी जाती है कि विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होती है अथवा नहीं।

Contract signed between Gujarat Export Corporation and Malaysian Firm for the Import of Palm Oil

वस्तुओं के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति

6757. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के उद्देश्य से वर्तमान नीतियों के आधार पर कुछ वस्तुओं के वास्तविक

(a) whether it is a fact that some time before a contract was signed between the Officials and others of Gujarat Export Corporation and Malaysian firm for the import of Palm oil from a private concern,

(b) when the said contract was signed and who were the signatories and others in the said contract and deals,

(c) the details of the contract signed;

(d) how much quantity of the said oil will be imported and the value of the same ;

(e) what is the purpose for the import of the said oil ; and

(f) what is the present price of the said oil prevailing in Gujarat and other parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Government has no such information.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

(f) Separate figures of the prices of Palm Oil in Gujarat or elsewhere are not maintained.

Workers in Central Government undertakings at Durgapur

6759. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of workers in each of the Central Government undertakings

at Durgapur, West Bengal, yearwise, during the last five years ;

(b) number and percentage of casual workers in them year wise during the last five years ; and

(c) what is the policy of Government in regard to these casual workers ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The necessary information in respect of Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation, Fertilizer Corporation of India, Food Corporation of India and Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., who are either located at Durgapur or have units working there, is given in the statement. Similar information in respect of two other units located in Durgapur viz., Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Government's policy in regard to casual labour is that it should be engaged for genuine casual work only. Accordingly each public enterprise concerned attempts to de-casualize such labour at the earliest.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Undertaking	Total number of workers	No of Casual employees	% of casual workers
1	2	3	4	5
(1)				
(1)	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation			
	As on			
	1-4-74	5152	14	0.20
	1-4-75	5137	24	0.40
	1-4-76	5650	178	3
	1-4-77	5185	238	4
	1-4-78	5141	168	2.8
(2)	The Fertilizer Corporation of India			
	As on			
	1-1-74	811	..	..
	1-1-75	1159	..	..
	1-1-76	1188	..	..
	1-1-77	1201	..	..
	1-1-78	1211	..	..
	(Do not employ any casual labour)			
(3)	Food Corporation of India	Food storage Depot hold a strength of 92 handling workers and 22 casual workers since 1973 i.e. 24% for the last five years.		
(4)	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd			
	1973	468	13	4
	1974	461	18	4
	1975	487	10	2
	1976	477	10	2
	1977	489	9	1.8.

Manganese Export Policy

6760 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) the present policy of Government to permit export of Manganese Ore,

(b) the exports made during 1977-78 of different grades and how they compare with the previous year, and

(c) the details of efforts being made to locate new reserves of this ore?

of inadequate reserves and growing demand for indigenous consumption exports of Manganese Ore are permitted on restrictive basis

(b) The exports made during 1976-77 and 1977-78 of different grades have been as under —

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Grade	1976-77	1977-78 (Estimated)
High Grade (45% Mn)	0.47	0.38
Medium Grade (35—45%)	1.02	0.11
Low Grade (—35%)	6.28	4.66
Black Iron Ore	0.51	0.45
TOTAL	8.28	5.60

(c) Geological Survey of India are carrying out exploration for locating new deposits of manganese ore as well as assessing reserves in the known areas

Theft in Customs Godown in Delhi

6761 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item published on 18th February, 1978 that thieves in Customs House have managed to steal a whole shipment of leather jackets and saris from the Customs Godown in Delhi,

(b) if so the total amount of value of the goods involved, and

(c) what steps the Government is taking to put a stop to such nefarious activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(i) 14 jackets of a value of about Rs 5500/ out of a consignment of 50 leather jackets of Indian origin

(ii) one package containing saris of Indian origin of which it has not yet been possible to ascertain the value,

(iii) machinery parts of foreign origin the value of some of these is about Rs 26,000 and that of the remaining is being ascertained, and

(iv) some printed matter of no commercial value

(c) The normal precautions about the

will be taken

Loans granted by Calcutta Branch of United Commercial Bank to Kinnison Jute Mills Ltd

6752 SHRI MADHAV PRASAD TRIPATHI

DR BIJOY MONDAL

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) is the Government aware that the Chairman United Commercial Bank has allowed some loans to be granted on political considerations without adhering to the Banking norms,

(b) is it a fact that a loan of about Rs 3.50 crores was granted by the Calcutta branch of the Bank to Kinnison Jute Mills Ltd,

(c) is it also a fact that some ex Ministers of Union Government were connected with this party,

(d) if so, the names of the Ministers, and

(c) whether the loan has been recovered; if not, what is the position of the account?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The Bank has not granted any loans or advances on political considerations without adhering to the banking norms.

(b) This company was originally sanctioned in November, 1973 certain credit facilities. As the advance became sticky a suit against the company was filed in December, 1976 in Calcutta High Court. The management of the company was restructured and in order to keep the mill going, certain additional facilities were sanctioned in early 1977 to the company under a long-term rehabilitation programme. United Commercial Bank released the finance only after the company acknowledged the bank's dues in the court.

(c) and (d). To the best of our knowledge, no ex-Minister of Union Government was connected with this company in any way. Possibly, the reference is to late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam whose brother, Shri J. G. Kumaramangalam, is now a Director of the Bird Group of companies. Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam died in an Air crash on 31st May, 1973. The account was taken over by the bank in June, 1974 and Shri J. G. Kumaramangalam was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Bird Group of Companies including Kinnison Jute Mills Co. Ltd. by the Government of India in November, 1976.

(e) The unit has become sick and the proposal for rehabilitating the unit is under consideration of the Government of India, the State Government, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. In accordance with the practice and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the

provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents of banks cannot be divulged.

Earning of excise duty and surcharge and State-wise on tea

6763. SHRI PURNA SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of (i) Black and (ii) Green Tea in India, State-wise i.e. in Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala during the period 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1978;

(b) the earning of Excise Duty and Surcharge State-wise in total in the above States separately; and

(c) the sales tax earned by different State on the total tea sold for internal consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) :

(a) and (b). The Statements giving State-wise break-up of (i) Black Tea production from 1971-72 to 1976-77; (ii) Green Tea production from 1971-72 to 1976-77; and (iii) Central excise revenues realised on Tea (excluding Tea Cess) from 1-4-71 to 31-3-78 are attached.

(c) The levy of tax on sales or purchase of goods effected inside a State is a State subject. Central Sales Tax levied on Inter-State Sale of goods is also collected and retained by State Governments. These details are not readily available with the Central Government.

Statement-I

Estimated State-wise production of Black Tea during 1971-72

(Figures in thousands Kgs.)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Assam	224,214	239,475	248,784	265,108	263,277	274,465
West Bengal	98,605	99,968	103,006	119,577	107,324	113,639
Tripura	2,665	3,177	3,790	4,355	3,591	4,244
Bihar	1	4	3	35	17	44
Uttar Pradesh	272	451	501	723	385	783
Himachal Pradesh	763	507	444	489	609	576
TOTAL—NORTH INDIA	326,520	343,582	356,528	384,087	375,203	393,721

	1971 72	1972 73	1973 74	1974 75	1975 76	1976-77
Tamil Nadu	53 194	54 629	56,087	56,979	55,164	65 114
Kerala	41 165	45 621	44 466	43 221	41 989	50 585
Karnataka	2 878	3 037	2 838	2 578	2 804	3 572
TOTAL—SOUTH INDIA	97 238	103 287	103 361	103 278	100 557	120 021
TOTAL—ALL INDIA	423 758	446,869	459 839	487 265	475 760	513 742

N B—Figures for Sikkim and the year 1977 78 are not readily available

Statement II

Estimated state wise production of Green Tea during 1971 72 to 1976-77

(Figures in thousands of kgs)

	1971 72	1972 73	1973 74	1974 75	1975 76	1976 77
Assam	600	672	1643	902	981	1604
West Bengal	5227	6720	6634	4325	5040	4607
Tripura	103	160	66	26	53	53
Bihar	40	22	22	1	1	13
Uttar Pradesh	420	227	333	181	193	71
Himachal Pradesh	274	475	769	800	800	867
Tamil Nadu	683	496	626	615	191	96
TOTAL—ALL INDIA	7347	8772	10087	6850	7259	7313

N B—Figures for Sikkim and the year 1977 78 are not readily available

Statement III

Central Excise Revenue realised on tea excluding Tea Cess from 1-4 1971 to 31 3 1978

(Rs in lakhs)

	1971 72	1972 73	1973 74	1974 75	1975 76	1976 77	1977 78* (Upto 31 3 78)
Assam	1543	1250	1272	2272	3721	3360	2997
West Bengal	783	723	735	797	969	995	1089
Tripura	7	7	7	8	11	13	11
Sikkim							
Uttar Pradesh			Not available				
Punjab	94	104	111	109	107	100	103
Karnataka	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg	1	
Tamil Nadu	22	22	22	22	23	30	351
Kerala	472	465	441	398	433	598	656
	175	177	171	173	217	260	307

*Provisional

Neg—Negligible

Share of West Bengal from collection of Income-Tax Arrears

6764. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal is likely to get Rs. 15 crores as its share of arrears of income-tax collections from the Government of India; and

(b) what steps have since been taken to release the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). In accordance with the provisions of Article 279(1), of the Constitution, the net proceeds of income tax distributable between the Union and the States are to be ascertained and certified by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India whose certificate shall be final. Pending receipt of such certified figures, the shares due to the various States are released to them in instalments during each financial year on the basis of Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates, subject to such adjustments as may be necessary with reference to certified figures when received. Payments for all the States including West Bengal have thus been made on a provisional basis for the years 1972-73 to 1977-78. It is only on receipt of certified figures for these years from the Comptroller and Auditor General, which are awaited, that it will be possible to compute the amount of arrears, if any, of share of income tax payable to various States including West Bengal. The matter is under correspondence with the Comptroller and Auditor General.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की खेल-तहूद निर्वहन बोर्ड छात्रवृत्ति

6765. श्री दश राम शायप : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की खेलतहूद निर्वहन बोर्ड छात्रवृत्ति योजना को मंत्रालय से मान्यता प्राप्त है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मान्यता-पत्र की एक प्रति समा पटन पर रखी जायेगी तथा प्रति वर्ष इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने खर्चे चुने जाते हैं और उन्हें कितनी राशि

दी जाती है तथा क्या योजना के अन्तर्गत चुने गए खर्चे दियायीं हैं और यदि हां, तो वे किस संस्थाओं में पड़ते हैं और उनकी आयु क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Inclusion of Almora, Kausani, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Tehri in Tourist Map of India

6766. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scenic places like Almora, Kausani, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Tehri, Uttar Kashi, Gopeshwar and Pauri have not found any place in the tourist map of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those places have rich potential with regard to scenic beauty, health resort and salubrious climate and have rich potential for tourist attraction; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or are being taken to bring these places in the tourist map of India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) to (c) The U.P. hill areas have rich potential for tourism development as these places are rich in scenic beauty and are endowed with salubrious climate. Basic, however, to taking up the development of tourism in these areas is the availability of basic infrastructural facilities such as transportation and communication adequate and regular supply of water and electricity.

With a view to ensuring a regulated development of these areas, a Working Group was set up by the Planning Commission in 1972, to make a survey of the tourism potential of U.P. hill areas. The Working Group report has recommended the development of tourism in six areas of U.P. hills, namely Nainital, Kausani, Mussoorie, Pauri Garhwal, Badrinath-Kedarnath and Gangotri-Yamnotri. The Government of U.P. has set up two organisations, namely, the Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam and the Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam which are also responsible

for providing tourist facilities in their respective areas. During the season, the India Tourism Development Corporation will organise a package tour by

In the earlier Plan periods, the Central Department of Tourism had provided the following facilities in the U P hill areas —

- (i) Rest House on the Kailash Mansarovar route
- (ii) Improvements to the Rest House along the Himalayan pilgrim routes
- (iii) Pilgrim sheds at Rudrapur, Nag
- (iv) A youth hostel at Nainital

ऋण के लिये हिमालय सीमेट लिमिटेड द्वारा भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक को प्रस्तुत की गई थी

6767. श्री धर्मासिंहभाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमालय सीमेट लिमिटेड, पारब्रदर (गुजरात) ने प्रतिदिन 150 टन सफेद सीमेट का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक सयत लगाने हेतु अप्रैल, 1976 में भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक बम्बई का ऋण के लिए अपनी मांग प्रस्तुत की थी और यदि हा, तो इस कंपनी द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई मांग का ब्योरा क्या है,

(ख) इस ऋण को मंजूर करने में विनम्र के क्या कारण हैं और इस कंपनी द्वारा विननी राशि का ऋण मांगा गया है, और

(ग) इस कंपनी का यह ऋण कब तक मंजूर किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) में (ग) हिमालय सीमेट्स लिमिटेड ने प्रतिदिन 150 टन सफेद सीमेट के उत्पादन के वास्ते एक सयत स्थापित करने के लिये, अखिल भारतीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं से अगस्त, 1976 में 60 लाख रुपये के साम्य

शेयर का हमारा, 30 लाख रुपये के प्राथमिक शेयर, और 300 लाख रुपये के सावधिक ऋण के लिये वित्तीय सहायता के वास्ते आवेदन किया था ।

वित्तीय संस्थाओं के लिये बहुत से कारणों से अभी तक यह संभव नहीं हुआ है कि इस कंपनी को सहायता स्वीकार कर सके जैसे प्रोत्साहकों द्वारा प्रारम्भ में अपूर्ण आवेदों भेजा जाना और जुलाई, 1977 में संशोधित आवेदों का भेजा जाना, इस परियोजना से एक प्राप्ताहक का बाद में पीछे हट जाना । इसके बाद प्रोत्साहकों ने इस संभावना का पता लगाने का भी प्रयास किया कि गुजरात सरकार को इस परियोजना को सयुक्त क्षेत्र में लगाने के लिये राजी किया जा सके ।

कंपनी विभिन्न सम्बद्ध शेयर मामलों को सुलझाने के बाद फिर से इन संस्थाओं से संपर्क करने के लिये सहमत हो गई है ।

Scheme for New Airport at Delhi

6768 SHRI VASANT SATHE
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State :

(a) whether the International Airport

(b) if so, important details of the proposal,

(c) how soon the proposal is expected to be cleared,

(d) whether the Government have received expansion proposals for Air Ports in Maharashtra, and

(e) details of the cost etc Airport-wise and the decision taken regarding clearance of the proposal and provision made for 1978-79 for expansion/modernisation of these Ports ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) :

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The proposal of the Authority envisages construction of : (i) International passenger terminal building to handle 33 lakhs passengers annually ; (ii) a cargo terminal for handling 70,000 tonnes of cargo annually ; (iii) 9 incontact and 5 remote aircraft parking bays for the passenger terminal and 2 incontact aircraft parking bays for the cargo terminal; and (iv) taxiways, approach roads, car park etc.

(c) The proposal is still under consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e) The International Airports Authority of India has also submitted a feasibility report for the construction of phase-II of the international passenger and cargo terminal at Bombay airport to be completed in 1982, which is under consideration of the Government. During 1978-79 no provision has been made in the budget for major expansion/modernisation of the other airports in Maharashtra.

मैसर्स असल ग्रुप द्वारा कर का अपवंचन

6789. डा० रामजी सिंह: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को मैसर्स असल ग्रुप द्वारा किये गये धोखे का पता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि श्री धिरंजीलाल तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों ने लगभग दो करोड़ रुपये के आयकर का अपवंचन किया है ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में श्री जी० एस० बत्ती ने सहायक आयुक्त, निरीक्षक आयकर, रेंज IV-डी, नई दिल्ली को अभ्यावेदन दिये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जूलुकिफारउल्लाह) : (क) तथा (ख) असल समूह के विभिन्न मामलों की जांच की जा रही है। इस बात का पता जांच पूरी किये जाने तथा प्रभावित कर-निर्धारणों को अंतिम

रूप दिये जाने के बाद ही चलेगा कि कर-अपवंचन किस सीमा तक किया गया है।

(ग) जी, हां। निरीक्षक सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, रेंज IV-डी, नई दिल्ली को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(घ) अपेक्षित जांच की जा रही है। फरवरी-मार्च, 1978 के दौरान कर-निर्धारण के निम्नलिखित मामलों में फिर से कार्यवाही की गयी है :-

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष

मैसर्स सी० लायल एण्ड० 1970-71 तथा
(पी०टी० 1971-72
आई०) वर्क्स

मैसर्स सी० लायल 1969-70
एण्ड कं० (उर्वरक
परियोजना)

PAYMENT OF INCOME-TAX :

6790. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of income-tax paid by different categories in each of States and Union Territories of India; and

(b) how much Income Tax was collected in the last year in the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH)(a) : and (b). Information relating to the amount of income-tax paid by different categories of taxpayers is not maintained. Information regarding income-tax paid by all tax-payers is readily available according to the Charges of the Commissioners of Income-tax. Such information for 1978-79 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Collections of income tax
(including corporation tax)

Departmental figures in crores of Rs)

S No	Name of G I T charge	1976-77
1	Amritsar .	18 58
2	Andhra Pradesh .	59 91
3	Assam .	15 98
4	Bihar	27 02
5	Bombay City	655 08
6	Bombay (Central)	9 44
7	Calcutta (Central)	46 60
8	Delhi	202 20
9	Delhi (Central)	17 22
10	Gujarat	149 23
11	Kanpur .	17 52
12	Karnataka	99 10
13	Kerala	42 58
14	Lucknow	16 19
15	Madhya Pradesh	43 37
16	Meerut	25 26
17	Nagpur .	20 03
18	Orissa	10 86
19	Patiala	21 96
20	Pune	51 01
21	Rajasthan	29 08
22	Tamil Nadu	148 28
23	India General	16 05
24	West Bengal	311 17
25	Agra .	7 89
26	Allahabad	11 54
27	Haryana & Chand garh	19 17
28	Jullundur .	12 63
		2104 95*

India's Trade Relations with Taiwan

6771 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation be pleased to state

(a) Whether India has trade relations with Taiwan ,

(b) if so the details thereof including the items of export and import its quantum and value during the last ten years and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG)

(a) to (c)

India does not have any trade agreement with Taiwan. However, some trade does take place. The imports and exports during the preceeding 10 years were of the following order —

(Rs in Lakhs)

Year	Exports to Taiwan (Republic of China)	Imports from Taiwan (Republic of China)
1967-68	32	85
1968-69	259	19
1969-70	178	41
1970-71	196	26
1971-72	513	37
1972-73	148	57
1973-74	255	58
1974-75	234	143
1975-76	586	137
1976-77	1743	165
1977-78 (April July)	630	141

The main items of export are cotton, transport equipment Iron Ore Mica, Shellac Pig Iron Metal manufactures, Ferrous Scrap Kardi seed Sesamum (Til or Jili) and imports comprise of plastics raw materials Essential Oils etc

*Includes the collections of Rs 33 42 Income and Wealth Act, 1976

crores under the Voluntary Disclosure of

New Formula for Higher Share of Central Taxes to States

6772. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some State have urged the Finance Commission to evolve a new formula so that a higher share of Central taxes would accrue to the States enabling them to cover their non-Plan revenue gap and leave a surplus on revenue account; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the reaction of Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Every State Government submits its memoranda regarding devolution of taxes and duties etc. to the Finance Commission for their consideration. It is not usual for the Government to call for information regarding the submissions made by the State Governments to the Finance Commission whose function is of a quasi judicial nature.

थल मार्ग से भारत को यात्रा करने वाले पश्चिमी देशों के पर्यटकों के आकर्षण के लिये योजना

6773. श्री एत० एत० सोमाप्ती : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में थल-मार्ग से आने वाले पश्चिमी देशों के पर्यटकों की संख्या में कोई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) थल मार्ग से भारत में आधिकारिक विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के उद्देश्य से अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ पैदा करने और पड़ोसी देशों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या योजनाएँ बना रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री (पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) पश्चिम में पर्यटक

यातायात के प्रमुख स्रोत-स्वरूप देशों से थल-मार्ग से आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या में 1976 के मुकाबले 1977 के दौरान 15.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) दक्षिण एशिया के लिए विश्व पर्यटन क्षेत्रीय यात्रा आयोग का सदस्य होने के नाते भारत इस क्षेत्र में पर्यटक यातायात को बढ़ावा देने के लिये अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न करने के लिए पड़ोसी सदस्य देशों के अपने समकक्ष विभागों के साथ निकट सहयोग से कार्य करता है । थल मार्ग से आने वाले पर्यटक यातायात को बढ़ावा देने के लिये भारत में उन मुख्य मार्गों के साथ-साथ रोड साइड सुविधाओं का विकास किया जा रहा है जिनका इस यातायात द्वारा सामान्यतया प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Cases of Embezzlements and Misappropriation in Nationalised Banks

6774. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATHURVEDI :

SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of embezzlements and misappropriation in nationalised banks in past five years and the total amount involved, yearwise;

(b) the names of parties involved in cases of loss of Rs. 5 lacs and over; and

(c) the causes of this increasing drain and the steps taken to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation from all India Hotels' Halwais Federation, Bombay for Withdrawal of Central Excise Duty on Skimmed Milk Powder

6775. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation from the All India Hotels' Halwais

Federation Bombay for withdrawing Central Excise duty on the Skimmed Milk Powder,

(b) whether their request has been acceded to, and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A sizeable portion of the skimmed milk powder produced in the country is used for the regeneration of liquid milk (either in the factory of production of the skimmed milk powder or in any other factory) and is already exempt from the payment of central excise duty leviable thereon. The rest of the skimmed milk powder finds use in the production of icecream, confectionery articles and in hotels and halwai shops. Having regard to these considerations, Government do not see any justification for exempting all skimmed milk powder from the payment of central excise duty

Wages Prices and Productivity

6776 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

SHRI G. M. BANATIWALLA
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether recently Prof Khuro while delivering the Foundation Day Lecture of the National Productivity Council on Wages Prices and Productivity stated that wages should be linked as far as possible to productivity rather than the cost of living, and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto,

(c) whether any ...
b
d
d
type of work, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) Prof. A. M. Khuro, while delivering the Foundation Day Lecture of the National Productivity Council on 15.3.78 inter-alia, stated :—

'It is obvious that wages in order to be just, have to be related to the productivity of workers. It is true that

productivity is a joint venture and not only the skill and efficiency of workers but the amount and the quality of capital they work with and the efficiency of management that guides them, are involved. Nevertheless, it remains true that workers' awards should be related to productivity. As a general provision, it should be mentioned that the total increase in the real wage should not exceed the total increase in the national product. As wage questions relate largely to the industrial sector and even more effectively to the organised industrial sector, it should be stated that the increase in the wage bill of the organised industrial sector should not exceed the increase in the product of that sector. For inflation to be contained and for capital formation and expansion of employment to occur, it is important to work with the rule that the industrial wage bill should rise by less than the industrial output, the balance being saved and invested. The State should ensure that in any given region, or for that matter in any industry, the wage bill increase in real terms should not exceed the product increase. Something must be left over for plough-back, so that the workers gain in terms of larger employment of their brethren.'

Prof Khuro had also observed in another context in the above Lecture that —

'It seems therefore, best that an instrument like dearness allowance be introduced so that corrections are made through it once in a while, each time the cost of living index rises by so many points or so much percentage. But these corrections should occur not continuously but periodically in order that a built in restraint on wage push inflation occurs.'

(b) D Khuro had expressed the above mentioned views in his personal capacity and the question of Government's reaction thereto does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government have set up a Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices in October, 1977. In accordance with its terms of reference the Study Group is to prepare a draft policy on wages, incomes and prices. The Government would like to await the receipt of the report of the Study Group before formulating its views on the matter. The report of the Study Group is expected shortly.

Licences Issued to Induja and Company

6777. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES and COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences issued for imports and exports to Induja and Company for the last three years; and

(b) the items and value of these imports and exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIH BEG): (a) and

(b). Firm-wise statistics of import and export licences are not maintained. However, particulars of all import and export licences issued are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences", copies of which are supplied to Parliament Library.

Tax Arrears Against Philips India Ltd.

6778. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Philips India Ltd., producing sound and light equipment have huge arrears of taxes not paid on one or the other pretext;

(b) if so, the exact amount of arrears and the action being taken to realise the same; and

(c) what is their net sale during the last one year and the worth of imported parts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: (a) and (b). Seven demands of Central Excise Duties amounting to Rs. 120.65 lakhs were raised against M/S Philips India Ltd., Calcutta by the Central Excise authorities. Those are pending decisions with Assistant Collector/Collector/Appellate Collector of Central Excise.

Action for realisation of the amounts would arise only after decisions confirming these demands are taken by the respective authorities.

(c) The turnover of the Company during its accounting year ending 31-12-1976 was Rs. 27.08 crores.

The imports made by the company during the same period as given in the notes to the printed profit and loss account of the company were as under :

Items	Value (in crores of Rs.)
1. Raw material and piece goods.	1.76
2. Spare Parts.	0.13
3. Capital Goods.	0.47

संसाधन जुटाने के लिए स्वर्ण बांडों को बेचने की योजना

6779. श्री ईस्वर चौधरी :

श्री के० नालन्दा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विकास कार्यों के लिए संसाधन जुटाने हेतु स्वर्ण बांडों को बेचने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी खपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : ये प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

Proposal to open more Tea Centres

6780. SHRI K. B. CHEETRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the proposal of opening more Tea Centres is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the Dutch system of auction,

(d) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) to (e) The desirability of introducing

which is expected to submit its report by July end

Doubts about Tariff proposed for Janata Hotels

6781 SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that under the tourism policy for constructing 'Janata Hotels' is it beyond the approach of the common man to stay in a hotel by paying the charges envisaged,

(b) whether these hotels could cater only to the needs of the middle income groups and the higher income groups might take advantage of these hotels, and

(c) whether the commission experts expressed serious doubts whether in view of the tariff proposed the Janata hotels could be viable units?

foreign tourists of modest means to avail of these facilities

by persons of modest means

(c) To make these projects economically viable an accepted formula of fixing an economic rate of return has been worked out in consultation with the Planning Com-

mission The Janata hotel will also have a shopping arcade which will add to the revenue of the hotel

Aerial Passenger Ropeway in Gulmarg.

6782 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the experts submitted a report to the Government regarding the installation of an aerial passenger ropeway transportation system in Gulmarg Winter Sports Project, and

(b) whether Government has accepted that report?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Further action to be taken on the Report would, however, depend on the availability of funds

मैंडक को टागों और कछुओं का निर्यात

6783. श्री टी० एस० नेगी :

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1978 से 31 मार्च 1978 तक की अवधि में मैंडक की टागों और कछुआ का भारत से निर्यात करने के बारे में बनाये गये कार्यक्रम का व्योरा क्या है और उनकी कितनी मात्रा का वस्तुतः निर्यात किया गया ,

(ख) किन किन देशों को इनका निर्यात किया गया और उनसे कितना विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई , और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मैंडकों के निर्यात पर रोक लगाने का है, क्योंकि उनके निर्यात से मच्छरों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मलेरिया रोग बहुत बढ़ गया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) तथा (ख). 1 जनवरी 1978 से 31 मार्च 1978 की अवधि के लिए ऐसा कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया गया था।

एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) इस धारे में कुछ अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

1. जनवरी तथा फरवरी 1978 के दौरान मॉडक की टांगों के निर्यात।

क्रमांक देश मात्रा (मैटन) मूल्य (लाख ₹०)

1	फ्रांस	244	64.88
2	संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	193	34.56
3	नीदरलैंड	128	25.44
4	बेल्जियम	53	13.88
5	प० जर्मनी	15	3.43
6	ब्रिटेन	3	0.61
7	ऑस्ट्रेलिया	4	0.60
		645	143.40

2. कटुओं के कोई निर्यात नहीं हुए क्योंकि उनके निर्यातों पर रोक है।

हथकरघा कपड़े का निर्यात

6784. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हथकरघा कपड़ों का निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1976-77 और 1977-78 में कुल कितने मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ग) उनके निर्यात का संवर्धन करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) जी हां।

(ख) 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 (अप्रैल 77-फरवरी 78) के दौरान हथकरघा माल के निर्यातों का कुल मूल्य क्रमशः 272.15 करोड़ रुपये तथा 183.17 करोड़ रुपये था।

(ग) भारतीय सूती मिल संघ की प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत नकद मुआवजा सहायता तथा हथकरघा माल के निर्यातों के आधार पर आयात प्रतिपूर्ति लाइसेंसों के अलावा हथकरघा माल के निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए जो उपाय किये जा रहे हैं उनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं: विदेशों में विशिष्ट वस्त्र मेलों में भाग लेना, विदेशी बाजारों में विक्री-सह-अध्ययन दल भेजना, गहन प्रचार अभियान, महत्वपूर्ण हथकरघा केन्द्रों में केन्द्रीय योजना के अधीन निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाओं की स्थापना करना, आदि।

Financial Assistance for Small Hotel Entrepreneurs

6785. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small hotel entrepreneurs are not getting adequate financial assistance for setting up new hotels in the country; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and what arrangements have been made to provide financial assistance to small hotel entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b) Financial assistance is available to small hotel entrepreneurs through State Finance Corporations for setting up new hotels in different parts of the country. Financial assistance is also extended to hotel entrepreneurs by the all-India financial institutions such as the Industrial Finance Corporation provided the loan requested is more than Rs 30 lakhs.

Foreign Shareholdings by Indian Oxygen Limited

6786 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union

(b) it is a fact that Indian Oxygen Limited a public limited foreign company owned by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India bent to its pressure extending the deadline to March 1979, and

(c) if so the reason thereof?

would be counted from the date of receipt of the directive issued by the Reserve Bank of India

(b) and (c) No Sir. In the case

requesting the company to reduce its non-

ment shown to it.

Irregularities Committed by Vijaya Bank

6787 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) Whether an inquiry was held by Government into the irregularities committed by Vijaya Bank recently, and

(b) if so, the findings of the Inquiring authority and action proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) An inspection of the Vijaya Bank Limited was recently conducted by the Reserve Bank of India with reference to its position on the 30th June 1977.

(b) The report contains information relating to the affairs of the bank's constituents which, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers is not to be divulged. However, the findings in the inspection report are being pursued by the Reserve Bank with the Bank for necessary corrective action.

Restoration of Dubai-Madras Flight

6788 SHRI A. ASOKARAJ Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Air India flight from Dubai to Madras was stopped from the month of February, 1978,

(b) if so, the reason for the change and its not stopping at Madras, and

(c) whether Government propose to make it stop at Madras again

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Yes, Sir. Operations from Dubai to Madras have been discontinued effective 2nd March, 1978.

(b) With effect from 2nd March 1978, a second flight on Dubai/Trivandrum/Dubai sector has been started. Dubai-Madras Service was discontinued as a large portion of traffic from Dubai to Madras is bound for Kerala.

(c) There is no proposal at present to recommence Dubai/Madras flight.

Tata Committee Report on Civil Aviation

6789. SHRIMATI P. CHAVAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tata Committee Report on Civil Aviation is still under Government consideration ;

(b) whether any decision has been taken on its recommendation of restructuring Director General of Civil Aviation into an independent Civil Aviation Authority ; and

(c) which of the recommendations have been accepted so far and put in practice?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main recommendations of the Committee relating to Equipment and Flight Inspection have been accepted and are being implemented. The implementation will be spread over a number of years. The recommendations relating to Flying Clubs have been put into practice.

'वर्ड्स एण्ड फ्रेजिज कामनली यूज्ड इन दी डिपार्टमेंट' शीर्षक से एक पुस्तक का प्रकाशन

6790. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कार्यालयों में राजकीय भाषा की उचित क्रियान्विति के लिए मंत्रालय ने आर्थिक कार्य विभाग ने वर्ष 1976 में 'वर्ड्स एण्ड फ्रेजिज कामनली यूज्ड इन दी डिपार्टमेंट' शीर्षक से एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) यह पुस्तक संदर्भ मैन्युअल के रूप में प्रकाशित की गई है और यह सामयिकी प्रकाशन नहीं है।

Shares of S. C. and S. T. in Posts Filled in each Category In the Ministry of Finance

6791. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of posts filled in each category of posts in respect of Finance Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices including the public sector undertakings for the entire period of Janata Government regime with specific shares of S. C. and S. T. in such employment and also the Number of posts de-reserved in each category and reasons thereof ; and

(b) total number of departmental promotions/upgradation of posts in each category of posts and how many posts have gone to S.C. and S.T. ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Objection of Planning Commission in respect of cut in Interest Rate

6792. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the interest rate cut has been objected to by the Planning Commission or any of its members ;

(b) whether this cut has benefited banks more than exporters ;

(c) if the answer to (a) is affirmative, whether Government will now pursue a cheap policy in spite of Planning Commission's objection; and

(d) what steps are being taken to see that the benefit is passed on by banks to various customers including exporters ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) No, Sir. But at a symposium organised by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Prof. Raj Krishna, Member, Planning Commission, had expressed the view that the recent lowering of the interest rates announced by the Reserve Bank of India was not justified.

(b) to (d) It is difficult to assess the actual benefits accruing to banks by the reduction in deposit rates and lending rates. Practically all lending rates have been reduced by varying margins. In regard to exporters, the interest rates on pre-shipment and post-shipment credit have been reduced by half a per cent to 11 to 13 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. The interest rate on deferred payment exports however continues unchanged at 8 per cent. The reduction in interest rates cannot be regarded as a pursuit of a cheap money policy. The bank rate remains unchanged at 9 per cent.

**सियेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड, बरेली में
सरकारी सस्थानों के शेयर**

6793 श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सियेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड, बरेली में सरकारी सस्थानों के लिए शेयर हैं और सरकारी सस्थानों द्वारा उक्त कारखानों का किन्नी राशि के ऋण दिये गये हैं और

(ख) सियेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड बरेली में सरकारी प्रतिनिधियों को न लिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि उसमें सरकार ने लाभांश रुपये का पत्र निवेश किया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल)

(क) और (ख) अखिल भारतीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के वित्तीय मंत्र्यालय के पास सियेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड बरेली में 64.70 लाख रुपये के अंश मूल्य के मामला शेयर हैं। उन्होंने अप्रैल, 1977 में उक्त कंपनी को 20 लाख रुपये के सावधिक ऋण भी दिये हैं।

कंपनी के सारजनिक कार्य निष्पादन को परामर्श देने हुए वित्तीय सस्थाओं ने इस समय यह जरूरी नहीं समझा है कि इस कंपनी के निदेशक मंडल में कोई निदेशक नामित किया जाये। फिर भी

इस कंपनी के निदेशक मंडल में अपने प्रतिनिधियों का नामित करने का विचार निरन्तर विचाराधीन रहता है।

Employment of Clerks by State Bank of India in Ferozepur

6794 DR. BALDEV PRAKASH
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a test was held at Ferozepur, Punjab by State Bank of India to employ clerks,

(b) whether selection has been made on the basis of the test held,

(c) whether Government received complaints alleging irregularities in the test or subsequent interviews of the candidates, and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Selection has not been finalised

employment exchange. These complaints are both for and against the cancellation of the test. Government have also received certain complaints regarding the delay in finalisation of the result of the test.

(d) The matter is under examination in the State Bank of India and no final decision has been taken so far.

Excise Relief on Nylon Thread and Diesel Engines

6795 SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action taken by the Government on this Memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) No such memoranda from the Government of Maharashtra have been received in the Ministry of Finance.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Construction of I.T.D.C. Hotels in Foreign Countries

6795. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration to construct some I.T.D.C. Hotels in Foreign Countries;

(b) If so, the numbers of the total hotels and when are they to be expected to work; and

(c) the total expenditures thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) I.T.D.C. has no proposal to construct hotels in foreign countries at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Points discussed in Indo-British Economic Committee

6797. SHRI D.B. CHANDREGOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Government has conveyed to the United Kingdom its deep concern at the frequent freight hikes by British Shipping lines which affected the competitiveness of trade both ways and resulted in diversion of cargo; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the points discussed at the meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The disturbing trend of frequent freight rate increases and surcharges on India/UK Trade route as also the need to improve the service through the use of modern vessels including those capable of carrying containers

was brought to the notice of the British side at the meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee held on 10th-14th March, 1978. It may be added that this trade is served by the India-Pakistan-Bangladesh/UK-Continent Conference, the membership of which comprises shipping lines of several countries including India and the United Kingdom, and whose headquarters is located in London.

Project Export Contracts

6798. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India secured project export contracts worth Rs. 1200 crores in the past three years;

(b) if so, to what extent the project export contracts were obtained during 1977;

(c) whether the Union Government is of the opinion that there is a greater scope for greater participation in projects abroad; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) It is a fact that the total value of contracts secured for capital goods and project exports during the last three years amounted to more than Rs. 1200 crores. Out of this total, the contracts for project exports alone, that is, projects involving supply of equipment and of services, and civil engineering contracts amounted to about Rs. 850 crores.

(b) the contracts for project exports secured in 1977 amounted to approximately Rs. 301 crores consisting of:

Civil Engineering works	Rs. 187 crores
Equipment supply, services etc.	Rs. 114 crores

(c) and (d). There is definitely scope for greater participation of Indian Engineering Industries in projects abroad. The following steps have been taken by

the Government to encourage greater participation in projects abroad,

- (i) In addition to the normal cash compensatory support available for plant and equipment supplies effected from India, the Government have decided to grant project assistance at 10% of the net foreign exchange earning from services like design, erection, commissioning etc.
- (ii) In order to explore possibilities in various countries for project exports, delegations have been sent from time to time.
- (iii) During the visits of delegations from the developed countries, possibilities of cooperation in executing turnkey projects in third countries have been emphasised.
- (iv) Clearance of the project proposals has been co-ordinated through a Working Group under Industrial Development Bank of India consisting of representatives from Industrial Development Bank of India, Reserve Bank of India, Export Credit Guarantee Corporation and banks concerned.
- (v) To expedite decisions on providing various facilities for project exports, proposals are examined by an Inter-Ministerial Committee in the Ministry of Commerce headed by the Additional Secretary and consisting of representatives from other concerned Ministries.

Sugar Importing countries requested for supply of alternate commodity

- (a) what is the estimated quantity of sugar sought to be exported during this financial year,
- (b) the names of the countries to which the exports will be made and the amount of foreign exchange to be so earned, and
- (c) whether it is a fact that due to lower standard of quality of Indian sugar, some of the countries importing sugar have requested for an alternate commodity in place of the contracted sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a)

It has been decided to export a quantity of 6.50 lakh tonnes of sugar during the calendar year 1978 in accordance with India's quota under the various Agreements.

(b) Sugar will be exported to the countries with whom we have trade relations. Actual shipments will be made depending upon the best offers received. However, at this stage it is not possible to indicate the actual destinations to which sugar will be exported during the year.

The foreign exchange earnings on exports of 6.50 lakh tonnes of sugar are, at present, estimated at about Rs. 110 crores.

(c) India manufactures and exports Plantation white crystal sugar, which is graded under ISS grades. India had a memorandum of understanding with Iran to supply both cement and sugar under a commodity credit. Iran, however, later on desired that only refined sugar equal to Parus grade 6 should be supplied to them or else cement of equal value be supplied.

Restriction on hoarding of Gold

6800 SHRI L. L. RAJCOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(b) whether the present restriction on hoarding of gold will continue, and

(c) if so, whether the proposal of sale of gold would be defeated in view of the above restriction?

primary gold.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) No, Sir. The Government's decision to sell gold from the stocks held by

The sale of gold would be restricted to persons authorised to acquire/possess standard gold bars under the Gold (Control) Act for the purpose of conversion into ornaments.

Selling of Gold coins by religious Institutions

6801. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allow religious institutions like the Tirupathi temple and Jagannathpuri Temples to make gold 'coins' with the emblem of the Lord and sell them to the people with the provision under which persons in financial constraints if they deposited the 'coin' either with banks or with financial institutions of the Government would get loan equal to 50 per cent of the 'coins' face value; and

(b) whether such a liberalised policy on gold, besides helping the rural people in getting contingency loans would lead to considerable fall in the prices of land and other commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Tirumalai-Tirupathi Devasthanam has been permitted under Gold Control Act since 1970 to manufacture gold medals in the form of lockets embossed with images of the presiding deities, out of temple's declared stock of gold, for sale to devotees.

Such requests for permission from other religious institutions can be considered on merits under the Gold Control Act.

The lockets with the images of deities are treated as ornaments; there is no restriction in obtaining loans from banks/financial institutions by pledging gold ornaments.

(b) The above permission has been granted within the ambit of the Gold (Control) Act.

भारत में 1979 में आयोजित किया जाने वाला अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला

6802. श्री राम सेवक हजारी: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और

सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार 1979 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला आयोजित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) एशिया-1972 मेले की तुलना में इस मेले के कहाँ तक सफल होने की संभावना है?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) जी हां।

(ख) तथा (ग) . मेले की योजनाओं को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है; लेकिन यह प्रयत्न होगा कि उद्योग, कृषि एवं व्यापार के विविध पहलुओं को इसमें शामिल किया जाये।

Investment in Public Undertakings

6803. CHAUDHARY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been invested by the Government in Government Undertakings and which are the ten largest Government Undertakings;

(b) how many of the Government Undertakings has been registered under Companies Act and how many are under an Act of Parliament;

(c) how much profit has been earned on the total investment during the last four years;

(d) whether Government Undertakings are not earning the desired profits as compared to the Private Sector Companies;

(e) what is the Capital out put ratio in the Government Undertakings as compared to the private sector; and

(f) what are the main reasons for less profits in Government Undertakings and what steps Government propose to take to earn more profits and thus run the

Government Undertakings on commercial lines ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) The total investment in 145 Central Government Public Sector Undertakings as on 31.3.1977 was Rs 11970 crores. In terms of investment, the 10 largest companies are —

- 1 Bokaro Steel Ltd
- 2 Hindustan Steel Ltd
- 3 Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd
- 4 Food Corporation of India Ltd
- 5 Oil & Natural Gas Commission
- 6 Central Coalfields Ltd
- 7 Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd
- 8 Shipping Corporation of India Ltd
- 9 Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd
- 10 Bharat Coking Coal Ltd

(b) Out of 145 undertakings six have been set up under Act of Parliament. The rest are all regulated under the Companies Act.

(c) The net profit before tax during the last four years is in respect of running enterprises as follows —

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (i) 1973-74 | Rs 149 crores |
| (ii) 1974-75 | Rs 312 crores |
| (iii) 1975-76 | Rs 306 crores |
| (iv) 1976-77 | Rs 476 crores |

(d) The profitability of Government Undertakings have improved over the past few years and the trend shows that the improvement will continue further.

(e) According to the available information, the capital output ratio for 1975-76 was 0.45 : 1 in the private sector and 0.93 : 1 in the public sector.

(f) The main reasons for low profitability in Public Enterprises are —

- (i) Capital intensive nature of investment,
- (ii) Long gestation periods,
- (iii) Below 100 % utilisation of capacity,
- (iv) Pricing policy to benefit the consumers,
- (v) Social costs

Steps to further improve the efficiency of the Public enterprises continue to receive the constant attention of the Government. Various steps have been taken/are being taken from time to time

to improve the profitability of the undertakings such as those detailed below —

- (i) Improvement of capacity utilisation,
- (ii) Debottlenecking various phases of operation,
- (iii) Provision of balancing facilities for better utilisation of existing equipment,
- (iv) Provision of captive power to ensure smooth energy supply in selected industries,
- (v) Improvement in industrial relations,
- (vi) Improved production planning and control techniques,
- (vii) Introduction of incentive schemes,
- (viii) Periodical review of performance against budget targets at the level of administrative Ministries,
- (ix) Improvement of inventory control practices,
- (x) Modernisation and diversification etc.

Upgradation of Gwalior City

6804 **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Gwalior City has been up-graded to B-2 class,

(b) if so, when,

(c) whether the Government employees are enjoying house rent allowance as B-2 Class City, and

(d) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) to (d) Cities are classified for the payment of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance to the Central Government employees according to their population as revealed in the 1971 census. For the classification for House Rent Allowance, only the population within the municipal limits of the city is taken into account. For classification for Compensatory (City) Allowance, the population of the Urban Agglomeration, wherever it exists, is reckoned, otherwise, the population of the municipal area of the city forms the basis.

For classification as 'C' Class, the population should be 50,000 and above, while for classification as B-2 class the population should exceed 4 lakhs.

Gwalior City has a population of 3,84,772 in its municipal area, and 4,06,140 in the Urban Agglomeration. Accordingly, it has been classified as 'C' for purpose of House Rent Allowance and B-2 for purpose of Compensatory (City) Allowance.

Tea bushes in the District of Darjeeling, West Bengal

6805. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that 90 per cent of the tea bushes are more than sixty-seventy years old in the hill areas of the District of Darjeeling in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that this has been causing serious effect on tea industry in Darjeeling which produces best tea in the world;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering measure to compel the employers to replant the new bushes so that tea industry may rejuvenate; and

(d) what steps are taken by Government to provide the necessary aid to the industry for carrying out the programme of replanting so that the industry may be saved from the verge of total ruination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) According to the Techno-economic survey of Darjeeling tea industry, sponsored by the Tea Board, 79.13% of the tea bushes in Darjeeling Hills were about 30 years in age in 1972-73.

(b) to (d). Government is aware of the need to increase the rate of replantation in Tea Gardens in the hilly areas of Darjeeling. However, since replanting is difficult and uneconomical in these areas, old tea bushes can be rejuvenated. The Tea Board is giving financial assistance for both—replanting and rejuvenation of old bushes, together with infilling of vacancies and interplanting. At present, subsidy at the rate of Rs. 5000 per hectare is available to these gardens for replantation under the Board's Replantation Subsidy Scheme. Subsidy at the rate of Rs. 3000 per hectare for rejuvenation pruning combined with infilling is also allowed.

For rejuvenation, pruning combined with infilling and interplanting of rows, subsidy of Rs. 4000 per hectare is admissible.

Tea Board has also set up a Research Centre at Kurseong, Darjeeling primarily for assisting teaplanters in Darjeeling tea gardens. Moreover, under the Income-tax rules cost of replantation is allowed to be treated as revenue expenditure.

Representatives of Trade Union on Tobacco Board

6806. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the Trade Unions are nominated to the Tobacco Board;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to provide representatives of the Trade Unions on the Tobacco Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. Shri J. Satyanarayana, President, Andhra Pradesh ILTD. Workers' Union, represents labour on the Tobacco Board as an Associate Member.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Decrease in Foreign Tourists Visit in Calcutta

6807 SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of foreign tourists has been decreasing year after year since 1973 in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken by the Government to promote tourism in West Bengal and the Eastern Zone?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b) Statistics of International tourist arrivals are analysed on an all-India basis and not on centre-wise basis. However, on the basis of Foreign Tourists Surveys conducted during October 1972 to September 1973, and again from July 1976 to June 1977, the estimated number of foreign tourists visiting Calcutta increased from 83,000 in 1972-73 to 98,000 in 1976-77;

(c) The Department of Tourism through its Tourist Offices overseas promotes India as a destination in the primary tourist generating markets. Places of tourist interest in West Bengal and Eastern Zone are widely publicised through the distribution of tourist publicity material such as folders, posters and through the screening of documentary films. The promotional strategy being adopted will also ensure diversification of the tourist traffic so as to cover a larger number of tourist centres, as far as feasible.

Central Assistance For Backward Districts of Maharashtra

6808 SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total Central assistance given for the development of backward districts of Maharashtra for the last three years, year-wise, and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Government, year-wise, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) and (b) Central assistance for State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants and is not relatable to any particular area in the State. The State Government have reported that under the scheme of 15% Central subsidy to industries in specified backward districts, assistance has been given to industries, coming up in three backward districts of Maharashtra. A Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the State Government and reimbursement from the Centre by way of 15% subsidy, year-wise and district-wise, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Total disbursement by the State Government and reimbursement by way of 15% Central Subsidy to industries in the Backward Districts in Maharashtra for the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78

District	Year	Total No of units	Subsidy disbursed by the State Govt	Subsidy reimbursed by Government of India.
1	2	3	4	5
1 Aurangabad	1975-76	44	90,47,289	83,65,456
	1976-77	56	66,53,659	34,42,694
	1977-78	209	1,46,59,537	1,43,31,996
SUB-TOTAL I		309	3,03,60,485	2,61,40,146
2 Ratnagiri	1975-76	23	24,81,989	10,77,315
	1976-77	20	31,72,014	28,79,716
	1977-78	71	51,55,763	57,39,816
SUB-TOTAL II		114	1,08,09,766	96,90,847

	1	2	3	4	5
3. Chandrapur	1975-76	.	18	21,04,590	6,68,950
	1976-77	.	16	2,65,603	20,71,134
	1977-78	.	53	17,40,347	17,40,402
SUB-TOTAL III			87	41,10,540	44,80,486
GRAND TOTAL	1975-76	.	85	1,36,33,868	1,01,11,721
	1976-77	.	92	1,00,91,276	83,87,544
	1977-78	.	333	2,15,55,647	2,18,12,214
TOTAL			510	4,52,80,791	4,03,11,479

Norms for Fixing Seniority in Trade Fair Authority of India

6809. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formed a Company named Trade Fair Authority of India after the merger of certain like organisations ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these organisations had posts which, though of different nomenclatures, were of more or less similar job requirements ;

(c) has it been decided to determine the seniority of employees of these organisations scale-wise ;

(d) if so, whether the actual seniority will be fixed, if not, when will this be done ; and

(e) what are the norms on which the seniority is being fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are a few posts with different nomenclatures but having somewhat similar job requirements.

(c) to (e). An Inter-Departmental Committee is at present examining this question.

Decrease in Non-Plan Expenditure of Government

6810. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Financial Advisers appointed under the Integrated Financial Advisers' Scheme are required to exercise strict control over the expenditure of the administrative Ministries and Departments of the Government of India to ensure economy ;

(b) whether the Financial Advisers have been placed under the administrative control of the Ministries whose expenditure they are supposed to control ;

(c) whether the Financial Advisers are required to function under the dual control of the Secretary of the Administrative Ministry as well as the Secretary of the Department of Expenditure ;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the existing system of dual control has resulted in the increase of the non-plan expenditure of the Government ; and

(e) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) to (c)

The Integrated Financial Advisers Scheme has been introduced in pursuance of the policy to delegate enhanced financial powers to the Administrative Ministries to match their responsibilities and to improve their com-

Ministries for the exercise of powers delegated to them. In the case of matters falling outside the delegated field they can seek orders of the Secretary of Department of Expenditure/Finance Minister. This system is working satisfactorily and it would not be correct to say that it has resulted in increase in non Plan expenditure.

Opening of Retail Shops For Sale of Products of Public Sector Undertakings

6811 SHRI AHSAN JAFRI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have ever considered the question of open-

ing retail shops for sale of products of different public sector industries in the country,

(b) if so, what are the details thereof,

(c) if not, do Government now propose to draw up the scheme for retail sale of goods produced by Public Sector Undertakings, and

(d) the details regarding the retail shops already in existence in public sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) to (c)
Public Enterprises themselves take steps to open retail shops for the sale of their products, in order to achieve maximum utilisation of their capacity. Consequently the question of Government opening or operating retail shops for sale of products of Public Enterprises does not normally arise.

(d) Details of the retail shops in existence in Public Sector for the sale of the major products of these Enterprises are indicated in the Statement

Statement

Sl No	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	No. of retail shops in existence
1	2	3
1	Artificial Limbs Mfg Co. Ltd.	
2	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	BEML's products are being handled by the Marketing Division which has a net work of its sale & service offices all over the country.
3	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Sales Depots at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.
4	Bokaro Iron and Steel Ltd.	34 Branch Offices 59 Stock yards
5	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	
6	Central Cottage Industries	Retail emporia at New Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta
7	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1
8	Hindustan Paper Corporation	4
9	Mandya Paper Mills	

1	2	3
10	Hindustan Salts	1
11	Sambhar Salts	1
12	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	1
13	National Seeds Corporation Ltd.	87
14	National Textile Corporation (A.P., Karnataka, Kerala) Ltd.	22
15	National Textile Corporation (South Maha- rashtra) Ltd.	15
16	National Textile Corporation (W.B., Bihar) Ltd.	57
17	Hindustan Insecticides Limited	There are about 50,000 sales out-lets for agro- pesticides in the country under public and private sector organisations.
18	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	A net work of dealers and some by-products are sold on ex-factory basis.
19	National Textile Corporation (Delhi, Punjab) Ltd.	14
20	Rehabilitation Industries	13 Sales Emporia
21	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited	It has been decided by the Board of Direc- tors to open retail shops firstly at Calcutta and then at Delhi, Bombay and Madras.
22	Madras Refineries Ltd.	All products of Madras Refineries Ltd. (except Elemental Sulphur) are marketed through Indian Oil Corporation.
23	National Instruments Ltd.	A net work of dealers.
24	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Had made arrangements in Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, for sale of small quantity of Aluminium (one tonne and above) to individual actual users.
25	National Textile Corporation (Holding Company)	235
26	National Textile Corporation (Gujarat) Ltd.	6
27	National Textile Corporation (Maharashtra North) Ltd.	48
28	Hindustan Photofilms Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Selling material through branch offices in Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta. Also a network of distributors.
29	Tea Trading Corporation	Sale is being effected on commission basis

Continuation of Existing Structure of Dearness Allowance

6812 DR V A SEYID MUHAMMAD Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what action is proposed to be taken by the Government in terms of the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission, that Government should decide whether the existing dearness allowance structure should be continued or the Pay structure itself should be revised when the All India Consumer Price Index crosses 272 points?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) The Third Pay Commission had recommended as follows:

- 'Should the price level rise above the 12 monthly average of 272 (1960-100) Government should review the position and decide whether the dearness allowance scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised.'

After the average price index crossed 272 Government considered the matter but did not consider it feasible to revise the pay scales. The Government has been sanctioning from time to time instalments of additional Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees in accordance with the Dearness Allowance formula recommended by the Third Pay Commission, on an ad hoc basis.

Restoration of full pension after completion of period of commutation

6813 SHRI R K. MHALGI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have taken a decision in respect of their employees who have completed their period of Commutation to restore their full pensions?

(b) if so, when and whether it has been ordered to be implemented,

(c) if the decision has not been taken so far the reasons thereof in spite of the recommendations of the Petition Committee of Lok Sabha in point had submitted its report long before; and

(d) when the decision is likely to be reached?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) to (d) - There have been demands for the restoration of the commuted portion of pension to pensioners who survive for more than ten years after commutting their pension, and the Committee on Petitions of Lok Sabha had also recommended a review of the scheme of commutation of pensions with a view to provide for such restoration. The matter has been examined thoroughly. Commutation is optional and, under the rules, the commuted portion of pension is surrendered for life. It has, therefore, not been possible to agree to the demand for restoration of the commuted portion of pension. The Committee on Petitions of Lok Sabha have been informed accordingly.

Value of Assets of Issue Department of Reserve Bank of India

6814 SHRI B C KAMBLE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total value of the assets of the Issue department of Reserve Bank of India in terms respectively of each of the following categories namely (i) gold bullion (ii) gold coins, if any (iii) foreign Securities (iv) rupee coins (v) rupee securities as stood in 1970, 1973, 1976 and to day,

(b) the basis on which rupee securities have been issued by whom, and since when, and

(c) the circumstances purposes and reasons for which rupee securities were required to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) The value of assets of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India as at the end of March 1970, 1973, 1976 and 1978 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). The rupee securities are issued by the government of India under the Public Debt Act 1944 each year to supplement its resources for financing developmental and non-developmental outlays and the borrowing programmes are provided for in the annual Budgets.

Statement

The value of assets of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India as at the end of March, 1970, 1973, 1976, 1978.

(In Crores of Rupees)

	1970	1973	1976	1978
1. Gold Bullion	141.39	141.39	141.39	151.95
2. Gold coins	41.14	41.14	41.14	41.14
3. Foreign securities	331.42	171.65	271.74	1766.45
4. Rupees coins	64.63	8.66	12.90	11.08
5. Rupee securities	3287.35	4909.36	6105.45	6645.19
TOTAL	3865.93	5272.20	6572.62	8615.81

Central Excise Duty on Skimmed Milk

6815. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it within the knowledge of the Government that skimmed milk is different from milk powder and is mostly used by poor sections of the society;

(b) if so, the underlying idea is removing Central Excise Duty only on milk powder mostly used by rich and not on skimmed milk; and

(c) do Government propose to remove the duty on skimmed milk?

leviable), and the present exemption to whole milk powder would bring it at par with baby food.

(c) Government are not considering at present the removal of excise duty on skimmed milk powder.

Air Link for Leh

6816. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to link Leh by air, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is dependent upon the aircraft resources and certain repairs being carried out at Srinagar airfield and also some modifications required to be carried out at Leh airfield. On present indications, it may be possible to air-link Leh during the Summer of 1979.

Crisis in Cashewnut Industry

6817. PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cashewnut Industry, particularly in the South, is facing several and acute difficulties

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The Government are aware that skimmed milk powder is different from whole milk powder in fat content and nutritional value. However, it cannot be said that skimmed milk powder is mostly used by poor sections of the society in as much as articles produced from skimmed milk powder such as icecream, confectionery etc. are consumed by all sections of society. A substantial part of the production of skimmed milk powder is also being used for regeneration of milk in factories and already enjoys full exemption from excise duty.

(b) In the 1978 Budget, the Government have exempted whole milk powder from excise duty so as to prevent diversion of baby food (which enjoyed exemption from duty) as a substitute for whole powder (on which 10% excise duty was

regarding raw material, marketability all the year round employment of workers, etc., and

(b) if so steps being taken by Government to help the said industry correct and improve its position and working?

— THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

(b) In order to support the industry, Government have taken up several schemes for increasing indigenous production of

Rs 4 crores for state sponsored, export oriented and viable schemes of cashew cultivation

Complaints Against Director of Export Inspection Council

6818 SHRI V M SUDHEERAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government received complaints against the Director of Export Inspection Council and

(b) if so what steps are taken on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) Government have received some complaints against the Director Inspection & Quality Control of Export Inspection Council from time to time

(b) The complaints on receipt, are examined and enquired into, whenever felt necessary and appropriate action taken in the light of the finding of the enquiry

Representation from Industries for Excise Relief

6819 SHRI CHATURBHUI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that during his visit to Calcutta recently he had received

a representation from the industries demanding excise relief to more industries,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

ember, 1977 a representation from the Indan Jute Mills Association was received by the Minister of Finance

(b) With regard to excise duty relief the Association pleaded for reduction in the rate of excise duty on jute goods.

(c) The matter was examined. It was considered that in view of the ruling prices of sacking in the internal market, no relief in excise duty was called for

Payment of Goa Allowance and House Rent Allowance to Central Government Employees

6820 SHRI AMRUT KASAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government and State Government Employees on the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu have submitted a memorandum demanding the payment of Goa Allowance and house rent allowance to them,

(b) whether it is not a fact that Central and State Government Employees in the Union Territory do not receive C.C.A. in cities, and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken for the payment of Goa allowance and House Rent Allowance to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) A representation has been received from the Goa Government Employees' Association in this regard.

(b) and (c) A city qualifies for the payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance to the Central Government/Union Territory employees posted there only if its population exceeds 4 lakhs as per 1971 census. None of the places in the Union Territory of Goa qualifies for the payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance on this basis

A city qualifies for House Rent Allow-

of Goa are being allowed House Rent Allowance at 7-1/2% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 200/- p.m., as a special case.

Export and Import of M/s. Kores India

6821. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of export in Indian currency made by M/s. Kores India during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) the amount of import in Indian currency made by M/s. Kores India during the above period;

(c) names of countries from and to which import and export has been made; and

(d) whether total amount of exported goods have been repatriated to this country; and if so, (i) the value thereof (ii) if not, reasons therefor and the steps contemplated to realise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Statistics regarding imports and exports are not maintained party-wise.

(d) Information is not readily available and would have to be collected from the Reserve Bank of India.

Supply of Wagons to Uganda

6822. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that full price of the wagons and passengers coaches was paid in advance by Uganda;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Projects and Equipment Corporation is required to pay a penalty of 6 per cent interest;

(c) whether it is also a fact that for delay in future the P.E.C. will be required to pay a penal interest of 0.2 per cent per week; and

(d) in view of the unsatisfactory management of P.E.C. Government are considering to merge it with Engineering Projects India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) In September, 1976, a Contract was signed by Projects & Equipment Corporation of India Ltd., with the Ministry of Transport & Communications, Government of Uganda for supply of 250 wagons and 20 coaches. The payment terms in the Contract were as follows:—

(a) 12.5% as advance.

(b) 12.5% payable against shipments through Letter of Credit.

(c) 75% payment in 5 years from the date of signing of the Contract. This payment was to be secured by a Bank Guarantee.

(d) 9% per annum Interest payable on outstanding deferred receivables.

The Letter of Credit at (b) above and the Bank Guarantee at (c) above were to be issued by an International Bank acceptable to PEC.

The buyer paid the advance with four weeks delay. The Letter of Credit and Bank Guarantee for the second 12.5% and balance 75% were not established by them. Later in end April 1977, 12.50% was received in cash in lieu of the 12.5% L/C. Later, after a total delay of approximately one year, in October 1977 the buyer paid the balance amount of 75%, in lieu of the Bank Guarantee, also in cash.

(b) The Ugandans suggested payment of interest on the amount paid by them in advance. It has been mutually agreed after discussions between the parties that interest would be paid to them at the rate of 6% per annum.

(c) The original contract provides for payment of penalty for delayed delivery. Its rate is to be 0.2% of the value of the delayed wagons and coaches for each week of delay. However, the total penalty shall not exceed 5% of the contract value of the delayed wagons/coaches. The deliveries are due to begin towards the end of 1978 and to be completed in the first few months of 1979 subject to imported items arriving in time. Agreement provides that if there is any delay in receipt of imported items the delivery of wagons/coaches would also get postponed.

(d) At present there is no such proposal to merge the Project & Equipment Corporation with Engineering Projects India Limited.

Proposals produced by Bank of Baroda in Small Scale Organised Sector in Backward Areas

6323 SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how many new proposals in small scale, organised sector in backward areas were financed by Bank of Baroda in last 3 years separately, sector wise and year-wise,

(b) how many proposals were adopted in a month's time, how many were financed between 1 and 3 months and how many in less than six months, the reasons for those who have been rejected or curtailed,

(c) is it a fact that several proposals were approved during Emergency at the instance of high ups without proper verification of guidelines of R B I; and

(d) what steps Government would take to prevent such undesirable practice being indulged in?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL)

(b) Information on the lines desired by the Hon'ble Member is not maintained. However, Government have advised banks to dispose of applications for loans to small scale industries upto Rs 10,000 within a period of 3 to 4 weeks and for amounts over Rs 10,000 within a period of 3 months from the date of their receipt.

(c) The Bank of Baroda has reported that no proposals for advances have been sanctioned without the usual scrutiny and appraisal at the appropriate levels in terms of the procedures and practices in vogue in the banks.

(d) Does not arise.

Brokerage on Call Money Business

6324 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the systems of paying brokerage on call money business by banks has been done away with, and if so, 1

(b) the likely loss of turnover of bank; and

(c) the number of brokers who could lose their livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) The Payment of brokerage on deposits in any form was prohibited by the Reserve Bank of India's directive on rates of interest on deposits dated 22nd July, 1974 except in such cases as are specifically exempted in that directive. Reserve Bank have recently clarified to all scheduled commercial banks that this prohibition is also applicable to operations in the inter bank call money market.

funds. No loss of turnover to the banks is expected.

Money brokers do not depend merely on inter bank transactions for their livelihood. However, this matter has been discussed by the Reserve Bank with the representatives of the Bombay Money Brokers Association. The Reserve Bank would examine the matter if the Banks experience any difficulty in regard to inter-bank lending.

Functions of Rural Bank Branch of UC Bank inside the Factory Premises of Malhar Cement Company at Sarlanagar

6825 SHRI SHARAD YADAV Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that rural bank branch of the United Commercial Bank, Sonapat, Tehsil Malhar, District Sonapat

and if so, how it is going to benefit the villagers,

(b) whether rural bank licence has been granted for setting up the bank inside the factory premises, and

(c) the names of the directors of this Bank connected with Birla family?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) The United Commercial Bank has opened a rural branch on December 20, 1977 at Village

Sonwari. It will cater to the credit requirements of Village Sonwari as well as other villages in the area. The factory campus of M/s. Maihar Cement Factory spreads over 3 villages, viz., Sonwari, Chopda and Sagmania and the Factory has named the campus as Sarlanagar. The fact that the branch is within the campus of the factory will in no way stand in the way of its providing credit to the rural population.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The United Commercial Bank has reported that none of its Directors is connected with the Birla family.

Reservation For SC/ST in Recruitment/Promotion in STC

6826. SHRI R.D. RAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation orders for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in recruitment /promotion are implemented in State Trading Corporation of India Limited New Delhi; if so from which date ;

(b) what is the total strength of employees working in State Trading Corporation ; the figures of general class and SC/ST separately ;

(c) whether there is any backlog shortfall for SC/ST in recruitment as well as against promotion quota ; and

(d) if so, how do you propose to fill-up the backlog/shortfall for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in recruitment and promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir, Rosters are being maintained for direct recruitment and promotion by selection with effect from January 1970 and for promotion by seniority-cum-fitness with effect from 27-11-1972.

(b) Total strength of employees working in STC and the number of employees in the general class and SC and ST is given below :—

General	2050
SC	137
ST	9
TOTAL	2196

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

(i) Advertisements have been issued from time to time exclusively for SC/ST candidates to cover the backlog of unfilled reserved posts in various cadres.

(ii) In cadres like Finance, where no applications were received, the unfilled posts have been carried forward.

(iii) Qualifications have been relaxed in certain cadres.

(iv) Instructions have been issued that a reserved post will be kept vacant till a suitable SC/ST candidates becomes available and will not be de-reserved.

(v) Promotions will be effected from within the organisation against unfilled reserved vacancies wherever eligible incumbents are available as per the rules of the Corporation and the directives received from the Government from time to time.

Smuggled Goods seized at Nepal Border

6827. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of goods seized at the Nepal border during the year 1977 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : During the year 1977, goods valued at Rs. 1.54 crores were seized for having been smuggled across the Indo-Nepal border.

Filling up of post of Chairman in Allahabad Bank

6828. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Allahabad Bank Chairman Shri A. Ghosh was promoted as Chairman straight from the post of Chief Accountant ignoring many others senior to him ; and

(b) if so, that are the reasons therefor, and what is the procedure for filling up of post of a Chairman in the said Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H M PATEL) (a) and (b)

Director on May, 23, 1977

Action taken against High Officers of
Custom Warehouse, Calcutta

6829 SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR
GUPTA Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state whether

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) No.

therefore arise

विश्व मौसम विज्ञान सम्मेलन का बहिष्कार

6830 श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान
विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने विश्व मौसम
विज्ञान सम्मेलन का बहिष्कार किया
था और अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में राज-
धानी स्थित "मौसम भवन" के सामने प्रदर्शन
किया था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी मुख्य मांग
क्या है, और

(ग) क्या उनकी मांग का पूरा करने
के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की गई है यदि नहीं,
तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री
पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : नई दिल्ली में काई विश्व
मौसम विज्ञान सम्मेलन नहीं हुआ था। विश्व
मौसम विज्ञान दिवस अर्थात् 23 मार्च, 1978,
को भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के राजपत्रित
अधिकारियों, भराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों तथा
वर्गशापक मजदूरों के एसोसिएशनों के कुछ
सदस्यों ने उस दिन जेच टाइम में नई दिल्ली
स्थित "मौसम भवन" के सामने प्रदर्शन
किया।

(ख) प्रदर्शन में एसोसिएशन द्वारा
पास किये गए 'रेजोलूशन' के अनुसार उन
की मुख्य मांग यह है कि भारत मौसम
विज्ञान विभाग की पुनरीक्षण समिति की
रिपोर्ट, की एक स्वतन्त्र समिति द्वारा
जिसमें कर्मचारियों का भी उचित प्रति-
निधित्व हो जाय की जानी चाहिए।

(ग) भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग की
पुनरीक्षण समिति सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त
की गई अपने आप में एक स्वतन्त्र समिति
थी। स्टॉक एसोसिएशनों के प्रतिनिधियों
के साथ मीटिंगें की गई हैं तथा समिति की
सिफारिशों पर उनके विचार भी लिये गये
हैं। पुनरीक्षण समिति की सिफारिशों
पर सरकार द्वारा निर्णय लेने में पहले
एसोसिएशनों के विचारों को भी ध्यान में
रखा जाएगा। इन परिस्थितियों में एक
अन्य स्वतन्त्र समिति द्वारा रिपोर्ट, की पुन
जाच करने की आवश्यकता का तो कोई प्रश्न
हो नहीं उठता।

Disparity in Pay Scales of Book Binders and Promotion Avenues

6831. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the pay scales of Book-binders in various departments of Government of India and if there is disparity, the reasons therefor together with the action being taken to bring about uniformity therein ; and

(b) the criteria laid down for their promotion and in case they are not given any promotion, the reasons therefor and steps being taken to provide promotional avenues for them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The posts of Book-binders wherever they exist in various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India generally carry one of the following pay scales :—

Rs. 210-270

Rs. 210-290

Rs. 225-308

Rs. 260-350

Rs. 320-400

Rs. 290-360

Rs. 330-560

These pay scales represent the revised pay scales sanctioned on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Since these pay scales are related to the qualifications for recruitment and the duties and responsibilities attached to each post, the question of bringing about uniformity in the pay scales does not arise.

(b) The posts of Book Binders, are by and large, isolated posts. It is not always possible to provide promotional avenues for each and every isolated post under the Government, since inclusion of any post as feeder post for promotion to the higher post depends on the nature of duties and responsibilities of the higher post and the consideration whether the experience gained in the lower post will be useful in the higher post. In certain Ministries/Departments, however, the posts of Book Binders Grade I are filled by promotion of Book Binders Grade II, who have three to five years' experience in that grade and who have passed a trade test.

प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की आयोजना सहायता के रूप में नीति का पुनर्विलोकन

6832. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों से प्रभावित राज्यों को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता को आयोजना सहायता का अंग माना जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या किसी राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया है कि इस नीति का पुनर्विलोकन किया जाये क्योंकि उससे राज्यों के विकास कार्य-क्रम अस्तव्यस्त हो जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने, इस आधार पर कि अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता के समायोजन से उनके विकासात्मक कार्यक्रमों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा, वर्तमान नीति की समीक्षा करने के लिए कहा है । भारत सरकार इस समस्या के प्रति सचेत है और वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए राज्यों की आयोजनाएं निर्धारित करते समय यह सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि विकास का दौर उस अपेक्षाकृत बड़ी सहायता के कारण शिथिल न पड़ जाये जो गम्भीर किस्म के प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों के कारण उत्पन्न हुए खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए पिछले वर्ष देना पड़ा था ।

सातवां वित्त आयोग प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों द्वारा प्रभावित राज्यों द्वारा राहत सम्बन्धी व्यय के वित्त पोषण के बारे में नीति तथा प्रवृत्ति की समीक्षा करेगा ।

Number of Merchants Exporters and Manufacturers—Exporters Registered with Registering Authority

6833 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA
SHRI NATHU SINGH

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many (1) Merchant exporters, (2) Manufacturers exporters were registered with each registering authority (commodity wise) when the scheme for compulsory registration of exporters came into force and what were the corresponding figures at the end of the Third Five Year Plan and on 1st January 1978,

(b) which are the top ten export items in respect of which the number of registered exporters has risen the most since the enforcement of the scheme of compulsory registration (along with the rise in number of each item) and what are the reasons, for such a rise in the number of exporters, and

(c) what was the total number of registered exporters in the country on 1st January, 1970 and how has this number changed on the first January of each of the succeeding year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG)

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House

Names of Manufacturer Exporters (Large Industries of DGTD units)

6834 SHRI NATHU SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

ments, leather manufacturers in the last three years,

(b) what are the names of the top 25 manufacturer exporters (large industries or DGTD units) exporting (1) light engineering products, (2) ready made garments, (3) leather manufacturers, and what is each exporters' performance in last five years along with main items exported ;

(c) what was the share of top 25 manufacturer exporters (small scale industries only) in exports of light engineering products, ready made garments and leather manufactures in the last three years, and

(d) what are the names of the top 25 manufacturer exporters (small scale industries) exporting (1) light engineering products, (2) ready made garments and (3) leather manufactures and what was each exporter's export performance in the last five years and what were the main items dealt by each?

share of top 25 manufacturer exporters (large industries of DGTD Units) in exports of light Engineering products and leather manufacturers in last three years was as under : —

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Light engineering product	34%	28%	35% (Prov)
Leather manufacturers	14.89%	30.51%	26.50%

Information in respect of readymade garments is not available.

(b) Statements I & II containing the information are laid on the Table of the House
[Placed in Library. See No LT-2099/78]

Information in respect of readymade garments is not available

(c) The share of top 25 manufacturer exporters (small scale industries only) in exports of light engineering products and leather manufactures in the last three years was as under :—

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Light engineering products	3%	4%	5% (Prov.)
Leather manufactures	11.04%	12.10%	11.99%

Information in respect of readymade garments is not available.

(d) Statements III & IV containing the information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2099/78].

Information in respect of readymade garments is not available.

सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल के मालिकों और साझेदारों की ओर आयकर की वकालत राशि

जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल के मालिकों तथा भागीदारों द्वारा मशीनों आदि का बेचा जाना

6835. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल के स्वामियों तथा भागीदारों द्वारा आयकर की अदायगी के बारे में 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 5017 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल के वर्तमान मालिक तथा भागीदार बड़े पैमाने पर मिल की मशीनें, जिसमें फ्रेम, स्पिनिंग वीविंग, ब्राइडिंग, वारपिंग, साइडिंग, वेंडिंग, कैंलेण्डर, डाइंग, तथा क्लीनिंग आदि मशीनें सम्मिलित हैं, बेच रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा नये प्रबन्धकों द्वारा किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इसे रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) से (ग) जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक

6836. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल लि० न० 1, बम्बई द्वारा आयकर के भुगतान के बारे में 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 5018 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यापार घरानों और उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साझेदार फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल के मालिक और साझेदार हैं तथा उनकी आय के अन्य स्रोत क्या हैं तथा फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल से उनकी आय के अतिरिक्त अन्य आय के लिए उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि वकालत है; और

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त प्रश्न में पूछी गई जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसमें कितना समय और लगेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है; इसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

(ख) एक विवरण-पत्र 6-4-1978 का समा पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें 23-12-77 को पूछे गए अंतराक्षेत्र प्रश्न नं० 5018 में मांगी गई सूचना दी गई है ।

Representations from Small-scale Cashew Processing Industrial Units

6937 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith number of such representing firms or units

(c) whether it is a fact that these imported seeds are wholly taken out by group of vested interest who have their units of cashew processing industries in the State of Kerala and Government have been unable to bring about a mode of even distribution of these seeds for years together.

(d) if so, the facts and reasons thereof, and

(e) what efforts are being made to assist and protect the units set up in above two States?

— — —

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Come and see

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

As per the available information

number of cashew processing units.

Maharashtra is about 20 and in We

Bengal 3

(c) and (b) are

(c) and (d) The imported raw cashew

... are distributed by the Canalisation agency, viz. The Goshwami

tion of India to the eligible actual

per the distribution policy laid down in a

Import Trade Control Policy is, for

The eligible actual users are those pro-

cessors who had participated in the

1000

import and export trade of cashewnuts and operated cashew processing factories in any of the calendar years 1968, 1969 and upto 31st August, 1970

No favour is being shown to Government of Kerala and all eligible units as per the policy are being allotted imported raw cashew nuts. In view of the decline in imports over the past few years, it is not possible to enlarge the scope of eligibility for allotment of raw cashewnuts.

(e) The long range solution of the problem lie in increasing indigenous production. Apart from other schemes being undertaken by Ministry of Agriculture, Cashew Corporation of India has also agreed to make funds upto Rs. 4 crores available for development of cashew plantations in the country.

**Foreign Currency seized in raid
from the premises of a company
engaged in import of liquor**

6838. SHRI RAJ KLSHAR SINGH.
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of incriminatory documents and considerable amount of foreign currencies were found in a raid conducted in the last week of February, 1978 at the residential and business premises of a company engaged in import of various brands of liquor and allied items for foreign missions and domestic trade in the capital.

(b) if so, the details of the documents, articles and cash so seized.

(c) action taken against the culprit for violating foreign exchange regulations.

(d) is it a fact that the firm charge commission on imports of liquor and other allied items from their foreign principals abroad and was as well getting commission in the imported items from the buyers and also getting remittances from abroad in the shape of various allowances from their principals, and

(e) if so, the amount of money involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) (a) and (b) In the course of searches conducted in the last week of February, 1978 by the Directorate of Enforcement at the business premises of a firm in New Delhi namely M/s. Bharat Traders engaged in import of various brands of liquor and allied items mainly for foreign missions and a

the residential premises of one of its partners namely Shri B. K. Hira, incriminating documents and small amounts of foreign currencies were seized.

On examination of a bank locker at Delhi, of Shri B. K. Hira, 20 gold sovereigns were also found. These sovereigns have been seized under the Gold (Control) Act for appropriate necessary action.

(c) Preliminary examination of the seized documents reveal *prima-facie* offences under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for non-repatriation of the commissions received abroad. Investigations are in progress and necessary action under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act will be taken on completion thereof.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Investigations to find out the exact amount of money involved in all the transactions are in progress.

Publication against Chairman United Commercial Bank

6839. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MADHAV PRASAD
TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the publication against the Chairman, United Commercial Bank in the weekly 'Blitz' dated the 6th August, 1977 and 28th August, 1977 and "Panchajanya" Hindi weekly dated the 11th December, 1977, 8th January, 1978, 19th February, 1978 and 26th February 1978;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon; and

(c) will Government ensure that the Chairman, United Commercial Bank will be put off the post and hold an enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government have seen these reports in which certain allegations have been made against the Chairman & Managing Director of the United Commercial Bank. Reserve Bank have already looked into the allegations made in the BLITZ against the Chairman & Managing Director of the United Commercial Bank and these

were found to be not substantiated. As regards the allegations contained in the issues of the Hindi Weekly 'Panchajanya' the Reserve Bank is looking into them.

(c) The tenure of Shri V. R. Desai expired on 31st March, 1978 but he has been advised to continue in office until further orders.

Refusal of Leave to Chairman of National Organisation of Bank Officers by Chairman United Commercial Bank

6840. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MADHAV PRASAD
TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the attitude of Chairman of United Commercial Bank one Chairman of National Organisation of Bank Officers was refused leave due to him from 4th-6th November, 1977 to inaugurate the conference of National Organization of Bank Officers at Lucknow;

(b) whether the Bank have transferred 8 office bearers of National Organization of Bank Officers to Orissa as a measure of victimisation and are not withdrawing transfer orders in spite of instructions from the Ministry of Finance; and

(c) whether the organizing Secretary of National Organization of Bank Officers has not been paid salary for November and December, 1977 in tune in spite of submitting proper certificates for sickness?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):

(a) United Commercial Bank has reported that casual leave for 5th, 7th and 8th November, 1977 was not given to an Assistant General Manager of the Bank who wanted it for the purpose of attending the Conference of National Organization of Bank Officers, U.P. Unit and the Bank's Officers Association. According to the bank, casual leave is not granted to the workmen staff or the officers for union/association work. Only special leave to certain office-bearers of the union is sanctioned for attending trade union meetings, conferences, etc. Such facilities among the officers are available at present only to the office-bearers of the majority officers' association in the Bank, i.e., All India United Commercial Bank Officers' Federation.

(b) The bank has reported that for reasons of manpower adjustments, officers who form part of an All India Cadre are sometimes transferred from one region to another and that there has been no victimisation of the office bearers of an officers' Association in this regard.

(c) Presumably the reference is to Shri B. K. Agarwal who, on transfer from Gorakhpur to Bhubaneswar, handed over charge at the former place on 6-12-1977 but proceeded on leave and did not join Bhubaneswar till 6-2-1978. According to the Bank, while his November salary was paid by the Gorakhpur branch itself, December salary has been disbursed by the Bhubaneswar branch on being advised by the Head Office regarding adjustment of leave salary.

Demand for C.B.I. enquiry in a Scandal racket of the import of Palm Oil

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to

contract was signed between the Chairman of the Gujarat Export Corporation and the Malaysian firm,

(b) if so, details of the demand for the C.B.I. thereto,

(c) why such demands have been made,

(d) what steps have been taken for the C.B.I. enquiry, and

(e) if C.B.I. enquiry is not to be done then the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG)

(a) No such request has been made to the Central Government

(b) to (e) Do not arise

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ने की बकाया राशि चुकता करने हेतु, लिये गए ऋण का उपयोग

6842. श्री हुक्म चन्द बछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत सी चीनी मिलों ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान किसानों को गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि चुकता करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों में ऋण लिये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मिलों को प्रबन्धकों ने गन्ने की बकाया राशि चुकता करने के बजाय ऋण को अन्य कामों में ले लिया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को बकाया राशि वापस नही किया जा सका ; और

(ग) ऋण का धोरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) से (ग). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, सेण्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया ने जीवाजी राव शुगर कम्पनी की गन्ने की कीमत और बेतनों की प्रदायगी के लिए 11 लाख रुपये का एक ऋण मंजूर किया था। यह ऋण उर्मी प्रयोजन के लिए काम में लाया गया था जिसके लिये यह मंजूर किया गया था।

मारुति लिमिटेड, मारुति टेक्नीकल सर्विसेस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और मारुति हेवी व्हेल्स लिमिटेड के बारे में आयकर विवरणियां

6843 श्री राघवजी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) मारुति लिमिटेड, मारुति टेक्नीकल सर्विसेस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और मारुति

हैवी वर्क्स लिमिटेड ने किन-किन वर्षों के लिए अपनी आयकर विवरणियां प्रस्तुत की हैं और उसमें दर्शाये गये लाभ अथवा हानि के आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामलों में आयकर निर्धारण का कार्य इस बीच पूरा हो गया और निर्धारणीय राशि क्या है; और

मैसर्स भारति लिमिटेड

(ग) उपर्युक्त कम्पनियों में से ऐसे कौन-कौन से व्यक्ति हैं जिनके पास पांच प्रतिशत से अधिक शेयर हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

कर निर्धारण वर्ष	विवरणी में दिखाई गई हानि (रुपये)	निर्धारित आय/हानि (रुपये)
1	2	3
1972-73	7,27,380	6,91,701 (हानि)
1973-74	25,89,230	25,07,818 (हानि)
1974-75	60,35,970	30,24,380 (आय)
1975-76	143,37,020	1,07,03,080 (आय)

(कर-निर्धारण को कार्यवाही द्वारा 144 के अधीन की गई, किन्तु धारा 146 के अधीन पुनः शुरू की गई)

1976-77	2,38,75,994	कर-निर्धारण अभी होना है।
1977-78	विवरणी दाखिल नहीं की गई।	

मैसर्स भारति टेक्निकल सर्विसेज (प्रा०) लि०

1972-73	8,080 (हानि)	11,920 (आय)
1973-74	1,09,230 (आय)	1,09,230 (आय)
1974-75	1,25,780 (आय)	1,25,776 (आय)
1975-76	2,23,380 (आय)	कर-निर्धारण अभी होना है
1976-77	कुछ नहीं	—यथोपरि—
1977-78	1,82,540 (आय)	—यथोपरि—

मंसलं मासल हूंशु व्हीकलस (प्रा०) लल०

रर-नलरररर वर

वलरररी डें दलररई
गई हलनल

नलरररलत अरर/हलनल

		(रुपयें)	(रुपयें)
1975-76	. .	4,82,265	रर-नलरररर अररी हलनल है ।
1976-77	. .	33,409	—रररररर—

(ग) (i) डें० अररलल लल०

(30-9-1976 कल रलरनल कें अरुनलर वओकृत

शेयरों कल ररररर

एड० एन० दलरूर एरुड कडुनल (प्रा०) लल०

दस दस रुपयें डलले 1,50,060 शेयर ।

कलररई हलरन, कलकलरल

यह अलर डलल रलल है कल शेयर कलसकें
हलत डें ललरें डलरें हैं । अलर
डुरी हलने डें सडड लगेरल ।

(ii) डेंललं डलरलल दैवलनलल सलरलसेज (प्रा०) लल०

(30-9-1976 कल रलरनल कें अरुनलर वओकृत शेयरडलरी):

शेयरों कल ररररर

1 श्री डलरड डलधी	दस दस रुपयें डलले	11,510 शेयर
2 श्रीडलली सलनलर डलधी	दस दस रुपयें डलले	1,910 शेयर
3 कुडलर रलरुल डलधी	दस दस रुपयें डलले	4,000 शेयर
4 कुडलरी डुरलरर डलधी	दस दस रुपयें डलले	4,000 शेयर ।

(iii) डेंललं डलरलल हूंशु व्हीकलस (प्रा०) लल०

(31-3-1976 कल रलरनल कें अरुनलर वओकृत शेयरडलरी)

शेयरों कल ररररर

1 श्री अल० डी० डुलरी, 41-ए ललरलरररर दलल रलरुल, कलकलरल ।	दस दस रुपयें डलले	10,500 शेयर
2 डें० डलरलल दैवलनलल सलरलसेज (प्रा०) लल०	दस दस रुपयें डलले	88,000 शेयर
3 श्री डुरलरकल डुरलरद डुलरी 41-ए, ललरलरररररर दलल रलरुल कलकलरल ।	दस दस रुपयें डलले	10,000 शेयर
4 श्री डलरड डलरलरड डुलरी, 41-ए, ललरलरररररर दलल रलरुल, कलकलरल ।	दस दस रुपयें डलले	18,000 शेयर

Grant of Loans by Calcutta Branch of United Commercial Bank to National Housing Cooperative Society

6844. DR. BIJOY MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is the Finance Minister aware that the Chairman of United Commercial Bank has allowed some loans to be granted on political consideration without adhering to Banking norms;

(b) the loan of about Rs. 1.30 crores was granted to National Housing Co-operative Society by the Bank's Calcutta Branch;

(c) is the Government aware that some ex-Minister and Office bearers of All India Bank Employees Association hold interest in this cooperative society;

(b) if so, the names thereof ;

(c) whether the loan sanctioned by the Bank has been recovered ; and

(f) if not, the reason thereof and present position of the account ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) According to the United Commercial Bank, it has not granted any loans or advances on political considerations without adhering to the banking norms.

(b) The National Housing Co-operative Society Ltd., Calcutta has been given certain credit facilities by the bank with the approval of its Board of Directors for the purpose of constructing a multi-storeyed building and for the purchase of an additional plot of land adjoining the multi-storeyed building.

(c) and (d). The bank's records do not show that any ex-Minister was a member of the society. In the absence of any declarations by the members about their interest in the All India Bank Employees Association, it has not been possible for the bank to ascertain whether they are office bearers of the said association.

(e) and (f). In accordance with the practices and usages customary among banks and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents of banks can not be divulged.

Role of Banking in respect of Assistance to Farmers, Tribals and Physically Handicapped etc.

6845. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : the role of Banking as an Agent of change and a catalyst of progress with special reference to the State Bank Group and Nationalised bank during the year 1977 covering assistance to farmers, tribals, physically handicapped, slums; and city congestion prisoners/ex-servicemen, women and family welfare ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : As part of their efforts to involve themselves in the larger social responsibilities, the public sector banks are extending 'credit in an increasing measure to small borrowers in the neglected sectors of Agriculture, Small Industry, Self-employment ventures etc. The total number of borrowal accounts financed by the public sector banks in these sectors and the amount involved, increased by over 9 lakhs and Rs. 486 crores respectively during the year 1977. Of this, the increase in the outstanding direct finance to farmers accounted for Rs. 174 crores involving about 5 lakhs borrowal accounts.

Banks are also taking up innovative banking. For example, at the end of December 1977, the State Bank of India and four of the nationalised banks had assisted 1640 ex-servicemen. 51257 borrowers had been financed by these banks under their slum and city congestion improvement schemes. Available information shows that the State Bank of India had also assisted 848 ex-prisoners and 10308 physically handicapped persons, orphans etc.

For the economically backward sectors of the community especially SC/ST and physically handicapped etc., the public sector banks are also implementing the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest, which was modified and enlarged in May, 1977. The number of borrowers and the loans outstanding under the Scheme had increased by 2,14,732 and Rs. 10.9 crores respectively, between end-December 1976 and end-September, 1977.

Further to improve their coverage of the rural community, the banks are concentrating on opening a larger number of branches in rural areas. During 1977, of the 3348 branches opened by the commercial banks 2261 were located at rural centres. With the same objective, the banks are also adopting cooperative societies for providing agricultural credit and participating in special programmes like SFDA, MFALA, DPAP, IRDP etc.

• • • रुद्राक्ष माला का मूल्य •

6846 श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन :

श्री गुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडोनेशिया में 'रुद्राक्ष' के दानों का मूल्य 20 रुपये 50 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम है और उस पर आयात शुल्क 3 रुपये 50 पैसे लगता है परन्तु भारत में 1 किला की वजन वाली रुद्राक्ष की माला का मूल्य 250 रु० से 500 रुपये है और धार्मिक लोग इसे बड़ी सख्या में खरीदते हैं और इस प्रकार उससे मिलने वाला लाभ व्यापारी के व्यक्तिगत हिसाब में जाता है ,

(ख) रुद्राक्ष उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है , और

(ग) क्या उपराक्त परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस व्यापार का अपने नियंत्रण में लेना है कि देश में इसका मूल्य कम हो और इसका लाभ सरकारी खाते में जाए ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) सरकार का इंडोनेशिया में रुद्राक्ष के मनकों के ठीक ठीक प्रचलित मूल्य का पता नहीं है, किन्तु इन मनकों का मूल्य 2 50 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम से बड़ी ज्यादा है । 31 मार्च, 1978 तक इस वस्तु के आयात के लिए 10-15 प्रतिशत ब्यवस्था नहीं थी, अल्प मात्रा में मनकों का आयात करने की प्रायोजनाओं (प्रा०) के आधार पर विचार कर लिया जाता था । रुद्राक्ष के मनकों के आयात पर 60 प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार आयात-शुल्क लगाया जाता है और इससे प्रतिवर्ष 15 प्रतिशत सहायक शुल्क लगाया जाता है । भारत में रुद्राक्ष की मालाओं का मूल्य, पिछले

गए मनकों की विस्म तथा उपयोग में लाई गई, संयोजन सामग्री के मूल्य के अनुसार अलग अलग होता है ।

(ख) और (ग), रुद्राक्ष की मालाओं को अनिवार्य लोक महत्व की आवश्यक वस्तु नहीं माना जाता । रुद्राक्ष के मनकों का आयात भी सीमित मात्रा में होता है । इसलिए सरकार इस व्यापार का विनियमित करना अथवा इसको अपने हाथ में ले लेना जरूरी नहीं समझती ।

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों द्वारा वर्मचारियों को अदायगी करने हेतु लिये गये ऋण का उपयोग

6847. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश स्थित चीनी मिलों में अपने वर्मचारियों तथा श्रमिकों को वित्त वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 की उनकी विभिन्न बकाया राशियों (दानस मजदूरी आदि) की अदायगी करने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक से ऋण लिये हैं,

(ख) क्या इन ऋणों का उपयोग इन प्रयोजनों के लिए नहीं किया गया जिनके लिए वे लिये गये थे बल्कि मिलमालिकों ने उनका उपयोग अपने निजी इस्तेमाल के लिए किया जिसके फलस्वरूप श्रमिकों की बकाया राशि अभी अदा नहीं की गई है , और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल)

(क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया ने मध्य प्रदेश के एक चीनी कारखाने को गन्ने की कीमत और वेतनों की अदायगी के लिए एक ऋण मंजूर किया था ।

(ख) यह दृष्टि उसी प्रयोजन के लिए काम में लाया गया था जिसके लिए यह मंजूर किया गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Export of Sugar Commitment made at Chief Ministers' Conference

6848. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to export 6.5 Lakh tonnes of sugar in the current year ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that export of sugar is against the commitment made at the Chief Ministers' Conference in July, 1977 ; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to review its decisions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rise in the Price s of Pulses

6849. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of pulses have again started showing an upward trend;

(b) if so, the retail prices of Arhar-dal, Malka-Masoor, Masoor-whole, Moong (whole and dal), Urad (whole and dal), Chana-dal, Rajma and Kabli Chana in the months of January, March, June, September and December, 1977 and February, 1978, as also their whole-sale prices at these points of time in Delhi, Tripura and other States;

(c) the main reasons for the rise in prices ;

(d) the steps taken to unearth the boards with traders and producers and the extent of stocks unearthed since January, 1977; and

(e) whether there was a proposal for making dals including Kabli, Chana and Rajma through fair price shops at fair-prices, if so, what decision has been taken thereon and what other steps have been taken to make these items available to consumers at fair prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) :

(a) There has been a mixed trend in the wholesale prices of pulses during the past few weeks. The wholesale price index for pulses declined by 10.5% between the weeks ending 10-12-77 and 4-2-78. Thereafter, for six weeks (between weeks ending 4-2-78 and 18-3-78) there was a hardening tendency in their prices, and the index moved up by 9% during this period. The index for pulses, however, declined by 2.3% in the week ending 25-3-78, the latest week for which the official index is available.

(b) On the basis of information readily available, month end wholesale and a retail prices at a few selected centres of some pulses for the specified months are given at Statements I & II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2100/78].

(c) The main reason for rise in the prices of pulses during the past one year or so has been a fall of about 2 million tonnes in their production in 1976-77 as compared to their production in 1975-76.

(d) In addition to the provisions under the Essential Commodities Act, stock limits on wholesalers, commission agents and retailers of pulses were imposed with effect from 30-9-1977 under the Pulses and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Order, 1977 prescribing *inter-alia* the maximum limits of stocks that can be held by them. Information on the extent of stocks unearthed is being collected.

(e) Under the proposed massive production-cum-distribution system, now under consideration of the Government, pulses is one of the items included for public distribution.

Efforts are being made to increase the production of pulses by increasing the area under pulses and also by improving the productivity. National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and National Co-operative Consumers' Federation (NCCF) have been directed to make larger purchase of pulses at primary mandis. 10,000 tonnes of masoor whole were imported in 1977-78. The possibilities of further imports are being explored.

कम्पनियों की वित्तीय सहायता

6850. श्री सुखदेव सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान (अथवा) विभिन्न कम्पनियों ने ऋण संग्रहण और वित्तीय सहायता के लिए आवेदन किया है और कौन कौन सी कम्पनियाँ अपने कर्मचारियों का भविष्य निधि और अन्य वैध वित्तीय दायित्वों का भुगतान नहीं कर पाई है और

(ख) इन मामलों में क्या किया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच. एम. पटेल) :

(क) और (ख) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था विभाग के (मार्गदर्शक वित्तीय मन्त्रालय) ने सूचित किया है कि उसने अपने लेखा वर्ष 1976-77 (जुलाई-जून) के दौरान 231.46 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता के 201 आवेदन पत्र और जुलाई 1977 से फरवरी, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान 194.85 करोड़ रुपये का प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता के 110 आवेदन पत्र स्वीकृत किए। वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर करने में अग्रिम भारतीय सार्वजनिक वित्तीय संस्थाएँ कम्पनी के मौजूदा और दीर्घकालीन दायित्वों सहित उसका वित्तीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखती हैं। कम्पनी को मौजूदा देयताओं में सामान्य भविष्य निधि के अतिरिक्त सहित सभी सांविधिक देयताएँ शामिल होती हैं।

Research on Earthquake Warning System

6851. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether scientists from various organisations and universities had recently deliberations in New Delhi on Research

to develop an earthquake warning system, if so, the results and progress made so far, and

(b) which foreign countries had developed better earthquake warning systems and whether we have sought their assistance, if not why not ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KALSHIK) :

(a) Yes Sir. A Symposium on Earthquake Prediction was held in New Delhi from 8th to 10th March, 1978. Scientists of different organisations and Universities in India participated. The discussions helped in exchange of ideas on the various techniques of earthquake prediction and brought out the broad lines in which further research is necessary.

(b) Considerable research in this field has been done in USA, USSR, Japan and China. No assistance has been sought from them in this field since in the present state of knowledge the prediction of earthquake is not yet a proven technique.

छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने के मासिक को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

6852. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक द्वारा छोटे किसानों और छोटे कारखानों के मासिकों को गत 6 महीनों में राज्यवार वितरण ऋण दिया गया, और

(ख) नतीजों की पूरा बरीरा क्या है।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच. एम. पटेल) :

(क) और (ख) अक्टूबर, 1977 और फरवरी, 1978 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कृषि तथा लघु

उद्योग के लिए दिये गये कुल ऋणों की बकाया के आंकड़े नीचे लिखे अनुसार हैं :

। (राशि करोड़ रुपयों में)

	अक्टूबर, 1977	फरवरी, 1978
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1. कृषि के लिए ऋण	1351	1463
2. लघु उद्योग के लिए ऋण	1357	1500

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने यह सूचित किया है कि छोटे किसानों और छोटे कारखानों के मालिकों को दिये जाने वाले ऋण के राज्यवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

इलाहाबाद बैंक की दरभंगा शाखा

6853. श्री हुकुम देव नारायण दादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दरभंगा की खण्ड विकास समिति ने इलाहाबाद बैंक की दरभंगा शाखा के विरुद्ध एक संकल्प विधिवत रूप से पारित करके प्रस्तुत किया है और यह मांग की है कि उपरोक्त बैंक से उपरोक्त खण्ड का कार्य वापिस ले लिया जाये और कलक्टर दरभंगा की भी इस संकल्प की सूचना दे दी गई है; और

(ख) क्या इलाहाबाद बैंक का कार्य संतोषजनक नहीं है और किसानों को अनावश्यक रूप से परेशान किया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) : इलाहाबाद बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि दरभंगा की खंड विकास समिति द्वारा पारित कोई संकल्प बैंक को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है जिसमें मांग की गई हो

कि उपर्युक्त बैंक से खंड (ब्लाक) का कार्य वापिस ले लिया जाये। बैंक ने अर्थक्षम-योजनाओं वाले प्रार्थियों को ऋण देने से इंकार नहीं किया है।

Incentives to Non-resident Indians Returning permanently to India

6854. SHRI DHARM VIR VASHIST: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons and the amount of money involved in the facilities under Returning Indians Foreign Exchange Entitlement Scheme (RIEES) since November, 1977; and

(b) the method of computing foreign exchange together with other incentives if any, to non-resident Indians returning permanently to India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Since November 1977, four persons have been granted the facilities under the Scheme and the foreign exchange entitlement involved is Rs. 7,69,400.

(b) 25% of the total amount of foreign currency repatriated to India by a person at the time of transfer of residence to India on or after 1-11-1977 is fixed as the entitlement under the Scheme upto which amount he can use the foreign exchange for certain specified personal purposes, such as, visits to foreign countries, medical treatment, education of dependents, gifts to relatives and import of special permissible appliances. In addition, if the person returning to India holds "Non-Resident External Accounts" or "Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts", the balances held therein on the date of his return are also taken into account for computing the figure of entitlement. Other incentives available under the Scheme are as under:—

(i) Indian Nationals and persons of Indian origin returning to India for exploring possibilities of setting up small scale industries or taking up suitable employment in India, are permitted by the Reserve Bank, on application, to retain foreign currency balances in India for a period of 3 years. They also enjoy the option of repatriation of the foreign exchange and claiming the right of reconversion before the expiry of 3 years. Under the Scheme, if such persons who have repatriated their foreign exchange to India and obtained approval in principle for reconversion within three years

decide to take up permanent residence in India and undertake not to claim the reconversion right the foreign exchange surrendered by them will be eligible for computation of the total foreign exchange brought by them into India.

(ii) Under the current Regulations Indians returning to India are permitted

proceeds repatriated in foreign exchange will be given the same treatment as foreign exchange brought by him at the time of his return to India.

ताड़ के तेल की खरीद

6855 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री गंगा भगत सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16 मार्च, 1978 'इकनामिक टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम ने एक कम्पनी में 30,000 टन ताड़ का तेल खरीदने का सौदा किया था लेकिन कम्पनी ने उसकी सप्लाई करने में इन्कार किया और इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य व्यापार निगम को इसकी खरीद अधिक दरो पर करनी पड़ी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी हानि हुई और उस कम्पनी का नाम क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) तथा (ख) जो हा। राज्य व्यापार निगम ने 30,000 मे० टन ताड़ के तेल की सप्लाई

के लिये किसी विदेशी फर्म के साथ किसी सौदे पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये हैं। तथापि राज्य व्यापार निगम ने मेसर्स पाम एण्ड वेजिटैबल आयल नाम की एक मलेशियाई फर्म से अररिस्टुन ताड़ के तेल के लिए 3 पृथक् खरीद सौदे किए हैं जिनका व्योरा इस प्रकार है —

- (1) दिसम्बर, 1977 में पानलदान के लिए 10,000 मे० टन
- (2) फरवरी, 1978 में पानलदान के लिए 5,000 मे० टन
- (3) मार्च, 1978 में पोटलदान के लिए 5,000 मे० टन।

दिसम्बर, 1977 में पोटलदान के लिये साख-पत्र केवल 10,000 मे० टन के लिए खोला गया था। पार्टी द्वारा किए गए व्यक्तिगत को देखते हुए यह विनिश्चय किया गया कि अन्य दो सौदों के लिए साख-पत्र न खोले जाएं। फर्म के पक्ष में खोले गए साख-पत्र के आधार पर उनके द्वारा माल की सप्लाई किए जाने पर उनके मुकदमानी के दावे के लिए आवश्यक माध्यम कार्यवाही चल रही है। तथापि ऊँची दरों पर कोई ऐसी खरीदारी नहीं की गई, जिससे राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानि हुई हो।

दिल्ली में जनता होटल के लिये धनराशि का नियन्त्रण

6856. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में प्रथम जनता होटल के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर कब तक कार्य प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है और

उसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) अन्य बड़े शहरों में जनता होटलों का निर्माण करने की इस प्रकार की योजना का कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन और वायु विमानन मंत्री (श्री
पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) सरकार
ने 300 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से
नई दिल्ली में एक 1,250 गज्जाओं वाले
अनन्ता होटल के निर्माण का अनुमोदन कर
दिया है ।

(ख) इस परियोजना का निर्माण-कार्य निधियाँ स्वीकृत होते ही चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान शीघ्र ही आरम्भ हो जाएगी। होटल के दो वर्षों की अवधि के अन्दर-अन्दर, दो चरणों में पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में बड़े शहरों में जनता होटलों के निर्माण का निर्धारण एक सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद तथा साधनों एवं उपयुक्त स्थानों के उपलब्ध होने की अवस्था में, किया जाएगा।

प्रामीण बैंकों के वाहन

6858. श्री राम कदर देखा :
 क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
 कि चेयरमैन द्वारा निजी कार्यों के लिए
 गामिंग बैंकों के बजाए इस प्रकार प्रयोग
 किया जाता है।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० आनंद) : अध्यक्ष द्वारा, प्रायोगिक योजनाओं के वाहनों का प्रयोग केवल सरकारी अंगणों के लिए ही किया जाता है। अव्ययता, कभी कभी और आवश्यक मामलों में, नगर सुगम बन कर, निजी प्रयोजनों के लिए भी वाहनों का उपयोग किया जाता है।

Embezzlement in Nationalised Banks during Emergency

6839. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:
SHRI MANOHAR LAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled 'Nationalised banks embezzled over nine crores during Emergency' published in the Blitz (18th March, 1978) ; and

(b) if so, whether any probe has been ordered or proposed to be ordered with a view to unearth the scandals and punish the guilty:

(c) the names of the erring Banks and action proposed to be taken against them: and

(d) remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government so that there is no recurrence of such embezzlements by the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) :

(a) : Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Embezzlements mentioned in the article relates to thefts, misappropriation, embezzlements and other forms of in and involving Rs. 5 lakhs and above in each case perpetrated in public sector banks during the years 1975 and 1976. In accordance with the existing instructions all banks are required to Report to Reserve Bank of India about frauds perpetrated in their offices, as soon as such frauds come to their notice. The bank concerned also holds an internal enquiry immediately on detection of a fraud and appropriate action is taken against the staff concerned, if their involvement is proved. Depending upon the nature magnitude of the fraud, bank also hand over such cases to local police or Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation and appropriate action. In respect of the frauds mentioned above appropriate action has been taken by the banks concerned on the lines mentioned above.

(d) All banks have their own books of instructions indicating the precautions and safeguards to be taken for prevention of frauds and they are constantly kept under review. In the light of the nature of failure in observing the usual internal controls in individuals cases of frauds, Reserve Bank of India issues from time to time comprehensive instructions to the banks indicating the areas and nature

of frauds and the safeguards that should be taken for the prevention of frauds Government have also recently requested Reserve Bank of India to undertake squinck study of the recent frauds with a view to making more effective the specific steps to be taken to prevent such fraud from taking place

Unsecured Loans of Allahabad Bank

6860 SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled Allahabad Bank in Red by 35 crores published in the Blitz dated 18th March 1978 and

(b) if so reaction of the Government thereto and steps proposed to be taken to save the Bank from disaster?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a and b) Government have seen the report which

India's Balance of Trade with U.S.A.

6861 SHRI R. L. P. VERMA Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether India's balance of trade with USA is unfavourable to India,

(b) if so value of imports from and exports to USA in the last three years ending 1977-78, and

(c) what steps are being taken to promote exports from India to USA?

(Figures in Lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Imports from USA	Exports to USA	Balance of trade
1974-75	73673	37193	- 36485
1975-76	128522	51998	- 76524
1976-77	105553	54253	- 50595
April-July 77	16318	20144	+ 3826

(c) Various steps are being taken to boost India's exports to USA. These include exchange of trade delegations, buyer-seller's meet, organisation and participation in Trade fairs, Market surveys, maintenance of commercial offices in the USA, publicity campaign to promote Indian goods in the US market etc.

(c) whether contracts for export have been finalised?

Exports of Bananas to USSR

6862 SHRI R. L. P. VERMA Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether export of bananas has been included in the Trade Plan with USSR for 1978,

(b) if so what is the quantity of bananas which will be exported to USSR in the current year; and

fresh and canned fruits no specific provision has been made for export of bananas. It is rather difficult to indicate likely export of bananas to USSR during 1978

(c) No data is maintained by Government with regard to finalisation of contracts for export of bananas by individual exporters. However there has been no shipment of bananas to USSR during the current year.

Formation of International Treaty by Banana Trading Countries

686g. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the banana trading countries are working out an international treaty for specifying export quotas for each exporting country ;

(b) whether it is proposed to limit imports of bananas from non-member countries ; and

(c) whether India would have to remain out of international market for all times if the treaty is finalised and India is not allotted any quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The F.A.O. Inter governmental Group on Bananas has set up a Working Party on the Elements of an International Banana Agreement. The working Party has come to the conclusion that the basic elements of such an Agreement should be the establishment of production and export goals compatible with World Banana requirements. It has recommended that one of the steps to be taken to finalise the draft Agreement is to examine the mechanism for setting individual export quotas which would be incorporated in working draft of an international banana agreement.

(b) No concrete proposal in this regard has been made.

(c) Such a situation is not envisaged.

World Bank Aid

686f. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of aid the World Bank has agreed to give to India during the year 1978-79;

(b) whether the amount has been earmarked for any particular projects or States; and

(c) what is the amount earmarked for the State of Karnataka and Orissa and for which projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) An indication of the amount of fresh aid commitments to India by the World Bank group for their fiscal year 1979 (i.e. 1st July, 1978 to 30th June, 1979) is likely to be available only after the India Consortium meeting scheduled for June, 1978

(b) and (c). The aid is meant to assist both ongoing and fresh projects spread all over the country, and there is no earmarking of assistance on a State-wise basis.

Monthly salary (Gross) paid by L.I.C. to Officers and Employees in March, 1977

686g. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the salary (gross) paid by L.I.C. in March, 1977 to individual (i) class one officer (ii) Development Officer (iii) Class III and IV employees, on an average?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL): The monthly gross salary paid by LIC in March 1977 to individual Class I Officers, Development Officers Class III and IV employees on an average was as under:—

	Number	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Per employee gross salary Rs.
Class I Officers	4086	91.21	2,232
Development Officers	7356	106.51	1,448
Class III Supervisory and Clerical Staff	36719	424.96	1,157
Class IV Subordinate Staff	7997	46.28	579

Conversion of Amritsar airport as International airport

6866 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA

SHRI DINEV BHATTA-CHARYYA

SHRI BHAGAT RAM

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a strong demand is being made to convert Amritsar airport as International airport,

(b) whether the Government think to extend Air India and other International flights up to Amritsar,

(c) if so, when, and

(d) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is under consideration.

Findings of enquiry-against united Commercial Bank

6867. SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the facts of the findings of Inquiry held in consultation with the Reserve Bank regarding the charges of corruptions and malpractices against United Commercial Bank,

(b) whether similar charges have been brought against Allahabad Bank as well,

(c) if so, facts thereabout, and

(d) whether any inquiry has been made regarding such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL)

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United Commercial Bank The Reserve Bank is looking into these allegations

(b) to (c) Government have also seen certain allegations against the Allahabad Bank which appeared in the BLITZ dated 18th March, 1978 The Reserve Bank is looking into these allegations also

Functioning of public sector banks and Regional Rural banks

6868. SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state facts about the details of findings of the inquiry about the functions of the Public Sector Banks and the Regional Rural Banks as conducted by the Raj Committee and Dantwala Committee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the James Raj Committee had submitted an Interim Report to the Bank in the last week of January, 1978 and the Dantwala Committee had submitted its Final Report on 23rd February, 1978. Recommendations contained in these reports are under examination in the Reserve Bank of India.

दिल्ली और अजमेर/कोटा के बीच हवाई सम्पर्क

6869. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मायूर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन क्वा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें अब तक विमान सेवाओं से नहीं जोड़ा गया है, और

(ख) राजस्थान के कोटा तथा अजमेर जैसे शहरों को दिल्ली के साथ जोड़ने तथा राजस्थान के अन्य बड़े शहरों को विमान सेवाओं से परस्पर जोड़ने के बारे में सरकार के क्या प्रस्ताव हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री (पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) (क) राजस्थान में जयपुर, जोधपुर तथा उदयपुर को छोड़ कर कोई भी अन्य शहर विमान सेवा से नहीं जुड़ा है।

(ख) कोटा और अजमेर का विमान सेवा से जोड़ने का किनहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की सेवा आई० सी-123/124 (बम्बई/अहमदाबाद/उदयपुर/जोधपुर/जयपुर/

दिल्ली तथा वापस) और आई० सी०-491/492 (दिल्ली/जयपुर/उदयपुर/औरंगाबाद/बम्बई तथा वापस) केवल राजस्थान के ही तीन शहरों को विमान सेवा से नहीं जोड़ी हैं, अपितु अहमदाबाद, दिल्ली तथा बम्बई के लिए भी विमान सेवा प्रदान करती हैं।

Facilities for Tourists visiting Dhamana in Orissa

6870. SHRI BAIKAGI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) one of the tourist place like Dhamana in the district of Orissa attracts tourists due to its own natural beauty and also due to the help of Central Government and State Government it has been termed as fishing Harbour; and

(b) the reasons by I.T.D.C. is silent to provide tourist facilities for tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). As Dhamana would be of interest primarily to local tourists, the development of facilities at this place would be the responsibility of the State Government.

Fiscal measures and economic policy orientations adopted by Government

6871. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fiscal measures and economic policy-orientations adopted by the Government during the Emergency offered liberal concessions to the Private Sector;

(b) if so, whether those concessions have so far been identified; and

(c) if so, the results of the assessment and steps taken to undo those emergency wrongs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Government introduced, during the period of Emergency, several policy measures, including fiscal incentives to industry in the public and private sector, to stimulate demand and expand production.

(b) and (c). All economic and fiscal policy measures are subjected to thorough examination before formulation of the Budget proposals. As part of this review, it was felt that the reduction in the wealth tax rates and the concession to deposit 5 per cent of the surcharge on corporate tax with the IDBI granted in the 1976-77 Budget were not wholly justified. The wealth tax rates were raised slightly in 1977-78 and the concessions regarding the deposit of the surcharge on the corporation tax was withdrawn.

3. दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों और डेरियों के लिए बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

6872. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में उन बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों और डेरियों के लिए ऋण दिये हैं तथा कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिन लोगों ने ऋण लिए हैं उनमें से अधिकांश लोग अपने स्थानों को छोड़ रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो ऋण वसूल करने के लिए सरकार अब क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच०एम० पटेल) :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने प्राप्त सूचना संलग्न विवरण में प्रस्तुत है।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्रविक्षण ने गन्दी वस्तुओं की सफाई की इकाई विभिन्न योजनाओं के अधीन, जिन रिहायशी बालो-नियों का विकास किया है उनमें झुग्गे बने मकान पूरे करने के लिए अलग-अलग एलायों को स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने संलग्न विवरण के अनुसार ऋण मजूर किये थे। क्या कि इन योजनाओं के अधीन ऋण लेने वाले व्यक्ति केवल लाइसेंसधारी हैं और उन्हें रहन रहने का हक नहीं है इसलिए यह ऋण सामूहिक गारन्टी के आधार पर "बलीन डिमाण्ड लोन" के रूप में दिये गये हैं और

दिल्ली विज्ञान प्राधिकरण ने बैंक को यह प्रस्तावित दिया है कि यदि किसी एनाटो को ऋण वापस करने में बकायादागी होगी तो ऋण की समूची को जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण अपने ऊपर लेगा। इसके लिए पहले तो वह एलाटमेंट रद्द कर देगा और जमीन पर बनी इमारत नोचान कर देगा अथवा वह जमीन किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को फिर से एनाट कर देगा जो ऋण वापस करने का वचन दे। स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने सूचना दी है कि इन कारोबारों में से, ऋणकर्ताओं का बहुत कम प्रतिशत ही, इन कालोनियों को छोड़ कर गया है और उसका नई दिल्ली स्थित प्रधान कार्यालय दिल्ली प्रशासन से, इस बारे में सक्रियतापूर्वक चर्चा कर रहा है कि बैंक के देवों को लगान की बकाया

की तरह समूल करने के लिए उपयुक्त कानून बनाये जाए। साथ ही बैंक का फोल्ड स्टॉक, बैंक के देवों की सामान्य ढग से समूलों के प्रयास भी कर रहा है।

जहाँ तक पुनर्वास कालोनियों में डेरी मालिकों को ऋण दिये जाने का सवाल है, यह बतलाया गया है कि गत वर्ष बाढ़ों और इन वस्तियों में मूलभूत सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण डेरी मालिक बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर, इन वस्तियों को छोड़ गये और शहर में या आसपास के इलाकों में चले गये। किन्तु स्थिति सामान्य हो जाने और दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उन्हें वापस लाने के प्रयास किये जाने पर, अधिकांश डेरी मालिक इन डेरी कालोनियों में वापस आ गये बताते हैं। बाकी लोगों के बारे में, बैंक दिल्ली प्रशासन से आगे बातचीत कर रहा है।

विवरण

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा विल्ली में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी तथा डेयरी को मंजूर किये गये ऋण

क्रम	बैंक का नाम	झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी						डेयरी
		संख्या	राशि स्वीकृत	राशि वितरित	राशि वकाया	राशि स्वीकृत	राशि वितरित	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		₹०	₹०	₹०	₹०	₹०	₹०	
1	स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया	-	-	8,01,35,000	-	-	91,32,000	
2	स्टेट बैंक आफ बंकोनोर और जयपुर	-	-	-	-	27,000	20,000	
3	सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	-	-	-	11,36,000	-	9,24,000	
4	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	-	-	-	-	9,75,000	8,75,000	
5	यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	-	-	-	-	-	3,24,000	
6	कनारा बैंक	-	16,82,000	-	-	67,000	-	
7	देना बैंक	1,13,000	-	-	-	-	-	
8	सिंडिकेट बैंक	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	यूनिवर्सल बैंक आफ इंडिया	11,82,300	7,82,300	7,28,520	-	4,90,000	-	
10	इलाहाबाद बैंक	-	-	-	11,32,000	-	-	
11	इंडियन बैंक	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	
12	इंडियन प्रोचरसीज बैंक	-	-	-	-	13,211	-	
13	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद	4000	-	-	-	-	-	

बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली में हवाई अड्डों के विकास के लिये निर्धारित की गई धनराशि

6873 श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली के हवाई अड्डों के विकास के लिए अलग-अलग कितनी राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है, और

(ख) किस प्रकार के निर्माण-कार्य पर यह धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी और इन हवाई अड्डों का विकास काय कब शुरू किया जायेगा और क्या इस विकास के माध्यम से और प्रायः मुम्बई में प्रवृत्ति भी नियंत्रित होगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कोटिहार) (क) भारत अन्तराष्ट्रीय विमान पतन प्राधिकरण ने बम्बई, मद्रास तथा दिल्ली के विमान क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए 1978-79 के दौरान निम्नलिखित राशियाँ की व्यवस्था की है —

विमान क्षेत्र	व्यवस्था की गई राशि (लाख रुपये में)
बम्बई	585 71
मद्रास	76 72
दिल्ली	225 70

(ख) उपर्युक्त धन-राशियों का इन पर खर्च किया जाएगा —

(i) बम्बई विमान क्षेत्र पर नये अन्तराष्ट्रीय टर्मिनल बाम्बेवम का निर्माण,

(ii) विमान क्षेत्रों पर परिचालन क्षेत्रों तथा उपकरणों में सुधार ;

(iii) यात्री सुविधा क्षेत्रों का सुधार तथा विस्तार करना ,

(iv) कर्मचारियों के लिए आवासीय भवन (रिहायशी मकान); और

(v) चीनरफा बाड (पेरिमीटर) को तार लगाना ।

यातायात की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए अन्तराष्ट्रीय विमान-क्षेत्रों पर विनाश कार्यों को, साधनों के उपलब्ध होने की अवस्था में, लगातार सम्पादित किया जा रहा है । विनाश कार्यों के माध्यम से सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध भी किये जा रहे हैं ।

उत्पादन शुल्क लगाये गये विनाश-वस्तुओं का आयात किया जाना

6874. श्री धर्मेन्द्र भाई पटेल क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन बरों में विनाश-उत्पादन शुल्क लगाये गये कितनी मूल्य की, किन्-किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया ,

(ख) इन वस्तुओं का आयात किन स्थानों—नगरों में किया गया , और

(ग) उन वस्तुओं पर उत्पादन शुल्क न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) न (ग) आयात की गई वस्तुओं पर सीमाशुल्क टारिफ अधिनियम 1975 का धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत, अतिरिक्त सीमा शुल्क लगता है, यदि उसी किस्म की वस्तुओं पर, भारत में उनका उत्पादन अथवा निर्माण किये जाने पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगता है । परन्तु

जनहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार ने, सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अन्तर्गत, कुछ आयातित माल को, समय-समय पर अतिरिक्त सीमाशुल्क से छूट दी है। जिन वस्तुओं को अतिरिक्त सीमाशुल्क से छूट दी गई है उनके मूल्य और नाम के बारे में कोई पृथक् रिकार्ड नहीं रखे जाते हैं। इस सूचना को एकत्र करने में जो श्रम और समय लगेगा, वह प्राप्त परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा छोटे किसानों तथा लघु उद्योगों को ऋण देने की नई योजनाओं की घोषणा

6875. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने छोटे किसानों तथा लघु उद्योगों को ऋण देने के बारे में 1 जनवरी, 1978 से नई योजना की घोषणा की है और यदि हाँ, तो योजना का स्वरूप और विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को कब आदेश जारी किया और उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने आदेश को क्रियान्वित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार और कब ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख) : अनुमान है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिनांक 12 दिसम्बर, 1977 को अपने परिपत्र में ऋण नीति में किसे गये परिवर्तनों का जिक्र है। इस परिपत्र के अन्तर्गत, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

के गवर्नर ने, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, बैंकों को सलाह दी थी कि :—

(1) लघु मिर्चाई तथा भूमि विकास के लिए, किसानों को दिये जाने वाले 3 वर्ष की परिपक्वता वाले सावधिक ऋणों पर 10.5 प्रतिशत से अधिक की दर से व्याज वसूल न करें।

(2) किसानों द्वारा विविध प्रयोजनों के लिए जिसमें कि डेरी, मुर्गीपालन, मछली पालन, फार्मिंग तथा बागवानी आदि शामिल हैं, लिये जाने वाले 3 वर्ष की परिपक्वता वाले सावधिक ऋणों पर 11 प्रतिशत से अधिक की दर पर व्याज वसूल न करें। 1 जनवरी, 1978 के बाद छोटे किसानों को दिये जाने वाले 2500/- तक के प्रत्यक्ष ऋण चाहे वे अत्यावधि, मध्यावधि या लम्बी अवधि के लिए स्वीकृत किये गये हों, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा 9 प्रतिशत की बैंक दर पर पुनर्वित्त के पात्र होंगे। बैंकों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे ऐसे ऋणों पर 11 प्रतिशत से अधिक की दर से व्याज वसूल नहीं करेंगे, चाहे उनके लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से पुनर्वित्त पोषण प्राप्त हुआ हो या नहीं। पुनर्वित्त पोषण की मात्ता 1 जनवरी, 1978 से सम्बन्धित बैंक द्वारा वितरित की गई कुल राशि के 50 प्रतिशत तक सीमित होगी।

2. कुटीर उद्योग में पूँजी निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से, बैंकों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे निम्न वर्गों में आने वाले एककों को दिये जाने वाले 3 वर्ष तक की परिपक्वता वाले सावधिक ऋणों पर 11 प्रतिशत से अधिक की दर से व्याज वसूल न करें :—

(क) ऋण गारण्टी योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कुटीर उद्योग और विजेष गारण्टी योजना के अन्तर्गत बैंकों/उद्यमियों द्वारा प्रोत्साहित एकक ;

(ख) छाटे 'परिवहन' चालन,
घोर

(ग) निर्धारित पिछडे जिला/
क्षेत्रा के छाटे एगन ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक द्वारा उपयुक्त
निदेशों का पालन न किय जाने की कार्र
सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है ।

**Government policy in regard to
Onion, Potato and other vegetables**

6876 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will
the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL
SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION
be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that onion
growers in the country are facing serious
problems on account of slump in prices
and stock policy as a result of ban on
export of onion,

(b) if so, whether the Onion Growers,
Government of Maharashtra and other
State Governments have approached the
Central authorities in this matter, and

(c) whether Government have evolved
a definite policy in regard to onion,
potato and other vegetables and details
thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

made to protect the interests of onion
growers by directing the National Agri-
cultural Cooperative Marketing Fede-
ration (NAFED) to make larger purchases
and by allowing additional exports. In
1977-78 25,000 tonnes of onion were
exported. Recently, NAFED has been
directed to export an additional 10,000
tonnes of onions. NAFED is also to
build up a buffer stock of 10,000 tonnes
of onions from the new crop for sale in

(b) Government of Maharashtra and
onion growers have approached the
Central Government to lift the ban on
export of onions and to ask NAFED to
make larger purchases

(c) The main planks of the Government
policy with regard to onions, potatoes
and other fresh vegetables are to increase

their production, to ensure remunerative
prices to growers, to make them available
to domestic consumers at reasonable
prices and to allow export after meeting
the needs of domestic consumers

**Sale of rapeseed oil to M/s.
Satyanarayan Brijmohan and
other firms in Calcutta**

6877 SHRI VASANT SATHE
Will the Minister of COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION
be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government is aware

Calcutta who in turn passed on to Nepal
and Bangladesh,

(b) if so, full facts of the matter,

(c) whether any complaint has been
received to this effect and details thereof,
and

(d) details of action taken/proposed in
the matter?

Calcutta, and M/s. Satyanarayan
Brijmohan & Co. Neither the State
Government nor the Central Government
have received any reports of diversion of
rapeseed oil either to Bangladesh or
Nepal

(d) The Border Security Force authori-
ties and State Governments have been re-
quested from time to time to take necessary
preventive steps against smuggling and
step up vigilance on the border

Pricing system for Commodities

6878 DR RAMJI SINGH Will
the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL
SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be
pleased to state

(a) whether Government thinks that
there should be fixed pricing system for all
commodities so as to reduce the scope of
bargaining,

(b) if so, whether Government will introduce such a system in the near future;

(c) whether the system of fixed pricing has been found workable in the Super Bazars and Government shops; and

(d) if so, will the Government extend it through a suitable legislation to all the private concerns, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) Government does not think it feasible to fix the prices of all commodities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On the basis of information readily available, the sale of goods at fixed price in Super Bazars and Government shops is working satisfactorily.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Trainee Air Hostesses belonging to SC/ST in Air India

6879. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of Air Hostess trainees in Air India belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at present ;

(b) whether any quota has also been reserved for the girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) :

(a) Scheduled Castes	11
Scheduled Tribes	8

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The quota reserved for Scheduled Castes is 16 2/3% and for the Scheduled Tribes is 7 1/2%.

High interest rate structure

6880. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission itself had consistently been in favour of a high interest rate structure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the performance of the economy during the current year behind the theory that deficit financing necessarily pushed up prices; and

(c) if so, the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The structure of interest rates needs to be revised from time to time taking into account the changing economic circumstances. The recent selective downward revision of interest rates on March 1, 1978 by the Reserve Bank of India, as the monetary authority of the country, was designed to reduce the cost of working capital. At a symposium organised by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Professor Raj Krishna, Member, Planning Commission had expressed the view that the recent downward revision of interest rates was not justified.

(b) The price situation was relatively stable during 1977-78. Therefore the question of deficit financing in 1977-78 pushing up prices does not arise.

(c) Government recognises that continued price stability is an essential ingredient of steady economic growth and is determined to maintain stability through better supply management and control of aggregate demand through restrictive credit and monetary policy.

Opening of Bank Offices in unbanked Community Development Blocks

6881. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have directed Commercial Banks to open offices in unbanked Community Development Blocks throughout the country ;

(b) how many such banks are planned to be opened by June end, 1978 and December end, 1978;

(c) how many of the above would be opened in such areas in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) what are the norms set for such rural Banks for giving loan on agricultural Commodities, small trades and cottage industries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The banks have been asked to open at least one branch in each of the unbanked community development blocks by end June, 1978.

(b) At the end of December 1976, there were over 700 unbanked community development blocks in the country and by end December 1977, these had been brought down to 318. These will be covered by June, 1978.

(c) In Madhya Pradesh, there were 134 unbanked community development blocks at the end of December 1976. At the end of December, 1977, only 52 such blocks in the State were without a commercial bank branch.

(d) The rural branches of the commercial banks are expected to meet the genuine production credit needs of all entrepreneurs whether big or small inhabiting their area of operation special attention being paid to the credit needs of the sectors which would create more avenues of employment in the rural areas.

Absorption of Staff in Trade Fair Authority of India

6382 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) has the staff of erstwhile Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity, Ministry of Commerce already got the pension, gratuity, GPF and other benefits if not, then as to when they would get these benefits, and

(b) will the said staff continue to get interest on GPF after 1st March, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARUN BEG) :

(a) and (b) The benefits relating to pension, gratuity, GPF etc. accruing to the officials of the erstwhile Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity, on the basis of their past Go-

Collection of tax Arrears

6383 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge amount of outstanding taxes are mounting up,

(b) if so, what is the total gross tax arrears from (i) large industrial houses (ii) other industrial houses and (iii) from remaining individual tax payers as on 1st April, 1976, and

(c) what efforts have been made to collect these arrears and settle these pending cases expeditiously, if so, the collections upto 31st March, 1978 in each of the above categories?

Tax	Gross demand as on 31-12-77	Gross demand as on 31-12-76
(in crores of Rs.)		
Income tax	1001.01	993.27
Wealth tax	52.86	48.63
Gift tax	7.37	5.93
Estate Duty	17.17	15.16

As regards Interest tax, figures are available only as on 31-3-76 and 31-3-77. As on 31-3-76, there were no arrears of Interest tax while as on 31-3-77, they were only Rs. 26 thousand.

(b) Information is not compiled according to the classification mentioned in this part of the question. However, information regarding income-tax arrears outstanding from large industrial houses is available in respect of those tax payers in whose cases gross outstanding demand exceeded Rs. 10 lakh, as on 31-3-1977. As on this date, a gross demand of Rs. 26.17 crores was outstanding against 63 assessee belonging to large industrial houses.

The consuming process has already been completed. Necessary orders are expected to be issued shortly. Under the G.P. Fund (C.S.) Rules 1960 these officials will be entitled to interest on their GPF up to date of issue of orders. It is, however, expected that necessary bills in respect of the claim of each official will be presented to the Accounts authorities for payment soon after the issue of orders.

As regards other direct taxes, the position according to available information is as under :—

Tax	Arrears due from large industrial houses as on 31-3-77 in cases where the tax outstanding was Rs. 25000 or above.
-----	---

(in lakhs of Rs.)

Gift-tax	4.04
Wealth-tax	0.96

(c) Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the relevant direct tax laws. These steps include :—

- levy of interest for delayed payment of tax;
- imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax;
- attachment of monies due to the defaulter ; and
- attachment and sale of moveable immovable properties.

Amounts aggregating to Rs. 4.52 crores were recovered upto 30-9-77 out of the income-tax arrears outstanding on 31-3-1977 against 63 assesses of large industrial houses referred to in (b) above.

Memorandum submitted by All India L.I.C. Employees' Association

6884. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Life Insurance Employees' Association has submitted a detailed memorandum to the 'Direct Tax Laws' (Choksi) Committee;

(b) if so, their main recommendations and Government's reaction thereon;

(c) what are the recommendations of the Morarka Committee in comparison with the suggestions of the AILEA about; and

(d) whether the Government are actively considering the overhauling and rationalising of interest policy, Taxation, Claim-protection and depreciation policy of the LIC?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Association has suggested that surplus of the LIC arising from certain sources viz. loading surplus, mortality surplus and part of interest surplus may be exempted from income-tax. The Morarka Committee which examined different aspects of the working of the LIC, did not deal with the LIC's taxation basis.

The Direct Tax Laws Committee would, no doubt, take into account the various points made in the Association's Memorandum while finalising its report. Government would await the recommendations of the Committee in the matter.

चीनी के उत्पादन और भंडार के आधार पर चीनी का निर्यात

6885. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में चीनी के भंडार और भविष्य में उनके उत्पादन के संदर्भ में सरकार का विचार चीनी का निर्यात क्यूँ के रूप में या किसी अन्य रूप में करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) चीनी के निर्यात के हमारे कोडे के आधार पर देश से क्यूँ में अथवा अन्य रूपों में चीनी के निर्यात की पहले ही अनुमति है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Money Advanced by Urban Co-operative Banks to Small Scale and Cottage Industries

6886. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of urban co-operative banks in different States which advance credits for the development of small scale and cottage industries; and

(b) the total amount of money advanced by the urban cooperative banks to small scale and cottage industries during 15 th period 1975-76 and 1976-77 ?

scal and cottage industries during 1975-76

" "

Review of working of integrated Financial System

6887 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to have a detailed review of the working of the integrated financial system and

(b) if so the details thereof and reasons for review ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) and (b) The working of the Integrated Financial Advisers Scheme is reviewed continuously by the Finance Ministry by holding periodical meetings with the Financial Advisers. No other detailed review of the working of the Scheme is contemplated.

Setting up of Printing Press in Agartala

6884 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3370 on 17th March, 1978 regarding setting up of Printing Press in Agartala and state whether the information is available with one Bank i.e. the United Bank of India, and by what time it is proposed to lay the information on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) United Bank of India has reported that it has not received any information from the Government of Tripura of the readiness to guarantee a loan of Rs 7 lakhs to a pro C.P.I. (M) paper of Calcutta for the setting up a printing press in Agartala for the Tripura edition of the paper.

राष्ट्रीय ऋण परिषद् का पुन चालू किया जाना

6889 श्री एम० एम० सोमानी

श्री जी० एम० बनतवाला

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बतान का ठप करगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय ऋण परिषद् को पुन चालू करने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल)

(क) राष्ट्रीय ऋण परिषद् स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

6890 श्री एम० एम० सोमानी

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक वाणिज्यिक और कृषि प्रयोजना के लिए ऋण देते हैं ,

(ख) बैंकों व राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद वाणिज्यिक और कृषि प्रयोजना के लिए उन्होंने अब तक कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये,

(ग) क्या सरकार का पता है कि ऋण वितरण पद्धति दोषयुक्त है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ऋण देने के मामले में बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हाँ तो कब तक ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) जी हाँ

(ख) जून, 1969 और फरवरी, 1978 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा ऋण-प्रसार के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध आंकड़े नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं :—

	(करोड़ रुपयों में)	
	जून, 1969	फरवरी, 1978
सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये कुल ऋण जिनमें से :—	3017	13045
1. प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र	437	3697
(क) कृषि	162	1468
(ख) छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	251	1500
(ग) अन्य छोटे ऋणकर्ता	24	734
2. अन्य क्षेत्र		
(घोक व्यापार और बड़े और मध्यम पैमाने के उद्योग)	2580	9348
*आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं		

(ग) बैंकों की अपनी आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षा प्रणाली और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सावधिक निरीक्षण का उद्देश्य यही सुनिश्चित करना है कि ऋण सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा समय समय पर जारी की गई नीतियों और निर्देशों के अनुसार ही स्वीकृत किये जायें

(घ) सरकार के ध्यान में जब भी भ्रष्टाचार के विशिष्ट मामले लाये जाते हैं, तो उनको जांच की जाती है और सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है इसके साथ साथ सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों में एक एक सतर्कता कक्ष भी स्थापित कर दिया गया है ताकि इस प्रकार के मामलों पर लगातार नज़र रखी जा सके

Loan granted by L.I.C. to Policy Holders for House Building under M.I.G. Group

689r. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan granted by the Life Insurance Corporation to the policy holders for house building under the M.I.G. Group separately for urban and rural areas; and

(b) whether Government are considering the need to simplify the application forms for the grant of such loans ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b) Loans are granted by the LIC to its policy holders under 'Own Your Home' Scheme for construction of houses, for extension of the existing houses and for purchase of recently constructed houses in good condition. The scheme is in operation at 642 centres which includes all places where the LIC has a Branch office or a Sub-office as also a few selected centres where the LIC does not have any office

2 Under the aforesaid scheme, the maximum and the minimum amounts of loan available to any one person are Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. Within these limits, the loans may be granted to any policyholder irrespective

its policy holders falling under the various income groups and residing in urban and rural areas.

3 As on 31st March, 1977, total number of 17,736 loans amounting to

loans granted under the said scheme

as given below —

Loan amount Rs.		Number of loans sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (in crores of rupees)
upto	10,000	66	0.07
10,001 to	25,000	759	1.52
25,001 to	50,000	612	2.33
50,001 to	75,000	123	0.22
75,001 to	1,00,000	61	0.54
		1626	5.23

4. The question of simplification of application forms for grant of loans under the above schemes was considered by the L.C. about 2 years back and these forms were simplified making it shorter and more concise.

Air agreement with Rumania

6892 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to enter into an Air Agreement with Rumania,

(b) if so, whether any survey has since been conducted by Air India to assess the traffic potential between the two countries,

(c) how far it will help in strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, and

(d) broad outlines of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (d) Air India have been directed to conduct a traffic survey to assess the traffic potential between the two countries. An air agreement with Rumania will depend upon the results of the traffic survey. As in the case of other countries, bilateral agreements to help in strengthening friendly relations

Goods smuggled into Pakistan from India

6893 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in the Hindustan Times dated the 14th March, 1978 wherein it has been stated that smuggled and imported Indian goods have virtually flooded markets in Pakistan's small and big cities,

(b) The estimated value of goods smuggled into Pakistan during the last one year from India, and

(c) what steps Government have taken to stop this evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) (a) Yes, Sir. Reports received by Government do not indicate any large-scale smuggling from India to Pakistan. However, there has been a substantial increase in legal exports of Indian goods to Pakistan. Government is not aware whether these Indian goods have flooded the markets in Pakistan as stated in the press report.

(b) It is not possible to estimate the value of goods smuggled from India to Pakistan during the last one year. However, the total value of Indian goods seized while being illegally exported to Pakistan during the year 1977 was about Rs 3.60 lakhs only.

(c) To curb the evil of smuggling, steps taken by the Government include strengthening of preventive and intelligence set-up, providing wireless facility in vulnerable areas of Indo-Pak border and on West Coast and exercise of greater vigilance at the major airports.

Import of Benz Cars

6894. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import licence is being issued for the import of Benz Cars to India by the Export Houses;

(b) if so, the total number of vehicles imported and the names and value of the import and duty paid; and

(c) the reasons for allowing such imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Agencies for Export and Import employed by S.T.C.

6895. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation are employing agencies for export and import in different parts of the world;

(b) if so, how many agents are employed and the countries they belong and the countries where their services are utilised; and

(c) the total commission paid to the agents for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Crisis in Aluminium Industry

6896. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that aluminium industry which employ over a lakh of people is severely plagued by shortage of aluminium;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that decrease in the export of aluminium has been urged so that direct quota may be allotted to utensil manufacturers; and

(c) if so, what are reactions in the matter keeping in view the danger of unemployment in the utensil industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Owing to power cuts imposed on aluminium smelters, production of aluminium has been lower in 1977-78 compared to the previous year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Export of aluminium unwrought and aluminium circles of 18 to 24 gauges used for manufacture of utensils is not allowed. There is at present no proposal to ban export of aluminium semi-manufactures as the volume of exports is small in relations to domestic consumption of aluminium. Considering that the shortage is a short-term feature and that arrangements are being made for import of required quantities of aluminium, there is at present no proposal to impose control on distribution of non-levy aluminium required for the utensils industry.

भारत से अधिकतम मात्रा में तम्बाकू का आयात करने वाला देश

6897. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उस देश का क्या नाम है जो भारत से अधिकतम मात्रा में तम्बाकू का आयात करता है; और

(ख) भारतीय तम्बाकू का निर्यात किस एजेंसी के माध्यम से किया जाता है?

वाणिज्य तथा नगरिक पूर्ति और
सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
प्रारिफ बेग) : (क) ब्रिटेन ।

(ख) तम्बाकू बानियात निम्नो अभि-
वरण के माध्यम से नष्ट किया जाता है
नविन नियानवा का स्वयं का तम्बाकू बांड
में पत्रोचित करना पड़ता है ।

**Loan given by Burdwan Branch of
Allahabad Bank**

6898 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Burdwan
Branch of Allahabad Bank had given
loans worth Rs 40 lakhs which later were
found to be fictitious by the CBI as
reported in Blitz of 18th March, 1978, and

(b) if so the names of the persons
responsible for this and action proposed
to be taken against them?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATIL) :** (a) and (b)
Central Bureau of Investigation has report

cultural finance to the extent of about
Rs 40 lakhs and that there have been
some irregularities in respect of some of
these advances. So far only eight cases
of imprisonment involving an amount
of about Rs 54 lakhs has been
detected by Allahabad Bank and the bank
has filed criminal cases against
the persons involved. In the course of
the follow up action being taken if the
bank comes across lapses on the part of
any officer appropriate action will be
taken by the bank against the persons
concerned.

**Prosecutions pertaining to Central
Excise, Customs and Gold control
Launched prior to and after Depart-
mental adjudication**

6899 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state

(a) whether any criteria had been
adopted by the Government to launch
prosecution in economic offences pertaining
to Central Excise, Customs and Gold

Control prior to and after Departmental
adjudication during Emergency, and

(b) if so details of prosecutions
launched in aforesaid offences and final
orders passed by the Courts during and
after Emergency in Central Excise, Kanpur
Collectorate?

Customs and Gold Control provide for
departmental adjudication as well as
prosecution for the offences under each of
these enactments. Certain criteria for
launching of prosecution in cases besides
departmental adjudication already existed
even prior to Emergency, in order to see
that deterrent action, including prosecu-
tion, over and above departmental ad-
judication, is taken in respect of offences
which are of serious nature and in
cases of deliberate and intentional
violations of the laws governing Central
Excise, Customs and Gold Control. No
Special criteria had been issued during the
Emergency.

In Kanpur Collectorate during Emer-
gency, 11 prosecutions were launched
under the Customs Act out of which three
cases have been decided. In one case
the person concerned was convicted for 3
months imprisonment and in the other two
cases fine of Rs 50/- and Rs 300/-
respectively were imposed. The remaining
9 cases are pending. After Emer-
gency 5 prosecutions have been launched
out of which one case has been decided
and the person was convicted to six
months imprisonment. Remaining four
cases are pending.

Under the Central Excise and Salt Act,
21 prosecutions were launched during the
Emergency out of which three cases have
been decided and 18 cases are pending.
In one case a penalty of Rs 240/- was
imposed on the accused, in the second
case to two accused were fined Rs 2000/-
each while the third accused was fined
Rs 1000/-. The third case in which
one person was involved resulted in acquittal.
After Emergency, 7 prosecutions were
launched out of which one had been
decided resulting in the imposition of
penalty of Rs 250/- on the accused,
and against this decision the department
has filed an appeal for enhancement of
punishment.

Under the Gold (Control) Act no pro-
secution was launched during the Emer-
gency in the Kanpur Collectorate. Two
prosecutions launched after the Emer-
gency are still pending.

**Assistant Collector of Central Excise,
Farrukhabad.**

6900. SHRI MANOHAR LAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any enquiry and follow up action was taken by the Government against the then Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Farrukhabad in the Division Office on 21st February, 1977/22nd February, 1977 who illegally handed over six Central Excise employees on duty to the local police and were tortured by the police in his presence ; and

(b) if so, why the aforesaid Assistant Collector is not relieved from Farrukhabad inspite of his transfer and assurance given, by the Collector of Central Excise Kanpur.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) It is reported that an attempt to burgle official records from Farrukhabad Central Excise Division was made on the night of 21st/22nd February, 1977. A complaint was lodged by the Assistant Collector, Farrukhabad, with the local police. In connection with the investigation of the case, the local police took six employees of the Central Excise to the police station and interrogated them. It is not correct to say that these employees were handed over to the police by the Assistant Collector. The State Police authorities have denied any ill treatment to these employees. The enquiries made by the Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur have also not revealed any evidence to show that torture or bad treatment was meted out to any of the Central Excise employees by the police. In these circumstances the question of an enquiry or follow-up action against the Assistant Collector did not arise.

(b) The Assistant Collector who was transferred from Farrukhabad in the normal course was relieved on 8-2-78 and joined duty at Kanpur on 16-2-78.

Export of Cement

6901. SHRI S.R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that export of Cement in 1977-78 has shown a declining trend and, if so, the details thereof and the comparative figures for the previous two years ;

(b) what are the reasons for this slow-down ;

(c) whether any firm commitments are made for export in 1978-79 and the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken to fulfil the commitments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir. The export of cement during the last three years had been as under :

(Qty. in lakhs of MTs and value in Rs. crores)					
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
4.01	14.10	3.79	34.53	4.35	16.45 (estimated)

(b) The export of Cement was restricted and no fresh contracts were entered into during 1977-78, on account of the acute shortage of cement in the country. Exports made during 1977-78 were against existing firm and irrevocable contracts only.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

**Items whose export were banned
or restricted**

6902. SHRI S.R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the items whose export was banned or restricted in 1977-78 due to pressures of home demand ;

(b) whether it is a fact that inspite of these steps there was no fall in prices of such items as far as the consumer is concerned ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to ensure that the consumer gets the benefit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) Essential commodities

and items of mass consumption whose exports were banned or restricted in 1977-78 due to pressure of domestic demand are onions, tea, HPS groundnuts, cummin seed, turmeric and fresh vegetables.

(b) and (c) The above measures had generally a sobering impact on the prices of these items in the domestic market. Ban/restriction on exports is one of the steps to make essential commodities available to the local consumers at reasonable prices. Other important measures being taken in this connection are to increase their production, supplement domestic

Cooperative Consumers Federation (NCCF) to enhance their operations in these commodities

Decline in the Export of many value added items

6903 SHRI S.R. DAMANI Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) what are the reasons for the weakening trend in the export of many value added items in 1977-78,

(b) whether also such items have been identified and if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the targets of export fixed for these items in 1978-79 and the measures Government have taken to achieve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG)

(a) The weakening trend in the growth of exports can be attributed to factors such as recession in the world market, protectionist tendencies adopted by developed countries and in the case of certain mass consumption items Government's deliberate policy to regulate their exports in the interest of domestic market.

(b) During the first half of 1977-78 as compared to the corresponding period

(c) Export targets for the year 1978-79 are not yet finalised

Impact of New Levies on Coal, Electricity and enhanced excise duties on cost of production of Industrial Goods

6904 SHRI S.R. DAMANI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has worked out the impact of the new levies on coal, electricity and the enhanced excise duties on cost of production of industrial goods in 1978-79,

(b) if so, what are the specific items they have taken up for such exercise and the higher cost of production so worked out,

(c) what according to Government will be the effect on demand which is said to be sagging, and

(d) the steps taken to prevent any further slackness in demand?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATIL) (a) and (b) Immediately after the presentation of the Budget, a quick exercise was undertaken to assess broadly the direct impact of new additional excise levies on the items included in the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100). This study did not take into account the indirect effects which would arise from the increase in existing excise duties on inputs and the new duties on coal and power. As regards the latter, the Wholesale Price Index for the group "Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants" shows a rise of 3.4 per cent during the first post-Budget week. The data relating to 1650 non-Government non-financial medium and large public limited companies, compiled by the Reserve Bank of India, show that fuel and power accounted for 5.13 per cent of the value of production in 1973-76. Hence the direct impact of the new levies on coal and power on costs in the private corporate sector would work out at 0.17 per cent. Of course in some cases like aluminium and cement, the impact would be higher.

(c) and (d) Inefficiency of demand can only be overcome by a step up in investment and the creation of more incomes through larger production and employment. The developmental outlay in the Annual Plan for 1978-79 has been raised by 17 per cent with this end in view, and the new Five Year Plan indicates the Strategy for the whole period 1973-83.

**Extension of I.A. Flight from
Calcutta Port Blair upto
Madras**

6905. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is long pending demand for extension of IAC flight No. 285 from Calcutta Port Blair upto Madras via Carnicobar; and

(b) if so, details and reasons for not meeting this demand for the convenience of the passenger traffic in Andaman and Nicobar Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). There has been a demand for extending the Calcutta/Port Blair service upto Car Nicobar and Madras. The air service between Calcutta and Port Blair which was earlier operated with a Viscount aircraft via Rangoon is now being operated direct with Boeing-737 aircraft effective August, 1977. The traffic has, however, not matched expectations. Indian Airlines is very much short of fleet capacity for new links or additional services. The load development between the Mainland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands is being kept under review and the question of a service from Madras will be considered if and when the situation warrants it.

वर्ष 1975, 1976 और 1977 में खजुराहो मन्दिर देखने के लिए आए विदेशी पर्यटक

6906. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975, 1976 और 1977 में, वर्षवार खजुराहो मन्दिर देखने के लिए कितने विदेशी पर्यटक आये थे ;

(ख) इन पर्यटकों से वर्षवार, अनुमानतः कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई: और

(ग) इन स्थानों पर और अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). भारत आने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों तथा उनसे अर्जित होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा के आंकड़ों का वार्षिक अनुमान श्रविल भारतीय आधार पर लगाया जाता है न कि स्थानवार आधार पर। तथापि, पर्यटकों के स्वरूप, उनकी प्रतिक्रिया की प्रकृति, उनके व्यय की रूपरेखा, उनके रुचि के यात्रा स्थलों, इत्यादि का अंदाजा लगाने के लिए विदेशी पर्यटकों के समय समय पर सर्वेक्षण किये जाते हैं। 1976-77 के दौरान किये गये विदेशी पर्यटकों के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों में से 6.02 प्रतिशत ने इस अवधि में खजुराहो की यात्रा की। यद्यपि यह निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता कि प्रत्येक पर्यटन केन्द्र ने अलग अलग कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा उपार्जित की, तथापि, उपरोक्त सर्वेक्षण से पता लगा कि विदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा प्रति व्यक्ति भारत में किया गया औसत व्यय 4420 रुपये था।

(ग) पर्यटन विभाग अपने विदेशों में स्थित कार्यालयों के माध्यम से भारत का प्रमुख पर्यटक प्रजनक देशों में एक लक्ष्य रूप से गन्तव्य स्थान के रूप में प्रचार करता है। यद्यपि मुख्यतया साधनों की तंगी के कारण किसी स्थान विशेष के लिए कोई विशिष्ट प्रचार नहीं किया जाता तथापि कोलंबो, पोस्टरों, आदि पर्यटन प्रचार साहित्य के वितरण तथा डायमूमेंटरी फिल्मों के प्रदर्शनों द्वारा पर्यटक रुचि के स्थानों का व्यापक प्रचार किया जाता है। पर्यटन के बारे में इस प्रोत्साहन नीति के अपनाने से पर्यटक यातायात का विकिरण एवं विकेन्द्रण होगा और पर्यटक अपने यात्रा कार्यक्रमों को कुछ एक स्थानों तक केन्द्रित न करके उनमें वसतिभाव और अधिक स्थानों को भी सम्मिलित करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

सामान्य रूप से किया जा रहा प्रचार अभियान के अलावा पड़कन विभाग ने खजुराहो जाने वाले पड़कन के लिए पर्याप्त जन प्रशिक्षण करने के लिए खजुराहो में वाटर मलाई स्क्रीम के लिए 15-98 लाख रुपये का राशि स्वीकृत की है। खजुराहो के लिए पड़कन यातायात का प्रास्ताविक करने के उद्देश्य से खजुराहो के विभाग का व्यवस्थित करके एक मुखद यातायात की मूटि के लिए राज्य सरकार ने खजुराहो का एक मास्टर प्लान भी तैयार किया है। खजुराहो में सरकारी एवं निजी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में आवागमन व्यवस्था का भी उदय हुआ है और खजुराहो पटन से ही रेल और विमान सेवा द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है। इन उपायों से खजुराहो के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पड़कन यातायात का और अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

रोजगार-उपकर

6907 श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रोजगार-उपकर लगाने का है और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बार में धोरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल)

(क) जी नहीं। इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

बड़े गृहा द्वारा नियंत्रित कम्पनियों को दिये गये ऋण

6908 श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारागत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार,

बड़े गृहा द्वारा नियंत्रित उन कम्पनियों का कितने ऋण दिये गये जिन का उत्पन्न आवागमन लाइसेंस नीति सम्बंधी जाच नमिति के प्रतिवेदन में किया गया था, और

(ख) विदेशी नियंत्रणाधीन कम्पनियों का गंतव्य वर्षाव दौरान वर्षवार कितने ऋण दिये गये?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल)

(क) और (ख) यथामुम्भव सूचना इकट्ठा हो जा रही है तथा मदन के पटल पर हो जायेगी।

Loan given by Allahabad Bank

6909 SHRI K. LAKSHAPPA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 percent loans given by Allahabad Bank have become either bad or Sucky as reported in Blitz weekly of March 18, 19 8, and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank is looking into the various allegations contained in the article published in Blitz. As per the latest balance sheet of the bank on December 31, 1976, debts considered doubtful or bad and not provided for have been shown as nil.

आपकर विभाग से कम्प्यूटर लगाने का प्रस्ताव

6910 श्री राघवजी क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का आग्रह विभाग में कम्प्यूटर लगाने का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो यह कम्प्यूटर कहा-कहा पर और कितने कितने लगाये जायेंगे और यह कम्प्यूटर कितने कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर कार्य करेंगे?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख). आयकर विभाग में कार्य के कुछ खास-खास क्षेत्रों में कम्प्यूटर व्यवस्था गुरु करने के लिए सिद्धान्त रूप में निर्णय ले लिया गया है। एक पद्धति विकास दल मामले के सभी संगत पहलुओं का इस समय अध्ययन कर रहा है। इस अध्ययन के आधार पर, आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 206 के अधीन, स्रोत पर कटौत गए और वेतन-विवरणियों में दिखाए गये कर की जांच से सम्बन्धित कार्य को कम्प्यूटरों की सहायता से सुगम नगरों में किया जा रहा है। यह कार्य अन्य अभिकरणों के कम्प्यूटरों पर किया जायेगा और इस समय आयकर विभाग में कम्प्यूटरों की खरीदने और लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। कम्प्यूटरों की सहायता से कार्य करने की जिस प्रणाली की अब परिकल्पना की गयी है उस से विभाग के मौजूदा कर्मचारियों में से किली की भी छंटनी नहीं की जायेगी।

आयकर अधिकारियों और आयकर इन्सपेक्टरों की कुल संख्या

6911. श्री रायचौरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल में आयकर अधिकारियों के पदों के लिए स्वीकृति दी है परन्तु आयकर इन्सपेक्टरों के पदों पर नई नियुक्तियों के लिए स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस समय देश में आयकर अधिकारियों और आयकर इन्सपेक्टरों की अनुपस्थिति का मूल संख्या क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख)).

आयकर विभाग में कर-निर्धारण, वसूली और प्रशासन के कार्य के लिए नवम्बर 1977 में आयकर अधिकारियों के एक नौ पचास पद स्वीकृत किये गये थे। संवर्ग की संख्या का जायजा लिए जाने तक आयकर निरीक्षकों के कोई अतिरिक्त पद स्वीकृत नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ग) आयकर अधिकारियों और आयकर निरीक्षकों की वर्तमान संख्या नीचे दिए अनुसार है :

आयकर अधिकारी (ग्रुप क)	1575
आयकर (अधिकारी) (ग्रुप ख)	2032
आयकर निरीक्षक	3549

जनता होटलों में भोजन और निवास की दरें

6912. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश के निर्धन पर्यटकों को सुविधाएँ देने की दृष्टि से दर्शनीय स्थलों पर जनता होटल खोलना आवश्यक समझती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की योजना क्या है ; और

(ग) भोजन और निवास की क्या दरें निर्धारित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पकोत्तम कोशिक) : (क) और (ख). 1978-83 का पंचवर्षीय योजना के नवमि में दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास के चार महानगरों में जनता होटलों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1978-79 के दौरान नई दिल्ली में जनता होटल परियोजना के लिए 50 लाख रुपये के व्यय का अनुमोदन किया गया है। जिन अन्य स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में जनता होटल स्थापित किए जाएंगे

उनका निर्धारण एवं सर्वेक्षण करने के पश्चात् तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध कराये गये साधन के आधार पर किया जाएगा। यं होटल निम्न वर्ग के पर्यटकों के लिए सस्ते आवास की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

(ग) जी हा। जतना हाटना के विराय (टैरिफ) पड़ते विभाग में परामर्श करने निर्धारित किए जाएंगे।

Grant of Contracts Licences in respect of Ministry of Finance

6313 SHRI R N RAKESH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

and if not why?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) Presumably the Honble member is referring to the award of contracts/licences relating to the running of Government offices and institutions under Government. There is no provision for reservation of any quota for members of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes in this regard. In view of this, no data for this purpose is required to be kept and accordingly such information is not available.

Steps to make Banks in Rural Areas Village Oriented

6314 SHRI G S REDDI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether he said at the inauguration of the Bank of Baroda Staff College at Ahmedabad on March 12 that nationalised banks continue to maintain an urban approach even while doing banking in rural areas

(b) if so whether he is thinking of entrusting the rural banks to institutions other than urban based banks, and

(c) whether he proposed to take any other steps to make banks in rural areas village oriented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) While inaugurating Staff College of Bank of Baroda at Ahmedabad on March 12 1978, I had observed that "our banks traditionally have had an urban bias and this bias seems to have persisted even after nationalisation". I had added that "As far sighted businessmen, bank management should realise that their future growth really lies in developing business in the rural areas, serving agriculture, small and cottage industry and other rural occupations". To secure this objective, the banks have been advised to meet the personnel needs of the rural and semi urban branches in such a manner that the staff posted at these branches was familiar with the rural environment and was capable of transacting business in the local language

(b) The expansion of banking facilities in the rural and semi-urban areas by the public sector banks and the regional rural banks was studied by two separate committees, James S Raj Committee and Prof Dantwala Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India last year. The Raj Committee has submitted an interim report and Dantwala Committee its final report to the Reserve Bank of India. The recommendations made therein are being examined in the Reserve Bank of India. Reorientation of the branch expansion policy in the rural and semi urban areas will be brought about by the Government and the Reserve Bank in the light of recommendations of these committees.

(c) Besides branch expansion in un-

been asked to step up the level of their credit to neglected sectors from the level of about 27 per cent in March 1977 to 33.3 per cent of their aggregate credit. Both these targets are to be achieved by March 1979. To facilitate this process, the Lead Banks were to formulate District Credit Plans for their lead districts by March 1978. Quick information received from the banks shows that, by and large, the target has been virtually met and that the banks are taking steps to achieve the

Payment of dearness allowance etc. to Central Government Employees

6915. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Members of Standing Council of JCM (National Council) had met the Finance Secretary at his invitation on the 21st March 1978 to discuss the question of payment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees, restoration of D.A. cut from 3-1/2 per cent to 4 per cent and 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent in case of Class III and IV employees, and merger of dearness allowance with pay ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the representatives unanimously demanded payment of sixth instalment of dearness allowance in cash and restoration of D.A. cut;

(d) whether the Finance Secretary has not considered the representation so made; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to settle the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The Finance Minister will be making a Statement in the House later in the day.

Life of Third Pay Commission

6916. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the life of Third Pay Commission Report in respect to Central Government Employees has ended in March 1978;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for a negotiated settlement of wage revision on bilateral basis between the Government and recognised employees organisations;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is reluctant to implement the decision in regard to merger of dearness allowance with pay as per the Commission if the Cost of living Index does not fall below certain given points ; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and steps being taken to arrive at a negotiated settlement in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The pay and allowances of the Central Government Employees, determined on the basis of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, will continue beyond March, 1978 also.

(b) There is no proposal for any general wage revision of Central Government Employees. However, a Study Group has been set up for preparing a draft policy on Wages, Incomes and Prices, and its report is awaited.

(c) and (d). The Third Pay Commission had only recommended that the question whether a portion of DA should be treated as pay for specified purposes may be decided by the Government having regard to various considerations. The Question of merger of dearness allowance with pay of the Central Government employees was raised by the Staff side of the National Council (JCM) in its ordinary meeting held on 26/27th August, 1977. The item has been remitted to a Committee of the National Council, whose report is awaited.

Export quotas in the case of garments

6917. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the balance of export quotas in the case of garments during the current six month period of January to June, 1978—intended for the EEC and the US Markets is going to be allotted to prospective exporters on the basis of 50 per cent on cut-off price and another 50 per cent for handlooms; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b). The quota distribution policy for garments exports to EEC and USA envisaged allotment of 60% of the annual quota during the first half of the quota year (Jan.—June) and the remaining 40% during the second half (July—December). 50% of the allocable quota was to be allotted on high price realisation basis and the remaining 50% on first come-first-served basis. The latter 50% was, however, divided into 25% for ready goods duly inspected by the Textiles Committee for shipment and the remaining 25% for distribution against reservation. 50% of the quota under first-come-first-served category has been reserved for handloom garments.

In view of the high demand for quotas for garments and the fact that a very large proportion of India's garments supplies to both EEC and USA are to meet the overseas demand for spring and summer seasons, it has been decided to bring forward quotas to the extent of 20% from the quotas for the next six months period for allotment during the current six months on first come first served basis.

with 100 minimum power loom and handloom garments. At these rates the reservation of 50% for handloom garments has been kept.

The above quota distribution policy shall remain valid till 30th June, 1978.

Construction of suitable Air Field for Agartala

6918 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from Indian Commercial Pilots' Association, 53F Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 700016 re the airfield condition and hazards of night operation to Agartala without installation of Approach lighting system considered to be a necessary aid,

(b) if so, the main points of the said memorandum and action taken by the Government on the same,

(c) whether it has been alleged that the Government is taking no steps to construct a suitable airfield for Agartala, which is mostly dependent on a link, and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main thrust of the representation of Indian Commercial Pilots' Association is on the provision of approach

lighting system at the Agartala aerodrome for night operations. The Agartala aerodrome is at present provided with medium intensity runway lighting and Abridged Visual Approach Slope Indicator (AVASI). Provision has been made in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 for conversion of the AVASI into a full VASI, the installation of high intensity runway lights and that of approach lights.

(c) and (d). No Sir Government have already sanctioned a project for development of a runway complex at the existing

1980-81. Proposals for development of terminal facilities and construction of operational wall have been included in the Five Year Plan 1978-83.

Misuse of imported polythelene by Asian Cables Corporation

3rd March, 1978 regarding misuse of imported polythelene by Asian Cables Corporation and state :

(a) when the re-examination of the case is likely to be completed, and

(b) the reasons why the company has been given fresh import licences valued at about Rs 3 crores when the case of misuse of imported polythelene against it is still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

expected to take some more time. It is not possible to precisely indicate as to when this would be completed.

(b) The alleged misuse related to the years 1967-69. No prosecution was launched nor any departmental orders have been passed so far against the party. Hence until and unless the party is convicted or otherwise punished under the import laws it was eligible to receive such licences as the policy in force from time to time permitted.

Cash Assistance to Exporters

6920. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Alexander Committee appointed by the Government to review the import and export policies and procedures and suggest suitable changes have made a number of recommendations on "cash assistance to exporters";

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) total cash assistance to the exporters, year-wise during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIFF BEG) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Attention is invited to pages 55-56 of the Report of the Committee on Import-Export Policies and Procedures, which has been laid on the Table of the House on 4th April, 1978.

(c) Cash assistance given to exporters from Marketing Development Assistance in the last ten years is as follows:—

Building of Hotels to Accommodate Foreign Tourists

6921. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of hotels suitable to accommodate the foreign tourists are to be built in the near future; and

(b) if so, how many of these hotels will be built in U.P. and the expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) About 75 hotel projects in the private sector have been approved and are under implementation.

(b) Out of these 75 hotel projects in the private sector, 8 are to be constructed in U.P. at a total cost of approximately Rs. 322.63 lakhs. As regards hotels to be put up in the public sector, the India Tourism Development Corporation has plans to put up a hotel at Agra at a cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs. The Hotel Corporation of India is also proposing to construct a hotel at Kushinagar, the cost of which has not yet been worked out.

Increase in earnings of Airports in International Air Traffic in India

6922. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Earnings of airports in the international air traffic in India have increased;

(b) if so, what were its earnings for the last one year ;

(c) to what extent it has gone up;

(d) what are the other steps being taken to improve the facilities on these international airports; and

(e) to what extent the increase in the domestic traffic at these international airports was during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During 1976-77 the earnings of the International Airports Authority of India on account of landing,

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores) spent towards CCS
1968-69	29.77
1969-70	36.84
1970-71	35.26
1971-72	46.78
1972-73	53.27
1973-74	53.24
1974-75	59.93
1975-76	93.86
1976-77	226.62
1977-78 (Prov.)	311.48

parking and housing charges and passenger service fee was Rs 1028 70 lakhs. The account for 1977-78 is yet to be finalised.

(c) Compared to the previous year the earnings increased by 24% during 1976-77.

building on the city side is being regarded at Delhi airport. There are plans

to expand the domestic arrival hall at Calcutta airport.

An new international terminal complex is under construction.

(c) Actual figures of the domestic traffic during the last 3 years and their percentage growth rate is given in the following tables

(i) Actual Domestic Traffic figures

	1971-75	1975-76	1976-77
Bombay	12 41,292	14 65 131	15 28 963
Calcutta	7 04 343	8 15 078	8 73,815
Delhi	10 24 070	11 50 276	12 63 717
Madras	4 40 812	4 65 752	5 53,694

(ii) Percentage Growth Rate —

	Growth over previous year		Total % age growth of 1976-77 over 1974-75
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Bombay	18 03%	4 35%	23 1%
Calcutta	15 72%	7 21%	24 0%
Delhi	12 32%	9 26%	23 4%
Madras	5 66%	18 83%	25 6%

Rules for added service by Technically qualified Officers

6923 DR SURESHMANIAMS/ASIMY
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state

neither abrogated nor cancelled,

(b) why is it that it has not been implemented uniformly with reference to all Ministries/Departments,

(c) whether fresh instructions reiterating the provisions of the above rule will be issued for compliance so that Departments such as Directorate General of Technical Development, Development Commissioners (Small Scale Industries) Office etc. in the Ministry of Industry are all covered under this provision, and

(d) will Government ensure that these benefits will also be made applicable to officers who have retired without this benefits due to non application of the provisions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H M PATEL) (a) to (d)
There are no Regulations
called 'Central Regulations of 1950'.

However, Rule 30 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, provides for addition to qualifying service in special circumstances. This rule applies to all Departments/Ministries having services or posts—

(a) for which post-graduate research, or specialist qualification or experience in scientific, technological or professional fields, is essential; and

(b) to which candidates of more than twenty-five years of age are normally recruited. No instance has come to notice regarding non-compliance of this rule or denial of benefits due to non-application of this provision.

Malpractice by Petrol Pump Owners in Delhi

6924 SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA;;

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK;

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Petrol Pumps in Delhi are issuing less petrol than metered to the consumers;

(b) if so, what is the procedure to check this malpractice;

(c) whether it is a fact that the petrol pump owners are also selling adulterated mobil oil; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto and action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) No Sir.

(b) Weights and Measures Enforcement Officers check periodically all the petrol pumps in their respective areas and if any petrol pump is found defective, suitable action is taken under the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. During the year 1977, short delivery was detected in 31 cases out of about 2000 such checks carried out and remedial action taken.

(c) and (d). The Government has not come across any serious complaint about the quality of lubricating oils sold by the authorised dealers of the oil companies.

Ginger Production in Mizoram

6925. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation agreed to purchase ginger from Mizoram at the rate of Rs. 90 per quintal whereas the then State Government (Mizoram) purchased ginger at the rate of Rs. 120 per quintal in 1975-76;

(b) in view of the terrible Thingtan Famine occurring currently in Mizoram and the ginger being the only source of income for poor cultivators of Mizoram whether the Ministry propose to revise the present Ginger Rate of Rs. 90 per quintal at least to Rs. 150 per quintal now; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to set up a Dehydration Plant or any other factory connected with ginger in order to solve its marketing problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) No Sir, Neither the

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation nor the Mizoram Administration made any procurement of ginger in 1975-76. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and the Mizoram Apex Cooperative Marketing Society, Ltd. however, jointly purchased ginger in Mizoram at Rs. 125 per quintal fixed by the Union Territory Administration in that year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Income-Tax and other cases pending in High Courts

6926. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE : be pleased to state what is the number of income tax, wealth tax and corporate tax cases pending in different high court of the country and how many cases have been pending for over five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF FINANCE

the table of the

Discriminatory Treatment to Members of Different Unions of Workers by Chairman, United Commer- cial Bank

6927 SHRI MADHAV PRASAD
TRIPATHY Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the chairman of United Commer-
cial Bank is giving discriminatory treatment
to members of different unions of workers,

(b) whether office bearers of certain
unions are transferred and replaced by
members of All India Bank Employees
Association,

(c) whether one vice president of U.P.
Bank workers organisation has been trans-
ferred from Nagpur and the vacancy has
been filled by posting a member of All
India Bank Employees Association, and

(d) the action Government propose to
take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) and (b) The
Bank has reported that transfers are made
in the normal course and no discriminatory
treatment is meted out to members of
different unions of workmen. Transfers
of office-bearers of unions are made in
accordance with the provisions of Sastri
Award.

January 1976 and the officer's cadre being
an All India one, was transferred from
Bank's Itwari (Nagpur) Branch to Poona
Camp Branch in the normal course

(d) No action is called for by Govern-
ment.

Assessment year	Income/Loans returned
1974-75	Loss Rs 8,96,311
1975-76	Loss Rs 8,04,016
1976-77	Loss Rs 2,34,740
1977-78	Income Rs. 11,89,625

Amount Deposited by National Herald in Benami Names

6928 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) is Government aware of the fact
that the National Herald authorities have
deposited about one crore of rupees in
benami names,

(b) if yes, what action has been taken by
the Government over it,

(c) is Government aware of the fact
that the former Prime Minister deposited
this money in different names with the
National Herald,

(d) if so, what action has been taken
by the Government against her,

(e) what was the declared income by
the National Herald in the last four years
and on how much income it has been
assessed, and

(f) give the reasons of enhancement of
income?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) and (b) The
National Herald authorities have deposited
about one crore of rupees in benami names.
(c) The former Prime Minister deposited
this money in different names with the
National Herald.

been accounted for as income of the
company and are included in the income
returned and assessed. No evidence is
on record that any part thereof has been
received by the Company from Smt.
Indira Gandhi.

Investigations as called for, are being
made.

(d) An inspection of the books of account
and other records of M/s. Associated Jour-
nals Ltd. was undertaken under section
209A of the Companies Act, 1956 during
December, 1977 to February, 1978. The
inspection report has since been received
in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Com-
pany Affairs (Department of Company
Affairs) and is under their consideration.

(e) & (f). Declared/assessed income of
M/s Associated Journals Ltd., Printers
and Publishers of National Herald

Income/Loss assessed
Loss Rs 2,37,564
Loss Rs 5,35,887
(Assessment pending)
(Assessment pending)

For the assessment year 1974-75, difference between the loss returned and assessed is mainly on account of recomputation of depreciation and disallowance of bad debts and provision for gratuity etc. For assessment year 1975-76, the difference is mainly due to disallowance of bad debts and provision for bonus.

सिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों के निर्यात में घोटाला

6929. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 21 मार्च, 1978 के 'इकानामिक टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें बड़े पैमाने पर सिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों के निर्यात के बारे में घोटाले का समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों के बारे में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया क्या है ;

(ग) वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन परिपद् ने इस बारे में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा इस मामले में भी जांच की जा रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी हां ;

(ख) भारत के साथ द्विपक्षीय वस्त्र करार, जिनके अन्तर्गत निर्यात माहान्तीमाओं के अख्यवीन है, वाले देशों को परिवानों के निर्यात समय-समय पर सरकार द्वारा रखे गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर कोटा वितरण के रूप में सूची वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन परिपद् के माध्यम से विनियमित किए जा रहे हैं । 1978 की पहली छमाही के

लिए परिपद् को बताए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में कोटा वर्ष की पहली छमाही में वार्षिक कोटे के 60 प्रतिशत का आवंटन किया गया और 40 प्रतिशत दूसरी छमाही के लिए रखा गया है । 60 प्रतिशत कोटे के लिए वितरण नीति निम्नलिखित है :—

(1) 50 प्रतिशत की ऊंची कीमत प्राप्ति के लिए आरक्षण ।

(2) 50 प्रतिशत पहले आये पहले पाए आधार पर के लिए जिसका 25 प्रतिशत संपुष्ट क्रयादेशों के एवज में आरक्षण के लिए रखा गया और 25 प्रतिशत वस्त्र समिति निरीक्षण प्रमाणपत्रों द्वारा यथाविधि संपुष्ट निर्यात हेतु तैयार माल के लिए रखा गया ।

परिपद् को निदेश दिया गया है कि जहाँ व्यवहार्य हो न्यूनतम कीमत तंत्र के माध्यम से समीचीन बसूली सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जाएं । परिपद् ने अपने परिधान पेनल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर चुने हुए परिवानों के लिए 12 रु० प्रति नग न्यूनतम कीमत निर्धारित की है ।

बाद में बुंकि कोटे के लिए मांग अधिक थी तथा इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि कोटे वाले देशों को होने वाले निर्यातों का बड़ा अंश वसंत तथा गर्मी के मौसम की आवश्यकता है, सरकार ने तैयार माल के एवज में पहले आए पहले पाये आधार पर चालू छमाही अवधि के दौरान अपनी छमाही अवधि से 20 प्रतिशत वार्षिक कोटा आगे लाने का निर्णय किया गया है । इससे स्थिति काफी आरामदेह हो जानी चाहिए ।

(ग) परिपद् द्वारा अपनाई गई क्रिया-विधि मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों से भिन्न है जो निम्नलिखित से स्पष्ट है :—

(1) कोटा आवंटन के लिए आवेदनपत्र एक परिपत्र द्वारा आमंत्रित नहीं किए गए ;

(2) 1-1-1978 से 6-2-1978 तक वार्षिक कोटा स्तर के बदले निर्वाच

निर्वात जिन्हें पहली छमाही के लिए सरकार के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त के अन्तर्गत तैयार मान के लिए रखे गए 25 प्रतिशत के नामे नहीं डाला गया।

(3) 6-2-1978 का बकाया पड़ा शेप वापिस काटा सरकार द्वारा रखे गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त के अनुसार आवंटित किया गया सिवाय इसके कि पहली छमाही के लिए उपलब्ध 10 प्रतिशत काटा 40 रु० और उसने ऊपर मूल्य के परिधाना के लिए बन्द कर दिया गया।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Top positions of vested interests in the Institutions of Cooperative Societies

6930 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the vested interest parties are occupying the top positions in the institutions of Cooperative Societies, and

(b) if so, how can Government ensure that the institutions of cooperative societies would be politically neutral bodies?

nature to the effect that cooperative institutions are dominated by vested interests, have come to notice from time to time.

(b) A number of measures have already been initiated with a view to ensuring that the dominance of vested interests in cooperative institutions is avoided. On the recommendations of the Conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers of Cooperation held in 1968, the State Governments have been advised to adopt the following general measures to prevent the domination of cooperative institutions by vested interests

(a) Money lenders and middlemen etc. should be excluded from becoming members of cooperatives,

(b) there should be open membership in primary societies,

(c) seats should be reserved on the Board of Management of cooperatives for weaker sections,

could hold office,

(e) regulation of loans to office bearers of cooperatives,

(f) regular elections by an independent authority. Several State Governments have already implemented some or all the afore-mentioned recommendations. In addition, a number of Cooperative Societies Acts also provide for reservation of a larger number of seats for weaker sections on the managing committees of certain categories of cooperative institutions. In some cases, the reservation extends to not less than one half of the total number of members of the committee of management. In the case of societies in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, the total number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes is as high as two-thirds of the total strength of the committee of management. Another recent feature is the amendments to some State Cooperative Societies Acts providing for open and automatic membership in certain categories of cooperative societies from the date of application for such admission. All these steps have been initiated with a view to removing the perpetuation of the vested interests in cooperative institutions. Recently the Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held in December, 1977, adopted *inter alia* the Cooperative Policy Resolution which is an important instrument of development of

officials as well as official cooperators. The Cooperative Policy Resolution has since been forwarded to the State Governments for initiating necessary action. The State Governments have also been requested to ensure that the management of cooperatives is left to the professionally trained management and that incursion of politics in their decision making process is avoided. The State Cooperative Laws also contain a provision empowering the Government to nominate a certain number of Directors on the Board of Directors of cooperative institutions depending upon the equity capital contributed by the Government. The State Governments

have been advised to ensure that the nomination of Directors is confined to experts in their particular field of activity and officers with the requisite experience and background. This will also ensure to an extent the exclusion of politics from the cooperative societies.

12 Hrs.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Direction 115, I have given a notice to you against the Minister for Steel and Mines, Shri Biju Patnaik, for making an incorrect statement in the House... **

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: How can I safeguard everybody's interest in this way? Have you exhausted yourself?.....Exhaust yourself first, thereafter I will speak.

Please do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Each and everything will be considered undoubtedly, if you give me the opportunity. If twenty persons speak, what opportunity can be given...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

MR. SPEAKER: You had your say. Now please let me have my say. Please hear me first. ... (Interruptions) Nothing is recorded. Let us go in an orderly way like a Parliament functioning. Otherwise nothing will be recorded and nothing can be recorded because how can the reporters record if 20 hon. Members speak at one and the same time. Therefore, I am saying that it will not be recorded and it cannot be recorded. Let us go one by one.

Shri Saugata Roy says that he has given a notice under Rule 115.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Adjournment motion comes first.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me to choose whichever I want.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your Direction No. 2....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, if you intervene, it will not help you. That is all I can say.

So far as notice under Rule 115 is concerned, I have immediately sent it to the Minister for explanation. After I get it, necessary orders will be passed. That is the normal procedure.

So far as certain adjournment motions are concerned, I have disallowed the adjournment motions because the Home Ministry's Demands are coming on the 18th. After all it is coming on Tuesday. To-day is Friday and so you can discuss it during the Ministry's Demands.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): It will be too late..... (interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I am on my legs. It is the accepted rule that when the Speaker is on his legs, no member shall speak. You were on both your legs for a long time.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And also the lungs.

MR. SPEAKER: So I have disallowed all the adjournment motions. That can be discussed during the Home Ministry's Demand.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

So far as the CIA matter is concerned, the External Affairs Ministry's demands are coming on the 17th. ...

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We want to know something urgently.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Many people will be killed..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then I will sit down. I have disallowed the adjournment motion on CIA.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: After I finish.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want one minute

In your wisdom you have said since Home Ministry's grants are coming and are going to be debated, therefore, Pantnagar University matter cannot be taken up

What is the meaning of adjournment

MR. SPEAKER Your one minute is over

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The effect of the plutonium planted in the Himalayas by the CIA

MR. SPEAKER: One minute is over, rather much more than that.

(Interruptions)

श्री भारत भूषण (नैनीताल) महाराज महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले पर डिस्कशन होगा बहुत आवश्यक है। वहाँ पर स्थिति यह है कि लेबर खेतों में फैला हुआ है, पुलिस खड़ी है, वहाँ पर कोई कानून और व्यवस्था नहीं है, आपस में इनती हत्याएँ होंगी कि खून की नदियाँ बहेंगी इनलिये सरकार को इस ओर तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिये। वहाँ पर बहुत विकट परिस्थिति है जिसको गम्भीरता से लिया जाये।

SHRI G. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): The point is that you have a decision for the adjournment motion and everything I am not challenging at all

One aspect we have to remember This has come up in a very big way in the press. Now the people must feel that the Parliament took a note of it. One way is atleast notice under 377. If it was there, some Members may be prepared to raise it so that Minister may give a reply, so that the country may know that Parliament is not oblivious of this. Something possibly may have to be given like this.

(Interruption) **

** Not recorded

MR. SPEAKER I am on my legs now

Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER. I know what to admit and what not to admit. I am not to be dictated in these matters

So far as CIA matter is concerned, according to the Press Report, if it is correct, it was as far back as 1964. Himalayas are not going to be ruined in one day. The matter....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER. Do not record anything

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ugra Sen, why is this 'halla gulla' in this way?

(Interruptions)**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar). Sir, I want to rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the rule?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 376, Sir. Rule 376 reads as follows:—

MR. SPEAKER: You must tell me the rule

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 376, Sir. Rule 376 reads as follows:—

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House."

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody knows it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Then it says—

....and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER: Which is the rule?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let me formulate my Point of Order.

MR. SPEAKER: Tell me what the breach of the rule is

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You made an observation regarding the CIA.

MR. SPEAKER: Which is the rule that is breached or the law that is breached?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 377. You please read it. It says:—

"A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House....

MR. SPEAKER: With the permission of the Chair.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You don't allow me to read even. These are specific rules. It says:—

"A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House together with reasons for wishing to raise it, and he shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix."

I request your permission, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not granted you permission.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is a matter which is serious. You may please ask the Minister to make a statement. This is the concern of the whole nation. The Minister might agree to that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I would like to draw your attention in just one minute...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: On Rule 376 or Rule 377, what are your observations, Sir? This is a serious matter concerning the whole nation. The CIA is working here in India. You said that the Himalayas will not fall. You may please ask what is the explanation of the Government. Sir, the Minister on his own should intervene and try to resolve the issue. ...

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. members that the matter is serious. Immediately after we saw press reports and received

some information from our embassy in Washington, we summoned the Ambassador of the United States of America to the Foreign Office and we expressed our grave concern on the reported planting of some nuclear device by the CIA in the Himalayan region as far back as 1965...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: and 1968 also....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: ...and the Ambassador has promised us to contact Washington and give us full information. We are also trying to collect information from our side. I would request the hon. Members to wait for a day or two, because, whatever is in my possession.

I can take the House into confidence about it, but we will have to wait for this information. It is not a matter between the Treasury Benches and the Opposition.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, the Minister agrees that this is sufficiently an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have always thought that it is a very important matter... Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: May I complete, Sir, that the subject-matter is important but it is not a subject for an adjournment motion and that is why the Speaker was reluctant to give his permission. (Interruptions) Sir, I am in your hands. I am prepared to make a statement in the afternoon. But, it will be much better if I am asked to do that on Monday. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): We should have a discussion to-day itself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Rule 197 says:

"A Member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister on any matter of public importance...."

Therefore, I would request you to be good enough to admit the Calling Attention Motion. This is my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. The Minister himself has promised to make a statement on it after getting the information. That is the reason why I did not allow this. The

papers themselves have reported that The Minister has called for the information.

would like to express their opinion. That will be an appropriate opportunity to have a debate. When the debate comes it must be on the basis of the materials available.

AN HON' MEMBER We have materials.

MR SPEAKER You may have materials. But he must have materials. Therefore no further discussion on this matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Sir you have diluted the whole thing now. (Interruptions) The External Affairs Minister said that he will be making a

ready. Now both are agreed. Why are you coming in the way?

MR SPEAKER I will consider that all that has been said will be considered. And nothing more than that I will consider. I will consider whether I should allow this or not.

SHRI P. VENKARASUBBIAH (Nandyal) Please do not take this very lightly.

MR SPEAKER Who said it? Don't record. No more recording.

(Interruptions)**

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) You should not penalise me because I do not have the long power.

MR. SPEAKER Nobody underestimated your power madam.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN

an extremely important matter. Therefore we are pleading.

MR SPEAKER We are all agreed on this.

श्रीताम सिंह (दोमा) (व्यवधान)
अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्वाइट ग्राफ आडर है। मेरा प्वाइट ग्राफ आडर रुल 376 और रुल 41 व 42 के अंतर्गत हैं। (व्यवधान) मैंने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के अपमान व सम्बंध में एक प्रश्न दिया था। (व्यवधान) मैंने रुल 41 की सभी शर्तें पूरी की थी। (व्यवधान)।

MR SPEAKER There is no breach of rule and as much there is no point of order. You have given a question. It will be considered. It is not a breach of rule. Please sit down now. Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SAMARGUHA Mr Speaker Sir there is great urgency in this matter of plutonium reactor. I am a student of science. Now whether this plutonium reactor has broken and contaminated the water or not—can be detected. I would request the honorable Minister to ask Dr. Sethna of the Atomic Energy Commission to come. It will take only five minutes to detect whether Ganga water has been contaminated or not. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Please give this information to the Minister.

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Don't record.

MR SPEAKER I have not allowed you. You can mention this to the Minister.

SHRI SAMARGUHA You can allow me one minute. Otherwise I am not going to sit.

MR SPEAKER No.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly hear me for a minute. I cannot have one rule for one member and another rule for others. I have not allowed this. You may have a valuable information. I know you are a learned person in Physics. Whatever information you have got, I am quite sure you will give it to the Minister and he will examine the matter. Why I am not able to do it is not because I have no respect for you. I have a great respect for you and I have a great respect for all the Members. But there is one thing that is the Speaker should not have one rule for one person and another rule for others. Mr. Guha, you must give a lead to the House. You are a senior Member and senior Members like you must assist me in disposing of the matter. Without your assistance I cannot dispose of the matter. If you say "I will do satyagraha in the House" then how is it possible to conduct the business of the House. There are 540 Members and if each one of them asks for the minute, it will become very difficult. Mr. Guha, you are not hearing me at all. You are so excited.

SHRISAMAR GUHA : Kindly hear me for one minute. I agree with the ruling of the Speaker. Kindly give me one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : If I hear you, I must hear everybody for one minute.

SHRISAMAR GUHA : After hearing me, you decide whether my request is relevant or not.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record anything. We shall discuss the matter in the Chamber. If I allow you I must allow everybody ; if I do that I will not be able to maintain order. If you insist on it every other Member will also insist on it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, nothing will go on record.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Opposition Members and other Members made several points and you were forced to decide..... (Interruptions) Not forced, but persuaded and even the External Affairs Minister would be making a statement because of pressure from the Opposition Members.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not pressure, but request.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : --request amounting to pressure. He has agreed to make the statement. He has to make that statement on Monday and if Mr. Samar Guha wants to add some point which will help him in making a proper statement, there is no reason why he should not be allowed(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have got great respect for Mr. Guha and also other Members. If he says he could make a useful contribution, every Member says so; every Member thinks that he is making useful contribution and I have got to accept it because I cannot treat one Member more equal than the other and once I allow one Member I must allow others. I am sure he will give serious thought to the matter. My difficulty is, not that I have any lack of respect for Mr. Guha; that is not so. My respect is there. But if I deal with Mr. Guha in any manner other than the one in which I deal with the other Members, I will not be impartial.

AN HON. MEMBER : We appreciate that.

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes you appreciate ; sometimes you depreciate it does not matter; I stand on my principles. I have implored Mr. Guha to assist me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it not a fact that you called my name ?

MR. SPEAKER : I thought you were raising a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I did not want to raise any issue in a circuitous way.

MR. SPEAKER : It is your duty as much as anybody else to assist the Chair. The Minister has taken note; kindly sit down..... (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Prof. Guha has already made his point ; it is a very important point and he had made a very constructive suggestion.

SHRI G. M. STEPHEN : It has not been recorded.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It has been recorded...(Interruptions)

SHIRI C M STEPHEN I am rising
on a point of order As per the records of
the House on suggestion has been made,
(redebations)**

MR. SPEAKER Don't record
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is no point of order. You must point out the rule or law that is breached.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH

were—n) make a personal charge
 against a member During the tumult
 and the shouting that was going on ..
 (Interjections) I heard a Member on the
 opposite side—I don't know who—call—
 (Interjections) If it has gone on record,
 it should be expunged

MR. SPEAKER. If it is there, I shall expunge it and any other direct expension. (Interjects) **

MR. SPRAKER I am not allowing any more unless there is a point of order. Don't record.
(Intermittent noise)**

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) On
a point of information.

AIR SPEAKER No point of infor-
mation

SHRI A. K. ROY I had sought
your permission to mention a serious
matter.

MR. SPEAKER. I have not given you permission Mr. Patel.

11 41 hrs

STATEMENT Re GOVERNMENT'S
DECISION TO PAY THE SIXTH
INSTALMENT OF DEARNESS
ALLOWANCE TO GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES IN CASH

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. V. PATEL) Mr. Speaker,
Sir, Hon. Members will recollect that

I had made a statement in the House on the 27th February, 1978 announcing that Government has decided to sanction an additional (5th) instalment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees with effect from 1-1-1978. I had further stated that while agreeing to sanction an additional D A instalment, in keeping with the practice so far followed, the form and manner in which the instalment should be paid is a matter which Government proposes to discuss with the Staff Side of the National Council of the ICM.

Government has had discussions with the Staff Side and had suggested that the amount of D A to be released should be invested by the Staff Side wholly or partly in National Development Bonds. Government urged that while conceding the grant of D A, ———

and investments in National Development Bonds would also be a prudent saving for Government employees.

I regret that our efforts to persuade the employees to invest the D A release wholly or partly in National Development Bonds have not borne fruit. The representatives of the Staff Side indicated that they would consider investment of a portion of the D A in National Development Bonds provided Government was agreeable to some major changes in the formula itself including increase in the percentage of the neutralisation by half a per cent and merger of pay and D A upto 272 points at least for the purposes of calculating gratuity and retirement benefits. Government have indicated to the Staff Side that it would not be possible to link up these border issues. The entire question of wages and incomes is under Government's consideration. Government would have to take a view on the whole question of D A formula operated in the country and therefore at this stage it would be undesirable to make any *ad hoc* changes. Nevertheless Government will continue to discuss these other matters with the Staff Side.

In these circumstances Government has decided that the additional (6th) instalment of dearness allowance should be paid to the employees in cash.

**Not recorded

@Expunged as ordered by the Chair

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SOLVENT-EXTRACTED OIL, DE-OILED MEAL AND EDIBLE FLOUR (CONTROL) (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Solvent-Extracted Oil, De-Oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 209(E) in a Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1978, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2090/78.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 193(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1978, issued under clause (2) of the Solvent-Extracted Oil, De-Oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2091/78.]

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH : (Jamnagar): The policy of the Government in regard to export of de-oiled cakes is strange. When there is a surplus of 10 lakh tonnes of de-oiled cakes and there is a potential surplus...

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot make a speech. What is your objection to laying it on the Table?

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH : You should reconsider the entire policy in this regard.

Notifications under Customs Act, under Central Excise Rules and Amendment to Reserve Bank of India Employees' Provident Fund Regulations.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) : I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) G.S.R. 213 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 214(E) and 215(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G. S. R. 218 (E) and 219(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G. S. R. 221(E) and 222(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2092/78.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:-

(i) G. S. R. 202(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 210(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2093/78.]

(3) A copy of amendment (Hindi and English versions) adding new regulation 5B to the Reserve Bank of India Employees' Provident Fund Regulations, under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2094/78.]

12.49 hrs

STATEMENT re. AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN REGARDING DESIGN OF SALAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT ON RIVER CHANAB MAIN.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : The House will recall that the Indus Water Treaty 1960 provided for exclusive use of the three eastern rivers (Sutlej, Ravi and Beas) to India while Pakistan was allowed the exclusive use of the waters of the three western rivers (Chenab, Jhelum and Indus). Exclusive use meant that except for some limited uses for domestic and agricultural purposes, the waters of the Western rivers could not be removed except for non-consumptive purposes such as the generation of hydro-electric power. However, under the Treaty, Pakistan, as a lower

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

riparian, was entitled to study the design and raise objections on the ground that the design, did not, in their opinion, conform to the criteria laid down in the Treaty. The Salal Hydro-electric Project on the Chenab in the State of Jammu and Kashmir was planned by the Central Water and Power Commission which, when completed, will generate 345 megawatts of power and provide significant increase in the availability of power for the State of Jammu and Kashmir and other States of the Northern

that the design was not in accordance

As a consequence, discussions had been going in the Permanent Indus Commission since 1974 and were continued at the Foreign Secretary's level since 1975

via Pakistan to resume bilateral negotiations to resolve this problem. Pakistan agreed to the suggestion and two rounds of discussions were held at the Foreign Secretaries level in October 1976 at New Delhi and Islamabad. These negotiations succeeded in narrowing the differences and a broad understanding was reached on the points at issue pertaining to the design. However, no agreement could be finalised.

When I went to Islamabad in February this year the Pakistan Government indicated their willingness to resume the negotiations on the Salal plant. I am glad to report to the House that as a result of the present discussions it has been possible to reach and sign an agreement on the design of the

one year of the date of first filling of the reservoir up to the full pondage level or within three years of the date of the first filling of the reservoir up to the crest of the spillway, whichever

is earlier. Adequate provision has been made to meet any unforeseen emergency if the safety of the plant might be endangered. In essential respects, the specifications of the design are the same as were informally agreed in Islamabad in October, 1976.

Thus, an important and a most difficult problem which has been bedevilling relations between the two countries has been resolved to the satisfaction of the both the countries.

The discussions were held in an atmosphere of understanding and cordiality which reflected a desire to foster friendly and good neighbourly relations on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual benefit in order to usher in an era of cooperation and confidence between the two countries.

The Agreement once again demonstrates that the Janata Government respects inherited obligations and seeks to build with greater vigour cooperative relations with our immediate neighbours. We hope this Agreement will be a significant step to consolidate and to reinforce these policies and to make our subcontinent an area of stability and thus enable the nations of the region to optimise their natural resources and spur their development and promote the well being of the peoples in the countries of the region.

Sir, I beg the leave of the House to lay on the Table a copy of the Agreement between India and Pakistan regarding the design of the Salal Hydro-electric Plant on the river Chenab Main.

Text of Agreement

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

Being desirous of promoting and strengthening friendly relations between them on the basis of sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit,

Taking into consideration the provisions of the Indus Water Treaty, 1960, to which both the Governments are parties,

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960 (hereinafter referred to as the Treaty) or to the rights and obligations of the parties thereunder,

Have agreed as follows :

ARTICLE 1

The salient features of the Salal Hydro-electric Plant shall conform to the following :

- (i) Location At Salal,
Longitude: 74° 50' East
Latitude: 33° 08' North
- (ii) Full Pondage Level Not higher than EL 1600 feet
- (iii) Dead Storage Level Same as the Full Pondage Level
- (iv) Operating Pool Nil
- (v) Dead Storage Capacity Not exceeding 230,303 acre feet
- (vi) Immovable Crest Level of the Spillway Not more than 30 feet below the Full Pondage Level
- (vii) Spillway Gates 12 numbers, 50 feet wide and 30 feet high.
The design shall provide for water to spill over the top of the spillway gates if the gates are not opened in time.
- (viii) Level of Power Intakes The centreline of the penstocks at the intake to be not lower than 27.5 feet below the Full Pondage Level.
- (ix) Outlet Works Six numbers with cill level not below EL 1365 feet. These shall be permanently closed with concrete plugs within one year of the date of the first filling of the reservoir upto the Full Pondage Level or within three years of the date of the first filling of the reservoir upto the crest of the spillway, whichever is earlier.

The Dead Sotorage shall not be depleted except in an unforeseen emergency endangering the safety of the earth or the concrete dams. In that event, India shall give immediate information to the Government of Pakistan of the nature of the emergency and may simultaneously undertake such action as may be necessary.

In case the removal of concrete plugs becomes necessary, India shall hold immediate consultation with the representatives of the Pakistan Government including site inspection of the Plant.

ARTICLE 2

India shall not make any further alterations in the features of the design of the Plant specified in Article 1 above except by mutual agreement.

ARTICLE 3

Any question which arises between the Parties concerning the interpretations or application of this Agreement or the existence of any act which, if established, might constitute a breach of this Agreement shall be dealt with under the provisions of Article IX of the Treaty.

ARTICLE 4

Matters not expressly provided for in this Agreement shall be governed by the provisions of the Treaty.

ARTICLE 5

The terms used in this Agreement shall have the same meanings as in the Treaty.

ARTICLE 6

This Agreement shall come into force upon signature.

Done in duplicate in the Hindi, Urdu and English languages at New Delhi, on this Fourteenth day of April, 1978 All the texts will be equally authentic, however in case of doubt, the English text shall prevail

Sd/
(A B VAJPAYEE)
Minister of External Affairs,
for The Government of the Republic of India

MR SPEAKER Mr Minister, you should have given a copy of the Statement to me This is imperative

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I am sorry I apologise

MR SPEAKER You see that such things do not happen in future

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Certainly

DR KARAN SINGH (Udhampur)
Sir, may I seek one clarification? Salal happens to be a project of national importance It also happens to be in my parliamentary constituency The hon Foreign Minister has not clarified what the implications of this are going to be with regard to the quantum of electricity that is to be generated the cost of the project and the time schedule of its completion He has only said that it has been agreed that it will be 30 feet What does that mean in actual terms for the project? The hon Minister should clearly spell that out before the House Otherwise we are not aware at all as to what the implications of the Agreement for the project are Already work has been going on for the last nine years on this project What will be the effect of and how much electricity will be reduced as a result of this Agreement? Will the cost be extended or not? Will he clarify?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Sir I have laid the copy of the Agreement on the Table Let the hon Member study the Agreement and if there are any issues which are to be settled within the country

Sd/-
(AGHA SHAHI)
Ad user on Foreign Affairs,
for the Government of the Islamic Republic of
Pakistan

and with which Pakistan has nothing to do, they need not be raised at this point of time

DR KARAN SINGH That is not the point. The point is whether, as a result of the Agreement, the amount of electricity has come down This is a national problem and we must know what the implications are

(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA (Delhi-Sadar) Sir, are you allowing a discussion on this?

MR SPEAKER We can have an opportunity to discuss it at a later stage

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag) Sir I am not asking a question I am only conveying the congratulations of the people of Jammu and Kashmir

MR SPEAKER That is allowed under rule

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— contd

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANILAL MANDAL)
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1978-79 [Placed in Library See No LT 2094A/78]

12.55 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID
ON THE TABLE

MINUTES

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi-Sadar) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table, held on 31st December, 1976, 1st September and 5th October, 1977 and 28th March, 1978.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : I am on a point of order, under rule 305B(1).

MR. SPEAKER : On the statement, no questions are allowed. Are you referring to the rule which says that on a statement made by the Minister, no question....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I am aware that Rule 305C refers only to papers laid on the Table, and not to the Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table. My hon. friend and colleague, Mr. Gupta has laid the Minutes of the Sittings of that Committee—on the 31st December, 1976.

MR. SPEAKER : You are merely thanking him.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : It is an appreciation. It is not deprecatory. The 31st December, 1976 pertains of course to the Emergency period of the discredited regime, of the unhonoured, unwept and unsung regime.

Now I come to the point. What has been done is that the Minutes of the Sittings of that Committee have been laid. That falls within the ambit of rule 305B(2). The other point is that under rule 305C, matters coming within the ambit of rule 305B(1) cannot be raised in the House. But this falls within the ambit of rule 305B, sub-rule (2). Apparently, there is a lacuna in the rule which the Rules Committee should consider. There is no rule providing for the laying of the Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table. Therefore, the rule should be amended so as to provide for that also.

MR. SPEAKER : Office will note it down.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : There is also a slight mistake in the wording of rule 305B(1).

MR. SPEAKER : Give the suggestion in writing. That will be helpful.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : It is a minor thing. It is said here : "whether there has been compliance of the provisions", "compliance with" should be there. As a former Judge of the Supreme Court, you will agree that it has to be changed to "compliance with".

12.56 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd April, 1978 :

1. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1978.
2. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 1978.
3. The Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1978.
4. The Interest Bill, 1978.
5. The Children (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTIETH REPORT

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki) : I beg to present the Seventieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraph 8 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Railways) relating to Marketing and Sales Organisation.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID
ON THE TABLE

THIRD REPORT

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi, Sadar) : I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRD REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Jute Corporation of India Limited—Jute and Exploitation of Jute Growers

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED CONTINUED CLOSURE OF SOME JUTE MILLS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) Sir under rule 377 I wish to raise the following

The Vainan Jute Mill and the Kinnisan Jute Mill in Hajinagar and Titagarh respectively continue to be closed for over six months. The mills employ, together over 10,000 people. The mills which were closed on the plea of labour unrest are now pleading financial inability and financial stringency. The surprising thing is that no significant steps have been taken by the State and Central Governments to re-open the mills even though six months have passed. The Naskarpara Jute Mill in Howrah which is under lock-out from September last is on the verge of closure now. That is why I beg to draw the attention of the House and through the House of the Minister of Industry, to this matter for immediate re-opening of and takeover of these mills.

(ii) REPORTED VIOLATION OF SHILLONG AGREEMENT BY INDIAN SECURITY FORCE

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Sir, under rule 377 I wish to raise the following

13 hrs

In blatant violation of the Shillong agreement Indian Security Forces stationed at Melori in Phok District has

by the Indian Security Forces stationed at Melori in Phok District. The date of occurrence was 18-3-78

The 18 members of the group who have been put inside Kohima jail is led by Povezo D Soho and the group include one member from each Naga tribe viz Zeliangrong Shepumarant Chakhesang Angami. The persons involved were moving within the limit of peace keeping measures which was quite within their rights according to understanding and their arrest and imprisonment by the Indian Security Forces is unlawful and illegal. This sort of action will bring setback in the relation that exists now. I would request the hon. Home Minister to make a statement on this same before this House either on Monday, or on Tuesday at the latest.

(iii) REPORTED INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE BELONGING TO SOCIALLY AND EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES IN SERVICES

SHRI B. P. MANDEL (Madhepura) Sir a large number of socially and educationally backward classes of people are most inadequately represented in the Central and State Government services but despite 30 years of independence the State has failed to take any step to give them representation in the various services, although article 16(4) of the Constitution clearly lays down provision for giving them representation.

(iv) DECLARATION OF 14TH OF APRIL, THE BIRTHDAY OF LATE DR. AMBEDKAR, A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (होराजाबाद)

अध्यक्ष महादय मैं नियम 77 के अधीन बाबा साहब डॉ० अम्बेदेकर के जन्म दिवस का राष्ट्रीय सरकाश घोषित किये जानें के

occurred when he was taken into custody

सम्बन्ध में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please read the statement.

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : मैं उसी हिसाब से बोल रहा हूँ, हमारी मंशा वही होगी इसलिये उसी भाषा में पढ़ना आवश्यक नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सेन्ट्रल हाल में और उसके बाहर लोगों ने "इन्कलाव जिन्दाबाद" के नारे लगा कर उस महान व्यक्ति के प्रति अनोखी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की है और इस सदन के प्रति अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त किया है । वादा साहेब हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों ओपित लोगों के प्राण थे । इस देश का संविधान बना कर उन्होंने जो काम किया, वह हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में अभूत-पूर्व था । वादा साहेब के जन्म दिवस का महत्व इसलिये है कि इस देश में जो संविधान बना और उस संविधान में जिन मान्यताओं की व्यवस्था की गई, हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले दिनों आपातकाल के चलते और उसके पूर्व भी उन समस्त मान्यताओं को बदलने का काम किया गया, जिनकी किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक देश में बहुत आवश्यकता थी ।

आज वादा साहेब के जन्म दिवस पर मैं आपसे दरखास्त करता हूँ और सम्भवतः आप भी मेरी श्रद्धाघनाओं से सहमत होंगे कि आज जो वातावरण इस देश में हरिजनों के प्रति बना हुआ है, उनके जन्म दिवस को राष्ट्रीय अवकाश घोषित किये जाने से उस

काम को तथा वातावरण को साफ करने में बहुत बल मिलेगा तथा इससे उस महान आत्मा के प्रति सम्मान आदर प्रकट होगा ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आप मेरी भावनाओं को निश्चित रूप से सम्बद्ध मंत्री जी तक पहुंचा देंगे ।

(v) PLACING OF INTERIM REPORT OF
SHAH COMMISSION OF INQUIRY BEFORE
PARLIAMENT

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, by your leave, I proceed to make the following statement on the Interim Report submitted by the Shah Commission of Inquiry.

The Shah Commission of Inquiry is reported to have submitted an interim report over two months ago. In view of the fact that the Commission's terms of reference are of great public interest and of considerable importance for the future of democracy in India, it is imperative that the interim report, together with the memorandum regarding the action taken, or proposed to be taken thereon by Government, should be laid on the Table of the House without further delay. I hope and trust that Government is fully alive to the need of the hour.

May I ask whether these statements made under rule 377 are conveyed to the Ministries?

MR. SPEAKER: Beforehand. They are conveyed immediately and they are expected to, if they choose, to make a statement on that either today or any other subsequent day.

AN HON. MEMBER: They don't do it.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel them.

13 05 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1978 79
—contd

MINISTRY OF LABOUR—contd

MR SPEAKER The House will now take up further discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour

Shri Ram Das Singh may continue,

श्री राम दास सिंह (गिरिडोह)

अव्यक्त महोदय, सबसे पहल मैं आपके माध्यम में श्रम मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने आयुक्ता भारतीय सुरक्षा या आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत जो प्रतिवन्ध मजदूरों या मजदूर संगठनों पर आपातकाल में लगाए गए थे उनको खत्म कर दिया और उन तमाम लोगों का जा की पब्लिक सेक्टर या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उस समय जेल में बन्द थे, छोड़ दिया और वतन और दूसरे तमाम लाभों व साथ उनको काम पर ले लिया।

13 06 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

यह काम हमेशा के लिए जब तक यह लोक तब रहेगा, इतिहास में चिरस्मरणीय रहेगा और इस कारण मैं अपनी बात का कहने से पहले माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी का वधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

इससे सम्बन्धित और भी बातें मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ और इस विषय में समय-समय पर मेरी उनसे बातें हुई हैं। आपातकाल के दौरान खास कर हरिजन और आदिवासी वक्ता जो बेगन लोडिंग का काम करते थे और वाशरीज के अन्दर सलरी पोइस जो हाते थे उनमें काम करते थे, उनको आज तक काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। केवल सी० सी० एल० और बी० सी० सी० एल० के अन्तर्गत कोल इण्डिया में 19 000 ऐसे लोग थे जो आपातकाल के दौरान हटाए गए थे और उनको हटाने का कारण यह बताया गया था कि हम ठेकेदारी

प्रथा को समाप्त करेंगे। ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त करने के नाम पर वहाँ पर काम करने वाले लोग का हटाया गया और अभी तक काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। ठेकेदारी द्वारा बेगन और ट्रका से वहाँ पर माल ट्रांसपोर्ट होता था और वे लोग उस काम में लगे हुए थे। आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० और ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० से कम्पनी ने एग्जीमैट किया क्योंकि हमारी जा यूनिफन थी, उस समय उस पर प्रतिवन्ध लगा हुआ था, और उन लोगों का सिविल सेक्शन में डाल दिया गया। उन लोगों को कोई काम नहीं मिला है और वे आज तक बेकार पड़े हुए हैं और हमारा जो संगठन है, उससे पास रिपोर्ट आई है और बी० सी० सी० एल० और सी० सी० एल० में 19 000 लोगों के बारे में खबर आ चुकी है और उस तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने 500 मजदूरों के बारे में जांच की है कि जो कालमाइन्स प्रोवीडेंट फंड है, जिसका आफिस धनवाद में है, वे उसके मददग्रह रहे चुके हैं और उसमें पांच और दस वर्षों तक उनका पैसा फंड के नाम पर कटा हुआ है और आज भी जमा है। वे पुराने लोग हैं, गरीब संवर्ग के लोग हैं और वहाँ के स्थानीय लोग हैं उनका आज तक काम पर नहीं लिया गया है और वे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वे उन लोगों की तरफ ध्यान दें। जो वेल-टू-उ लोग थे, जा समर्थ थे और जो जेल में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से थे, उनका तो काम पर ले लिया गया है लेकिन वे लोग जो आवाज नहीं उठा सकते हैं और नीकरी में बहुत दिनों से थे वे आज बेकार हो गये हैं। उनकी तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपातकालीन स्थिति हटने के बाद मंत्री महोदय ने जो मजदूरों और मजदूर संस्थाओं और संगठनों का लोकतान्त्रिक

पद्धति वापस की है, वह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है और उन्होंने एक 30 सदस्यों की लिपिकीय समिति भी बनाई है इस बात की जांच करने के लिए कि क्या वजह है कि आज ये हड़ताल, लॉक-आउट्स और प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस समिति की रिपोर्ट भी भ्रम मंत्री जी के पास आ गयी है लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। सितम्बर महीने में वह रिपोर्ट आ गयी थी लेकिन इतने दिन बाद भी उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। मैं कहता हूं कि उस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी बातों के बारे में अभी तक कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। आपातकाल में मजदूरों की जो यूनियनों तोड़ दी गयी थीं, उनसे लड़ने का अधिकार छीन लिया गया था, ऐसी बहुत सी बातों को अभी तय करना है। बहुत सी ऐसी कोल मार्श हैं जिनमें मजदूरों के एग्रीमेंट हुए थे और बहुत से काम हुए थे, आप देखेंगे कि उनके बारे में भी कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। एक समझौता कोल मजदूरों का 1970 में हुआ था कि मजदूर क्या काम करेंगे, उसका भी इस एवार्ड में कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है।

इतने दिनों के दौरान बहुत सारी वहां नयी मशीनें लगायी गयी थीं। वे मशीनें भारत में भी बनायी गयी थीं, और दूसरे देशों से भी मंगा कर लगायी गयी थीं। उन मशीनों के लिए जो टेक्नोलॉजियन रखे गये थे उनके ग्रेड के बारे में, उनके जो वूस डीस्क्रिप्शन के बारे में भी कुछ पता नहीं है कि उनकी क्या मजदूरी होगी, वे किस कायदे-कानून से गवर्न होंगे। पब्लिक सेक्टर की जितनी कम्पनियां हैं उनमें भी अलग-अलग कम्पनियों में अलग-अलग कानून हैं, अलग-अलग कायदे हैं, अलग-अलग सर्विस कंडीशंस हैं। अभी हाल में बोकारो स्टील सिटी में ए० ई० ओ० टी० ने एक महीने की हड़ताल की। वहां केवल

एक हजार चालीस आदमी हड़ताल पर थे लेकिन इस हड़ताल से राष्ट्र का एक सौ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इस हड़ताल को समाप्त कराने का हम लोगों ने पूरा प्रयत्न किया। हम मंत्री जी से मिले, बिहार में भी लोगों से मिले, कि यह हड़ताल समाप्त हो जाए लेकिन हड़ताल और समाप्त नहीं हुई। इससे बहुत बड़ा नुकसान लोगों का हुआ। ये जो क्रेन अपरेटर्स थे, ये लोग टेक्नोलॉजियन हैं, इनके काम बन्द कर देने से सारा काम बन्द हो गया और उत्पादन होना रुक गया। वहां पर केवल तनखाह देने के लिए ही बाकी लोगों की हाजरी होती थी। प्रोडक्शन वहां नहीं होता था। इससे भी राष्ट्र का नुकसान होता है। इसलिए मैं भ्रम मंत्री जी से अपील करता हूं कि वे इंडस्ट्रियल विल जल्दी से लायें। आप मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों की बात करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये हड़तालें क्यों होती हैं? आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० और आई० टी० यू० सी० के लोग बहुत जोर से कहते हैं कि सरकार हड़तालें और तालाबन्दी पर काबू नहीं करती है। मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि जो भी एच० एम० एस० की मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन हैं, सी० टी० यू० की यूनियन हो या कोई इंडीपेंडेंट यूनियन हो, सब की मान्यता छीन ली गयी थी। जिन लोगों ने एमर्जेन्सी का समर्थन किया था उन्होंने लोगों को आज भी मान्यता प्राप्त है। इस सदन में जो भाई आज विरोध पक्ष में बैठे हुए हैं उन्होंने के हाथों में आज फिर मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन हैं। आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के लोग स्ट्राइक करते हैं। वे लोग सेबोटेज कराते हैं। 5 नवम्बर से लेकर 13 नवम्बर तक आपके बोकारो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन और चन्द्रपुरा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में तोड़-फोड़ की गयी। अगर यह तोड़-फोड़ चार मिनट के अन्दर डिटेक्ट नहीं होती तो उससे पावर का क्राइसिस हो जाता और आगे चल कर बहुत सारा नुकसान राष्ट्र को उठाना पड़ता। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि मजदूरों की यूनियनों को नयी

[श्री राम दास सिंह]

मेम्बरशिप के आधार पर, गुप्त मतदान के आधार पर नये।मिरे से मान्यता देनी चाहिये। नहीं तो आप चाहे जितना खाजने रहें, जितना टटालत रहें, आपका सच्चाई नहीं मिलेगी। यह सारी बातें ट्रिपार्टीइट कमटी में भी आयी थी। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जितने तथ्य हैं, जितने फेक्ट्स हैं, इनके बारे में सरकार का पहलें ही साव लेना चाहिए और इसके पहले ही बोर्ड बना देना चाहिए ताकि छानबीन करके जितने भी कानूनी म डिफेक्ट्स हैं उनमें सुधार लाया जा सके। तभी समय में पहले उन कमटी को काम दिया जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक सेप्टी की बात है पर्सनल सेक्टर में 1 कराड़ 28 लाख 90 हजार के करीब मजदूर काम करते हैं। चूँकि सेप्टी के नियमों का पालन नहीं किया जाता है इस वाम्त एक्सीडेंट्स जो हा जाता है उनको दण्डें। कामनाला में हुआ, सुदामाडीह कालियारी में हुआ, ठारी कालियारी में हुआ और उसमें तो 369 आदमी मारे गये थे। इन एक्सीडेंट्स पर कमीशन बिठाए गए थे। उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी है। ये रिपोर्टें थम मतानय में बरसो हो गए हैं पड़ी हुई हैं लेकिन दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। अगर कार्रवाई नहीं करनी है तो फिर कमीशन बिठाने से फायदा क्या है? इस कारण से भी मजदूरों में असन्तोष व्याप्त है। सिर्फ एमजेंसी में हुई ज्यादतियों के कारण ही नहीं इन कारणों से भी है। इस तरह की चीजों की वजह से भी ये बातें हो रही हैं।

पर्सनल सेक्टर जिसकी बात चल रही है उसमें बहुत ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार है राष्ट्रीय धन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। आज भी लोग आए हैं और उन्होंने बताया है कि दुग्धा कालियारी में आग लगी हुई है, बैरमा काल फील्ड्स में लगी हुई है, साउथ बर्मपुरा की कालियारी में लगी हुई है, बी० सी० सी० एल० के शरिया काल फील्ड्स में लगी हुई

है। इस तरह से कई स्थानों पर लगी हुई है। लगी हुई है या लगाई गई है यह तो इनकवायरी करने पर ही पता चल सकता है। कायने की जा चारी होती है और उम वजह से कोन शार्ट हो जाता है तो दो चार जगह जानबूझकर आग लगा दी जाती है और पांच हजार टन कायला जना हाता है तो पांच लाख टन लिख कर कायने की चारी को छिपाया जाता है।

हम लगतीस वरम से मुनते आ रहे हैं लबर मैनजमेट पार्टिसिपेशन की बात। सभी जगह इसको लागू किया जायेगा इसको सुनत हुए हम आ रहे हैं। यह सरकार बनी तो इसमें भी एक कमटी बिठाई 31 मई को। कमटी ने 6 फरवरी, 1978 का अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दे दी। लेकिन मंत्रालय चुपचाप बैठा हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह पार्टिसिपेशन लॉस और गेन के लिए ही नहीं हाता चाहिये बल्कि इन्स्ट्रु की जो व्यवस्था है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उसमें मजदूरों का क्या हाथ होगा, यह भी लेबर मैनजमेट पार्टिसिपेशन में आना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो मनमाने ढंग से धन का जो दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, मनमाने ढंग में मजदूरों पर जो जुल्म हो रहा है यह हाता रहेगा। उनको काम से हटा दिया जाता है, मनमाने ढंग से चार्ज शीट कर दिया जाता है। मैंने देखा है बी० सी० सी० एल० में जितने मुकदमों के नस होते हैं उनका सुप्रीम कोर्ट से जा कर ही फंसना हाता है। इस सिटिगेशन में अफसरों को कोई नुकसान नहीं होता है। वे टी ए डी ए आदि सब छर्चे ले लेते हैं। छ० वरम के बाद मजदूरों के पक्ष में निर्णय हुआ और वेजेज के साथ उनका मजदूरों का पैसा देना पड़ता है। इस तरह की बातें होती रहती हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री राम दास सिंह: पहले बोलने वालों को आपने ज्यादा समय दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले बोलने वालों को ज्यादा समय और बाद में बोलने वालों को समय ही न मिले यह तो कोई बात नहीं । आप जल्दी खत्म करें ।

श्री राम दास सिंह : अब आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को लें । उनका वहां मनमाना रख होता है । वहां पर 67 लाख 90 हजार आदमी काम करते हैं । उन पर कोई कानून लागू नहीं होता है । जितनी भी वेज आप तय कर दें उनको नहीं दी जाती है । सेप्टी के जो कानून हैं उनका वहां कतई पालन नहीं होता है । उन पर लेबर डिपार्टमेंट का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है । वहां मनमाने जुलम लेबर पर होते हैं ।

एग्रीकल्चर मजदूरों की बात को आप ले । स्टेट मिनिस्टर साहब ने परतों बड़ा जोर दे कर कहा था कि इनके लिए हम लोग काम करने जा रहे हैं । अपनी रिपोर्ट में आपने कहा कि दो करोड़ रुपये का आपने उनके लिए प्रावधान किया है । एग्रीकल्चर में 4 करोड़ 75 लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं । 3 करोड़ 17 लाख पुरुष हैं और 1 करोड़ 58 लाख औरतें हैं । उनके पास न घर है, न उनके लिए तनखाहा का कोई कानून है, न उनके लिए दवाई की कोई व्यवस्था है और न ही वे लोग संगठित हैं । जितने भी कानून बने हैं वे देहातों में लागू नहीं होते हैं । और आज जो पांच करोड़ के करीब मजदूर हैं उन कीमती के आप कोत से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ? इनकी रिपोर्ट में है कि हम मजदूर सैल बना करके मीटिंग करेंगे, सेमीनार करेंगे । जहां पर पीने दो करोड़ औरतें काम करती हैं क्या उनके लिये कोई मेटरनिटी बेनिफिट की स्कीम है ? क्या क्रीच (creches) है उनके बच्चों के लिए ? मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जिवंदगी की जरूरत की चीजों में से कोई

एक मुद्दा चुन लें, चाहे बच्चों को कम्पलसरी शिक्षा दें, चाहे उनको जीने का साधन दें, चाहे मकान दें, कोई एक आइडम अनर लागू करें तो मैं समझूंगा कि सरकार खेतिहर मजदूरों को राहत के लिये कुछ काम कर रही है । नहीं तो मीटिंग और लेक्चरवाजी करने से और जो योजनायें हैं, उससे कोई काम नहीं होने वाला है । यह जो वेज फिक्सेशन उनके बीच में हुआ है उस तरह की बातें ले कर उनकी तकलीफें दूर की जायें । और इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन के बारे में जितनी भी मशीनरी है, जितना भी दुरुपयोग हो रहा है उसका कुछ कहना नहीं । आज कोयले का प्रोडक्शन टारगेट पूरा हो गया । लेकिन कितना लोस हुआ ? आज बिजली का कितना परसेंटेज उत्पादन हो रहा है, उसका क्या कारण है ? और जो उत्पादन कम हो रहा है उसका दूसरी इंडस्ट्री पर कितना असर पड़ता है, इसका सुचारु रूप से काम नहीं चल रहा है, असंतोष है, मैनजमेंट में भ्रष्टाचार भी है । इसलिये मैं पुनः श्रम मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि समय आ गया है छानबीन करके इस वर्ष के अन्त तक समुचित कार्यवाही करें । नहीं तो भविष्य में इंडस्ट्रियल वॉल्ट के लिये बड़ा अंधकारमय समय होगा और हर जगह उत्पादन के साथ साथ अशांति फैलेगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि जो मैंने मुझसे विधि में मंत्री महोदय उन पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे ।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई उत्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं श्रम मंत्री श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी को जरूर अभिनन्दन करना चाहूंगी कि आपात स्थिति के दौरान में जो परिस्थिति पूरे श्रम विभाग के लिये हो गई थी, मजदूरों के लिये हो गई थी उसमें सुधार करने का काम आपके मंत्रालय ने किया । एक बात जरूर है कि आपात स्थिति के दौरान में जिस प्रकार से मजदूरों की दबाया गया

[श्रीमती मृणाल गौर]

या यह बिगुल स्वाभाविक था कि आघात स्थिति उठने के बाद दबाव गय मजदूरों का आन्दोलन और जोर स शुरू हो जाय। और यह देखते हुए उसमें मुझे कोई आश्चर्य नहीं लग रहा है कि औद्योगिक अगानि आज भी बनी हुई है।

मैंने माननीय साठे का भाषण पढ़ा तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि 1977 में जा श्रम दिन नष्ट हुए उसका हिसाब लगात समय वह 1976 के साथ तुलना कर रहे थे। जहर 1976 में इमरजेंसी को ले कर जैसा मैंने कहा अस्वाभाविक रूप से मजदूरों को दबाये जाने से कुछ श्रम दिन कुछ कम हुआ, कम नष्ट हो गया उमरी सख्या कम हो गई। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि उसमें तालाबन्दिया के जरिये ज्यादा श्रम दिन लोस्ट हुए। लॉक आउट्स ज्यादा हुए इमरजेंसी के दौरान, और मजदूरों का अपनी लड़ाई करने का मौका नहीं मिल रहा था। लेकिन 1977 में जिम प्रकार से जा आपने आकड़ा दिया है 212 लाख श्रम दिन नष्ट हुए, अध्यक्ष महादय, बेचल आकड़े से कि कितने श्रम दिन नष्ट हुए यह चिन्ता की बात नहीं है मेरी दृष्टि में असल में चिन्ता-जनक परिस्थिति यह है कि एक जा नया सिलसिला खासकर महाराष्ट्र और बम्बई बिलापुर थाने की पट्टी में हम देख रहे हैं। असल में जिसको हम ट्रेड यूनियन कह सकते हैं मजदूर आन्दोलन कुछ है ही नहीं। जो है वह गुण्डागर्दी है जानबूझकर मजदूरों पर खूनी हमला करना उनका स्टैंड करना, सरिया से मारना यह मजदूर आन्दोलन नहीं हो सकता है।

मैंने इस परिस्थिति का विवेचन करने और समझने की कोशिश की है। बैसे ता उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे पास इसकी पूरी

लिस्ट है, लेकिन आप घड़ी बजायेंगे, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, मे पूरा पढ़ नहीं पाऊंगी, इसलिये नहीं पढ़ रही हूँ, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ, 267 कारखाने आज बन्द हैं जिनमें से 62 प्रतिशत कारखानों पर ता इटक व डा० दत्ता मामन्त की यूनियन है जहाँ जानबूझकर इस प्रकार के झगड़े खड़े किये जाते हैं। जा हड़ताल चल रही है, बहुत नजदीक से देखने का हमका भी मौका मिलता है। हमारे यहाँ भी काफी कारखाने हैं और हम यह देख रहे हैं कि उनमें मजदूरों की असली डिमांड्स का नेवर स्ट्राइक होती है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। कई जगह पर इन्टर-यूनियन राइवली है। कई जगह पर पहले एपीमेंट कर लेते हैं और फिर एपीमेंट तोड़कर फायदा उठा लेते हैं। जो मजदूर बाधा देते हैं, बीच में आते हैं, उनके ऊपर कारखानों में या कारखानों के बाहर गुण्डे लगाकर उनका मारने का कितने जारा से काम आज चल रहा है यह भी देखने की बात है। मैं मंत्री महादय से कहूंगी इस पर जरूर उनका विचार करना चाहिये।

मैंने काफी मजदूरों की हड़ताल नजदीक से देखी है और मैं समझती हूँ कि कलैक्टिव चार्गेनिंग से मजदूर अपनी मांगों को हासिल कर लेते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह भी जानती हूँ कि देश में इस प्रकार की तैयारी की जाती है कि मगठित मजदूर फायदा उठा लेते हैं और जा असमगठित मजदूर हैं दूसरे मॉन्शन आफ सोसाइटीज हैं, वह उनका बीच में रखकर फायदा उठा लेते हैं। लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर हम ठीक ढंग से समगठित मजदूरों की न्यायाचित मांगें देकर उन्हें साथ में ले लेते हैं ता उनके जरिये हम इस समाज में कुछ नया सिलसिला भी शुरू कर सकते हैं। लेकिन कलैक्टिव चार्गेनिंग का प्रिंसिपल यह नहीं कि कुछ मजदूरों और अफसरा पर हमला करके इस प्रकार से कुछ सवाल हल करने की काशिश हो, यह मेरी दृष्टि से बहुत चिन्तनीय बात है। इसकी

तरफ हमें देखना चाहिये। महाराष्ट्र में श्री दत्ता सामन्त की यूनियन, दीना घामा की यूनियन, शिव सेना की यूनियन और दूसरी ऐसी यूनियनें हैं जो यही तरीका अपनाती हैं।

मैं बहुत दुःख और संताप के साथ कहती हूं कि महाराष्ट्र की सरकार किसी प्रकार से भी ऐसी गुण्डागर्दी करने वाली यूनियनों को दवाने की कोशिश नहीं कर रही है। एक तरफ मालिक लोग मजदूरों की सही मांगों को दवाने के लिये ऐसी यूनियनों का उपयोग कर लेते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आज जो वहाँ सरकार है, वह भी इस प्रकार की यूनियनों को मदद देती है। मुझे लगता है कि डा० दत्ता सामन्त जैसे लोग, हो सकता है चुनाव में पार्टी के लिये उपयोगी होते हों, इसलिये उनको मदद मिलती है। इस तरह से जो काम चल रहा है, उसके बारे में मैं कहूंगी कि आप जरूर कुछ करें।

आपात स्थिति के दौरान जिन लोगों को निकाला गया था, उनको वापस लेना चाहिये। इसकी कोशिश आपके मंत्रालय ने कुछ की है, लेकिन आज भी मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि कई ऐसी प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज और पब्लिक सेक्टर में ऐसे संस्थान हैं, जिनमें उस वक्त निकाले गये लोगों को अभी तक न्याय नहीं मिला है। दुःख के साथ यह भी कहना पड़ता है कि एक साल तक रुकने के बाद भी जब न्याय उनको नहीं मिलता है तो लोगों का विश्वास आपके मंत्रालय से उठ जाता है। इसके लिये हम लोगों को जागरूकता से देखना चाहिये। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आपको अटॉमिक एनर्जी विभाग के कुछ लोगों की बात बताती हूँ जिनको उस वक्त निकाला गया था और वापस नहीं लिया गया। इंडियन आयल कम्पनी के एक आफिसर पाठक को वहाँ से निकाला गया, वह कोर्ट में गये, कोर्ट के आर्डर हो गये कि उनको वापस लेना चाहिये, लेकिन आज 6 महीने हो गये, उनको वापस नहीं ले

रहे हैं, कोई जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। प्रिन्सिपल रिटायरमेंट जिनका किया गया, उनके बारे में भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। हजारों की तादाद में ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको आपात स्थिति के दौरान प्रिन्सिपल रिटायर किया गया। उन लोगों के बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ आर्डर्स निकाले हैं, होम मिनिस्ट्री से भी आर्डर निकले हैं कुछ रिव्यू वगैरह करने के लेकिन उसके आगे क्या हुआ कुछ पता नहीं। कई ऐसे केसेज पड़े हुए हैं। यहां मैं सिन्धिया की स्ट्राइक की तरफ भी ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगी कि उनके जनरल सेक्रेटरी को अन्यायपूर्ण तरीके से निकाला गया था। आठ महीने तक वह आपके पास आते रहे, कहते रहे कि हम को न्याय दिलाइए। आप नहीं दिला सके तब उन्होंने हड़ताल की। लेकिन हड़ताल के बाद भी, मैं जानती हूँ कि आप की पूरी सहानुभूति उन के साथ थी, फिर भी आप उन्हें न्याय नहीं दिला सके। क्या अगर कोई प्राइवेट कम्पनी, सरकार जब चाहती है तब भी वर्कर्स को न्याय नहीं देना चाहती तो आप उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकते? क्या आप इस प्रकार की उन को छूट दे देंगे कि वे वर्कर्स के साथ अन्याय करें और फिर भी उन के ऊपर कोई ऐक्शन न हो। मैं आप से यह कहूंगी कि इस बारे में जितने भी केसेज बाकी हैं उन को आप तुरन्त देखें।

आप ने बीनस फिर वापस दे दिया, बहुत ही अच्छा काम किया। कम्पलसरी डिपॉजिट वापस देने का फैसला किया। बहुत ही अच्छा किया। आज ही अभी एनाउंसमेंट की गई कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सर्वेड्स को जो कुछ डी ए दे रहे हैं, पहले नेशनल डिफेंस बॉन्ड में देने के लिए कहते थे, लेकिन वह आप जब कौंग दे देंगे। मैं यह कहती हूँ कि क्या यह नहीं हो सकता था कि यह सब जो काम आप ने किया इसे और जरा ग्रेसफुली करते? इनके लिए मजदूरों को लड़ा कर, फिर बाद में करें या

[श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे]

इस प्रकार से करें कि हम में दर लगे और मजदूर बने कि यह ठीक नहीं हो रहा है तभी आप जा कर उसे बदल कर आए ? ठीक है अतः हम इस में एक ता बात यह साबित होती है कि कुछ लोकतंत्र आप मानते हैं और मजदूरों का पैसा, प्रशार प्राप्ता है तो देते हैं। प्रेशर आने पर आप उस को मजूर करते हैं इस में कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि अगर इन सब चीजों में और प्रेम से आप कुछ करत तो हो सकता था कि इस देश के भन्दर मजदूरों के पूरे जगत में एक नई हवा बनाने में आप कामयाब हो जाते। मुझे अपनी ओर से अगर आप उन से कहते कि जहाँ आप की 'याम' हमें रहे है लेकिन अपने देश में दूसरे असंगठित मजदूर हैं जिनको कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है उनकी तरफ आपकी देखभाल होगा और इसीलिए आपको पैसा नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में देना चाहिए तो मेरा ख्याल है कि मजदूर जरूर इस में आप के साथ सहयोग करते। मुझे लगता है कि आज भी इस प्रकार की चीजों में सजग रह कर हम काम करना चाहिए। आप ने ट्राइपार्टीट की बात फिर से शुरू कर दी। कई चीजों में देर लगा कर शुरू की है। लेकिन एक काम्प्रोमिसिव बिल लाने के लिए जा कोशिश आप की चल रही है ऐसा न हो जायें। कि उस में बहुत देर हो जाय। ऐसा न हो कि मजदूरों का जो पेशे है वह टूट जाय यह देखने की जिम्मेदारी आप की रहेगी। मैं यह कहूंगी कि आप बहुत ही जल्दी इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन क ऊपर काम्प्रोमिसिव बिल ले आए और वेम ही दूसरी बात क्लब पार्टिसिपेशन के लिए भी कहना चाहूंगी। मैं जानती हूँ आप कहेंगे कि उस पर काफी कुछ एक्तरसाइन चल रही है हम काफी मेहनत कर रहे हैं इन को बलाया, उन को बुलाया मजदूरों को बुलाया एम्प्लॉयमेंट को बुलाया सरकार को बुलाया,

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के प्रम प्रतियोगी को बुलाया। यह बात ठीक है, आप ने काफी किया है। लेकिन और जरा जल्दी इन चीजों को बार में हम लाया का काम करना चाहिए।

चेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में आप ने कहा है बिन्दुन या सही है कि उनमें लिए मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट कई जगहों पर बना है, मेरा ख्याल है लगभग सभी प्रांतों में सिमा हुआ हुआ लेकिन उसका इम्प्लामेंटेशन बिन्दुन नहीं हो रहा है, वह लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस में साथ साथ या कमेटी गैररह बनाने का काम है वह नहीं हो रहा है और इसीलिए आज तो यह मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट नेवल लागू पर रह गया है। चेतिहर मजदूरों का मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट का कई फायदा नहीं मिलता है। उस का संगठित करना भी बहुत मुश्किल है। सब राजनैतिक दल इस चीज का बहुत धार्य हैं लेकिन आज तक किसी भी राजनैतिक दल का सही रूप में कोई संगठन इन का नहीं है। यह मैं जानती हूँ। इस में कठिनाई क्या है यह भी मैं जानती हूँ। लेकिन इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने चेतिहर मजदूरों के सवालों का हल करना चाहिए। मैं जानती हूँ जनवरी 8 आपने काम्प्रोमिस भी की थी जिसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद भी देना चाहती हूँ। आपने इसमें गति तो दी है लेकिन चेतिहर मजदूरों की समस्याओं के बारे में और लगा कर उनका हल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

अनुसूचित जमात के मजदूरों के लिए आपने सेल बनाया है। रेलवे में मेरे ख्याल से अनुसूचित जमात के मजदूरों की शिवायते का जल्दी निराकरण करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ सभी मजदूरों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। दूसरी सेमी गवर्नमेंट एजेंसीज में भी अनुसूचित जाति जमात के मजदूरों की शिवायते दूर

करने के लिए कोई खास व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

बोनस और सी डी एस वापिस करने में आपने थोड़ी देरी की । आयु बीमा कर्मचारियों का कहना था कि आपात स्थिति में हमारा एग्रीमेंट रद्द हुआ, उनको न्याय देने में आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट से मजबूर हुए लेकिन अगर खुद फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट इसको कर देता तो अच्छा होता । जो फोल्ड आफिसर्स हैं उनकी मांगें आज भी कायम हैं । उनकी मांगें फाइनेंशियल नहीं हैं । आपात स्थिति में जिस प्रकार से उनके साथ एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उसको आपको देखना चाहिए । मुझे आप से यही प्रार्थना करती है कि आपके मंत्रालय को सरकार के दूसरे मंत्रालयों को कहना चाहिए कि कृपा करके अपने कर्मचारियों के साथ थोड़ी सहानुभूति ज्यादा रखें और अगर उनके कोई मामले हो तो उनको सुलझाने का काम जल्दी करें ।

आखिर में मैं कुछ स्त्री और पुरुष मजदूरों के समान पारिश्रमिक के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ । ईक्वल रेम्युनेशन ऐक्ट 1975 का जो है उस पर पूरी तरह से अमल हो रहा है। उसमें ऐसे प्राविजन्स थे जैसे—

Advisory Committees for promoting employment opportunities of women, appointment of authorities for hearing complaints, appellate authorities, inspectors.

इस के बारे में क्या हुआ ? प्लान्टेशन इन्डस्ट्री के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ । रिपोर्ट के पेज 45 पर दिया है :

"The matter was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law and a clarification was issued to the State Governments indicating that the nature of work and not the output was to be the criterion for determining whether the work is similar or not. Output of male and female workers was, therefore, not relevant for determining whether the work was the same or of similar nature".

यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । अभी भी वहाँ के मालिकों ने इसको मंजूर नहीं किया है ।

यह प्रिंसिपल अगर मंजूर नहीं होता है तो ईक्वल रेम्युनेशन फर ईक्वल वर्क का कोई अर्थ ही नहीं रह जायेगा । सरकार ने जो स्टैंड लिया है वह बिल्कुल सही है लेकिन जो मालिक इसको मंजूर नहीं कर रहे हैं वे भी इसको मंजूर करें—इस बात को आपको देखना चाहिए ।

एक चीज की ओर मैं मंत्री जी का खास ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगी । इस देश में 11 साल तक महिला प्रधान मंत्री रहीं लेकिन महिला प्रधान मंत्री के रहते जो नहीं हो सका वह आपके जमाने में हो गया । आप प्लानिंग कमिशन को वर्किंग ग्रुप आफ एम्प्लायमेंट टू वीमेन के लिए एक सेल सेटअप करने के लिए मनवा सके, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देना है । मुझे प्लानिंग कमिशन के सदस्य श्री राज कृष्ण जी के साथ भी चर्चा करने का मौका मिला । महिलाओं को ज्यादा नौकरियाँ मिलें, ज्यादा रोजगार मिलें—इस के लिए क्या करना चाहिए, इन सब बातों पर काफी चर्चा हुई । मैं इस समय एक दो ठोस सुझाव देना चाहूंगी । इस समय सभी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की संख्या कम होती जा रही है । 1963 में टैक्स-टाइल्स में महिलाओं की संख्या 5.5 परसेंट थी, 1972 में वह गिर कर 4.6 परसेंट रह गई । माइन्स के क्षेत्र में 1963 में महिलाओं की संख्या 14.2 परसेंट थी, जो 1972 में गिर कर 11.6 परसेंट रह गई । प्लान्टेशन में थोड़ी कम गिरी हैं—1963 में 47.9 परसेंट थी, लेकिन 1972 में 47.7 परसेंट रह गई । एग्रीकल्चर में, यद्यपि वर्कर्स की डेफिनीशन उस में कुछ अलग है, फिर भी उस में काफी फर्क पड़ा है । उन फैक्ट्रीज में, जिन को अपने रिटर्न सबमिट करने पड़ते हैं, 1963 में महिलाओं की संख्या 10.36 परसेंट थी, जो 1972 में गिर कर 8.73 परसेंट हो गई । आप देखेंगे कि सभी जगहों पर महिलाओं की कम नौकरियाँ मिलने लगी हैं ।

[श्रीमती मंगल गोरे]

मेरा सुझाव है कि महिलाओं को बोर्डिंगल ट्रेनिंग ज्यादा से ज्यादा देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए दूसरे एम्प्लायमेंट एक्मिनेन्स के जो बोर्ड्स हैं उनमें महिलाओं को लीजिए ताकि उन को ज्यादा नौकरिया मिलने की दृष्टि में कुछ काम हो सके ।

आज जो महिलायें काम करने जाती हैं, उन की एक सब से बड़ी समस्या उन के बाल-बच्चों की देखभाल की होनी है । एग्रीकल्चर के क्षेत्र में जो महिलायें खेतीहर मजदूर के रूप में काम करती हैं, उन के बाल-बच्चा की देखभाल कौन करता है ? यदि उन के यहाँ 7-8 साल की लड़की है तो वह छोटे-बच्चा को देखती है, जिस के कारण छोटी लड़किया की शिक्षा बन्द हो जाती है और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उन के ड्राप आउट का परिमाण बहुत बढ़ रहा है ? इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि छोटे बच्चों की देखभाल की दृष्टि से और महिलाओं में शिक्षा का ड्राप-आउट कम हो, इस दृष्टि से खेतिहर मजदूर महिलाओं के बच्चा की देखभाल के लिए "क्रेग" व्यवस्था हाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है । यदि आप "चाइल्ड कैर-फैसिलिटी" को मिनिमम नोट्स प्रोग्राम में प्लानिंग कमीशन में मन्दा सकें तो इस में खेतिहर मजदूर महिलाओं का बहुत मदद मिलेगी उन के बच्चा की देखभाल भी हो सकेगी और साथ ही उन को ज्यादा नौकरिया मिल सकेंगी । आप इस प्रोग्राम का "मिनिमम नोट्स फैसिलिटी" में इन्क्यूड करायें—ऐसा मेरा अनुरोध है ।

मैं आशा करती हूँ कि थम मन्त्रालय के कामों में काफी सुधार होगा और अभी तक जो कुछ आप ने किया है उस के लिए आप का पुनः धन्यवाद दे कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूँ ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) First of all, going through the report of the Ministry for the year 1977-78 you will find that in certain matters attempts have been made on certain basic problems which

have been left out in the past periods.

but the position

Now I shall skip over to the overall position of man days lost in 1977. I am not comparing with those of 1976. That is not my point whether 1976 was better or 1977 was better, I am not saying anything in that regard. In 1977, 21.21 million man days were lost. Out of that 50% was due to the lock outs. What was this phenomenon of 50% man days lost by lock-outs? If you go into the history of this, you will find that there is no justification behind these lock outs. Most of them are unjustified. It is simply to coerce or intimidate the workers. For instance, two days back there was a report in the press about lock out in the Premier Tyre Factory, Kerala. One labourer was demanded to help in a particular section of the factory. The employer refused to allot anyone. The workers could not carry out the work. Immediately the factory was on a lock out and 2,000 workers were on the street.

These lock outs are an instrument to intimidate the workers and to bring down the workers to their knees.

In 1977 the man days lost are 21.21 million. 50% of these are lock outs. What is the condition all over the country? We see strikes and lock outs. It is told that certain elements are just intimidating or some persons with political motivation are creating all these things. It is not true. But really there are some basic problems which give rise to all this.

Please have a look on the picture in the country—in the Centre, in the States, in the public sectors or in the private sectors. You may take Railways. The Railway workers, General insurance employees, LIC workers and various

other sections—all are showing resentment every day. Demonstrations are going on in this country. In all these places what is happening? A peculiar situation is developing.

Certain instances make certain things clear. Certain peculiar things happened in certain factories in U.P., Haridwar, Bihar, etc. The employers with the help of their securitymen beat, shoot down the workers. They had the audacity to do all these things. They can beat the workers to bring them on the feet of their employers. This situation is developing.

Due to deficit financing in the Budget and also due to certain indirect taxation, inflationary tendency is sure to develop. Discontentment is brewing in this country. Workers could show their resentment only through direct actions.

□ The peculiar feature of these direct actions in the Centre and in the States is that we found most of the trade unions meet on the common platform. The allegation is that these strikes are politically motivated. But that is not the fact.

What is the root cause of all this? We know there is the lack of proper industrial relation machinery these days. There are multiplicity of unions. There are also some other causes to these problems. With all these things this cannot be taken so lightly. In UP it has happened. In Bailadilla it has happened. The whole contract system has played havoc in that area. There have been cases of whole sale burning of huts. This has been done deliberately. It is done to see that the workers do not stay there or agitate for their reemployment. As I just explained, in U.P. they have declared all strikes as illegal. They declared the Electricity Workers' strike as illegal even though there was no strike notice. Recently demonstrations before the U.P. Assembly for Trade Union rights have been banned. In Punjab and in Rajasthan also demonstrations have been very severely dealt with. Section 144 is being freely used to ban meetings and to ban demonstrations strikes have been banned in Delhi. Central and State Governments have taken an attitude not to negotiate on any demands when any strike is going on, and thus prolonging strikes and struggles. There have been several cases of firings on workers killing scores of them, in Rajasthan mines, Kanour, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Shahibabad, Mirind, Lucknow, Bailadilla etc. How do all these things compare with your 'tail-claim' to give workers trade union rights? This is the question which I would like to ask.

Now I come to the very important question of Bonus. Regarding Bonus, your manifesto clearly states that 'Bonus is a deferred wage.' Well, even it is a deferred wage, why should there be any *ad hoc* decisions?

I feel that you should make an announcement on bonus before 1978 August because in 1978 August, bonus is due for the workers in two or three States including Kerala State.

Therefore, unless you come up with an announcement in this regard, the workers will be forced to resort to agitational methods.

The hon. Minister might say that we have to wait for the report of the Bhoothalingam Committee. Sir, all the trade unions, (irrespective of political affiliations) have unequivocally stated that they have got nothing to do with this Bhoothalingam Committee and they are not going to wait for its decisions. It is considered to be a sort of ghost hanging over their heads.

So, Sir, without waiting for this report the Minister himself should come out with the necessary announcement declaring the principle which will be accepted by the Trade Unions also. I do not want to go into the details in this respect.

Then, Sir, several times, responsible Ministers—including the hon. Labour Minister—have stated that there is no intention on the part of the Government to declare a 'Wage Freeze'. In this connection, I would like to quote from a letter of the Bureau of Public Enterprises, dated 27th August, 1977. It says :—

"As you may be aware, Government have since set up a study group on wages, incomes and prices under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Bhoothalingam *vide* Ministry of Finance OM No. 2(66/78-BPE-9 GM-1) dated 13 October, 1977.

The Study Group is to submit its report to Government within six months. Government have decided that no new wage agreements should be signed in the high wage public sector undertakings i.e. the undertakings where the current level of wages is higher than that in vogue in the generality of public enterprises, till such time as the policy on incomes and wages is formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the study group mentioned earlier, unless such agreements result in a reduction of disparities in the terms and conditions of service, compared to the bulk of the public enterprises.

[Shri K A Rajan]

(The minimum wage—basic pay plus DA at the minimum—of the lowest level is Rs 415 per month. The corresponding enrolments, basic pay plus DA at the maximum of the highest scale covered by agreements with the workers has been generally in the range of Rs 1000—1030, the actual figure

of public enterprises, so all unorganised categories are concerned)

Government has further decided that in other undertakings also, the maximum restraint possible should be exercised during negotiations, where negotiations are to be undertaken

Finally, in a such cases, high wage public enterprises and others in respect of the wage agreements which my come up for review before the recommendations of the above mentioned study group and government decisions thereon become available, no new wage agreements should be finalised by any of the public enterprises without the administrative ministry getting the specific approval of Finance Minister BPE may also be kindly consulted in the event of doubts as to whether the wage even in any undertaking is higher than that in the generality of public-sector enterprises"

They cannot do that without getting the specific approval from the Ministry of Finance. The Minister can also be consulted in the case of wage review to see whether it is higher in the undertaking concerned. The

may be the arguments. The working class is going to fight it out. On this question a joint trade union platform known as Working class front has been created. There, irrespective of party affiliations, the CITU, AITUC etc and every other sector of trade union organisation has unequivocally stated that Bhothalingam Committee must take the wages of the working classes so that the country can flourish and industrial production may also be increased in this country

I would like to appreciate the decision taken by the hon. Minister on a legislation which he is going to bring forward as initiated in Kerala by which the security of job and amenities and welfare of the agricultural workers are ensured. Whatever be the law or whatever reforms

nothing is going to come out of the legislation

and their trade unionist and also with a strong administrative machinery

With these few words, I conclude

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on Labour ministry's Demands for Grants. But, I am confining my remarks only to the plantation industry which employs a large number of people. The statistics given to me show that, at the time when India became free, the figure of plantation labour in tea was 9,83,000, in coffee it was 1,52,000 and in rubber it was nearly 45,000

Today the figures are so pathetic that though the number of plantations in tea, coffee, rubber has increased by 200 per cent. On rubber from 13,900 plantations it has now gone up to 1,20,000. The number of labourers employed in tea plantation has come down from 10,33,000 in 1930 to 7,41,000 in 1973. In coffee, the number of workers in 1930 was 1,75,000. That has come down to 62,000 in 1976. In rubber, the plantation workers were 41,937 in 1930 but they have come down to 33,000 in 1975. Thus, though the number of plantations in tea, coffee and rubber has increased more and more money has been invested in starting plantations or in expanding them, the Tea Board, Rubber Board and the Coffee Board have given enough money to the plantation owners for development of their plantations. Is it not surprising, Mr Deputy Speaker, that the number of plantation workers has come down to nearly half. At the time of Independence the number of tea plantation workers in Assam was 8.60 lakh whereas in 1976-77 it came down to 4.13 lakhs. Sir, whereas the area under the tea plantation has increased by 30 per cent the number of tea plantation workers has come down to half. Why is it so? I know it personally because of my contact with the labour. In

[Shri Purnanarayan Singh]

Cachar district of Assam in 1947-48 the number of tea plantation workers was 1.15 lakhs plus 15 thousand to 20 thousand casual labourers. Today the number has come down to 65,000 plus 15 thousand to 20 thousand casual labourers.

Sir, in 1947 the price per pound of an average good quality tea was Rs. 4.50. At that time the wages of tea plantation labourer—according to the Government statistics—was Rs. 1.53. Today the wages of tea plantation labourer is Rs. 3.15 (male) and Rs. 2.98 (female). Although the wages of both male and female workers are to be the same according to 1975 Act of Wages for men and women labourers yet this exploitation is there by enhancing workload.

14.03 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

Madam Chairman, the price of good quality tea per kg. was Rs. 29 whereas the production cost of tea in the plantations in the State of Assam is Rs. 4.75 per kg. Upon it is added 46 paise of excise levy and cess. So, the total production cost of best quality tea is not more than Rs. 6.00. That tea is still sold at Rs. 29 kg. here. Where is the parity between the production cost of tea and the selling price in the market? The best quality of tea with some blending, of course, is sold at Rs. 200 per pound in the London market. My point is: Is there any comparison between the wages paid to the workers and the money earned by the planters. If a planter owns one tea garden today, he becomes owner of two gardens in the third year. The planters are making money and so also the Government is. Government is earning—according to the figures quoted by Mr. Mohan Dharja the other day in Calcutta—to the tune of Rs. 550 crores as foreign exchange from tea exports. The Government also earned Rs. 533.0 crores as excise duty. And on the export of tea, Government earned Rs. 5.0 per Kg. more. Is that not an enormous amount? It is used to earn much more money. From the factory, avoiding auction, tea is taken to places like Amritsar, Wadi Bunder, Sundar Nagar. From these places it is smuggled out to Pakistan, Middle-East countries and also to other parts of the world. There are some fixed places and ports through which tea is smuggled out. Thus they are able to sell tea at higher prices and avoid export duty and other duty to be paid to the Government. Now, though they earn money the condition of the tea labourers is very bad. The hon. minister has been elected by a section of the people of the workers who are half-naked and half-starved Adivasis. There are

Scheduled Caste people from Madras, Orissa and also from Madhya Pradesh. They live in 'jhopris'. They are worse than the people living on the foot-path of Bombay or in any other city. Nowadays there is drought in Cachar district and the 'jhopris' have been burnt down by fire and they have been rendered homeless. Each labourer earns from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4.20 per day and they get some food-stuff at concessional prices. There is no proper medical care. There is no security of livelihood. In our language there is a saying which means that if the Sahibis pleased the job will continue.

Now, Sir, during the Emergency, about 6,000 tea labourers were dismissed from job just because they were the members of the Union which did not support the Government in power at that time. Those who did not support the 20-point programme, those who resisted forcible sterilisation, were dismissed. Those who had undergone forcible sterilisation have now become handicapped and they are not able to work in the plantations. Even if the present Government which has taken over the administration a fortnight back, give them work in the plantations, they cannot work because they have undergone sterilisation and become useless. Youngman aged 35 to 40 who have undergone sterilisation cannot stand in the sun, cannot use his spade and cannot carry a bucket of water. They are so much handicapped. Not one who has become handicapped but I can name 6000, I can name even 16,000 persons. They have become sick for the whole of their life because of the sterilisation. Out of 8,60,000 plantation workers, about two lakh workers were tea garden workers who were lured to get job by undergoing sterilisation. People who were lured and undergone sterilisation could work for one year or one-and-half years. After, that they became handicapped. These things have happened.

Now there are more than 25 lakhs of tea garden labourers in Assam and there are more such workers in other parts of the country. They are suffering. They are being paid wages, which is not living wages, not to speak of fair wages. So, there is a lot to be done. But I find on the contrary with regrets, when such is the position of the tea garden labourers, some tea garden managers have become princely people, a new generation of princes in India. In every household of the tea garden labourers, there are four to five grown-up young boys and girls capable of working without employment. The per acre employment of labour was three, which has come down to one per hectare, though two and a half acres make a hectare. The rates of the workers have come down to that because they have maintained the wages bill at the same level as it was in 1947 or 1950. Though they are earning three times more,

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

they have kept down the wage at the same level reducing the number of workmen. This is the explanation as to how 860 thousand people have come down to 413 thousand.

I must also regret Madam Chairman, that this report prepared by my hon. Minister's Labour Ministry—I do not accuse him because I know that he does not prepare it—deals with the conditions of 25 lakhs of tea labour in Assam alone and more than fifteen lakhs in elsewhere in the country, in just ten lines. The hon. Members will see that there are only ten lines dealing with the bulk of this labour population. Here, I refer to plantation Labour Bill 1973. In 1973 a Bill was

submitted to the Government on 3rd March 1975. The Report contains certain revelations. The Committee also find that seriousness of the offences involving violation of Labour Laws is not appreciated and the Courts generally take a very lenient view in dealing with such offences and let off the offenders i.e. employers with the lighter punishment of fine which normally does not exceed Rs 100/. They have also recommended to the Central Government to amend the Section 36 of the Plantation Labour Act to provide punishment of the offending managements with imprisonment for violation of the provisions of the Act.

The housing condition of labour is very bad. Even if the Government provides the loans and subsidy for construction of the Houses the progress of the construction of the Houses has gradually declined. Not only that two even three families are forced to share one unit of housing provided.

MR. CHAIRMAN Please conclude. Otherwise the Minister will not have time to reply.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA
You are stricter than the Deputy Speaker. I have asked for your sympathy.

MR. CHAIRMAN I have sympathy. But I think you also want the Minister to reply to you. Please leave time for him.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA

There was a gentleman's agreement with the former Labour Minister of Assam that they will complete 8 per cent houses in 12 1/2 years but two 12 1/2 years have passed by till now. If this is the treatment of the people who are adivasis, Harijans and Backward Classes, it is a very sorry state of affairs. They are earning foreign exchange more than Rs 1000 crores to the Government exchequer through foreign exchange, excise duty and export duty, etc. Do they deserve this treatment? I appeal to the hon. minister that he should create a separate portfolio for safeguarding the interests of plantation labourers not only in Assam but also in West Bengal, Tripura, UP, Nilgiris, Kerala and Karnataka. India is going to face a great tumult from the backward classes and down trodden people. That is the forecast I am also making this prediction. In that tumult, these people will play a very great role and they will be in the forefront unless some attention is paid to them. I am giving this warning to my Government and I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and ameliorate the conditions of the poor people working in the tea, rubber, and coffee plantations so that they may have a better and more comfortable living.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat)

Madam Chairman I rise to review the situation in the country particularly on the labour front. One year's performance is before us in the form of the report of the Labour Ministry. I may be permitted to make the comment that this is nothing but a document which reveals the beginning of the decline and slide-back of the power of the Labour Ministry, of course, after that initial advance. You would agree with me that the working class of our country has been denied the fruits of what they call the first freedom. The working class of our country also joined the vast masses of the country to win the second liberation, the second freedom. Again the working class of our country is going to be denied the fruits of the second freedom although they have borne the brunt of the attack from the bureaucracy and others in power.

I want to mention certain instances to prove my accusation that the Labour Ministry has started a process of retreat. The Labour Minister is to be accused in history that after exhibiting initial success he started the process of retreat. The trade union right is the most essential part of the trade union

movement. We want the democratic trade union rights which were taken away to be restored. It was the duty of this Ministry to expand, broaden and deepen that right. But what has actually been done? You know that the trade union rights had been curbed by the M.P. Government in the form of mini-MISA. Does it not constitute a retreat on the part of the Labour Ministry whose duty it was to restore the democratic and trade union rights of the working class? Several strikes in U.P. have been declared illegal. Is it restoration of democratic and trade union rights? You will be astonished to learn that the Delhi Administration, under the directives of the Home Ministry of the Government of India have very recently declared all the sectors of industry in Delhi as essential services, thereby putting a blanket ban on any kind of strike in the Delhi metropolitan area. You know that Maharashtra Government has promulgated a pernicious ordinance which provided for prosecuting absenting workers and employees.

Last of all, I only want to mention an instance of attack on democratic and trade union rights by the Bihar Government proposing that the employees be denied the right of the formation of trade unions, peaceful agitation and offering dharna. As a matter of fact there is a blanket ban on the trade union activity of the Government employees. Therefore, Madam, you will agree with me when I say I accuse—this is my allegation that the hon. Minister...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : You have referred to many States, but not to the Centre.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I will come. But the Central Government over which you are presiding, is committed to restoring the democratic rights. Here I say, you have started the retreat. You could not protect the workers' fundamental right of trade unions. You preside over a Ministry which was not taken note of, which was not listened to, and you have very well retreated, you have not offered resistance also. The working class have got their own strategy to fight. The Labour Ministry here presided over by my esteemed friend, Mr. Varma, should defend the working class in their fight against those who are snatching away the democratic rights and the trade union rights. Here is the state of retreat, here is the state of slide back, and I think the working class

outside this hall shall not accept it lying low. I say, the bonus issue is also a retreat particularly for him. I would only mean to say that the bonus is a time honoured concept, it is also a legally accepted principle—payment of deferred wages. And by conceding that the matter should be decided upon by the Bhootalingam Committee is retreat and he cannot deny. You have allowed the concept accepted by the country, accepted by the Labour Ministry and you have been allowed to lapse it before the Committee of Bhootalingam. Is it not a retreat? I say it is a retreat on the part of the Labour Ministry here. Again, the Bhootalingam Committee comes when the Government said that there shall be no wage revision unless the Bhootalingam Committee makes an illustrious and glorious report.

Sir, my burden has been lightened by my friend when he quoted the Circular issued by the Ministry of Finance. I say he has retreated, because it was his orbit, it was his domain, it was his field of activity and if he was so particular he should have appointed a committee to have a tripartite discussion on the basic wage revision. He had retreated and he had allowed somebody to graze in his pasture. It is the Finance Ministry, the foreign sheep. He allowed that foreign sheep to graze which is to lay down the principle governing the wage revision and wage fixation. Madam, it is a retreat. Then I say that the Index Committee was set up and I think last February they have submitted a Report. Certain Government departments might have said something. There has been a disheartening note also. I do not know what is being done about it. Again, it is at retreat. He could not prevent the Finance Ministry from grazing in his pasture. He did not uphold the principle of bilateralism in the matter of wage fixation wage policy. He allowed the Finance Ministry to set up a committee to usurp his own particular function.

I also want to mention one thing here : there is a pernicious conspiracy in the matter of removal of disparities. I don't want disparity of income, wages and prices. But it is the Finance Ministry which is looking after the work of determining it. But let the incomes of Birlas, Tatas, monopoly houses and multi-nationals be taken into consideration. The Tatas have got about Rs. 1200 crores. If 10% profit is allowed, it comes to Rs. 120 crores per year, whereas the landless agricultural worker gets only Rs. 120 as annual income. In the matter of disparity of income, the incomes of monopoly houses, capitalists and big

[Shri Chitta Basu]

landlords are also to be taken into account, and then you can level them. Instead of doing this you are taking steps only to level the income of a section of organized labour, under the slogan of removing disparities in income, wages and prices. This is where the Labour Minister has scored a retreat—and not a victory.

The last item of retreat comes in the case of Wage Board for Working Journalists. You will agree with me that the empires of newspaper industry are trampling down on the accepted principle of tripartism, even in violation of the law Section 11 of the Working Journalists Act specifically and clearly confers this on the Wage Board—I quote:

"All and any of the powers which an industrial tribunal constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act."

Madam Chairman, it is the empires and the owners of the newspaper industry who have been boycotting the Wage Board. Not only this. By allowing them to boycott it, you are allowing them to strike at the very roots of and knock out the principle of tripartism in regard to wage fixation and wage revision. This is the Labour Minister's retreat.

What the working classes in India want, after the Second Liberation, is a strong independent Labour Ministry.

Ministry. I am sorry to find that the Labour Ministry—or the Labour Minister himself, although he is an esteemed friend of ours—cannot rise equal to the occasion free from the influence of the trigger happy bureaucracy in the Home Ministry and the soft-spoken clichés of the Finance Ministry. The working class people of our country are bothered by these trigger happy bureaucracy in the Home Ministry and the soft-spoken clichés of the Finance Ministry. May I ask the Minister of Labour: 'Will he kindly rise equal to the occasion and see that the workers of our country are not deprived of their trade union right and of the basic and accepted principle of tripartite negotiation, settlement and the basic right to win their rightful place?'

With these words I conclude. I want an answer from the Minister to these points.

धर्म तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सारंग नाथ): गम्भायति महोदय, धर्म विभाग की भाषा पर पिछले दिन में चर्चा चल रही है। हमारे विभाग के माननीय सदस्य श्री गाडे, त्रिवे प्रिन मेरे दिन में सद्यतन थका है, मैं मानता हूँ कि वह काफी मीनियर हैं, जब वह बोलते गये हुए तो मेरे मन में एक सामान्य जमीन कि आज हम मीनियर मोस्ट आदमी के द्वारा इन दिन का अनुभव भुनने का असमर्थ भिन्न है, त्रिभक्तों गुनवर मैं इस देश के भूमिगत के लिए उनका उपयोग कर गवूना, ऐसी मेरे मन में उगुना हुई और इसीलिए मैं उनका मार्ग भाषण एक बगुने की तरह ध्यान लगा कर गुन रहा था।

एक बात तो उन्होंने गाव और सही बहो कि खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए काम करना इतना आसान नहीं, इस बात का उन्होंने स्वीकार किया। उन्होंने इस बीच यह भी कहा कि अब इस देश के लोगों का 19 महान की एमर्जेंसी का भूल जाना चाहिए। मैं भी मानता हूँ कि अगर पिछली बीती हुई बातों में हम उलझे रहेंगे तो आपदा हासिल है कि हम उन मजदूरों के लिए ज्यादा काम न कर सकें। यदि हमारी मशीन से, हमारे बहने में इस देश के मजदूर भाई पिछली एमर्जेंसी की बातों को भूलना चाहते हैं, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि जरूर भूलें, लेकिन जहाँ एक तरफ हमें उस एमर्जेंसी का भूलने की बात बही जानी है, वहाँ उसी बात को मचड़ा मिट्ट करके के लिए समय-समय पर और स्थान-स्थान पर झगड़े करवाने के प्रयास चल रहे हैं। यह स्वयं उम्मेद याद दिला रहे हैं, तो हमारे मजदूर कब उम्मेद भूलें?

हम इस बात का मान लें कि एमर्जेंसी की मजदूर भूल जायेंगे, लेकिन पिछले 30 साल में जो काम हुआ है उससे उनका हित बड़ा तो हुआ है, इस बात का मजदूर कैसे

भूल सकते हैं ? पिछले 30 सालों में उनकी सरकार ने खेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में क्या किया इसको कहने की गुंजाइश नहीं । मैं सोच रहा था कि साठे जी आज हमारे सामने ऐसा नक्शा रख देंगे कि पिछले 30 साल में इन मजदूरों के लिए क्या क्या किया गया है और अब हमने एक साल में क्या किया है, यह वह हमसे पूछेंगे, ऐसा मुझको लगता था । लेकिन खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए कुछ करने की बात तो दूर रही, उन्होंने इस बारे में कुछ भी नहीं किया ।

हम यह मानकर और धैर्य रख कर चल रहे हैं कि जो मुश्किल काम है, उसे भी हम हिम्मत के साथ करेंगे, ऐसा हमने संकल्प किया है और इस देश के खेतिहरों के लिए भी वचनबद्ध हैं कि कुछ न कुछ कर के दिखलायें । इसलिए हमने एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था, उसमें खेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में ही चर्चा हुई । उसमें कुछ तथ्य भी सामने आये जिन में से बहुत सी बातों पर सभी एक मत थे और कुछ बातों में दो मत भी थे । उससे हमको काफी फायदा हुआ ।

हमने आई० एल० ओ० कन्वेंशन को भी मान लिया है । उसमें हम यह प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि उनको संगठित करने के लिए जितना हम सहयोग दे सकते हैं, उसको देने के लिए प्रयास करते हैं । हम जानते हैं कि जब तक मजदूरों का संगठन नहीं होगा, तब तक उनका भला होने में दिक्कत हो सकती है ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री सौगत राय, ने—वह इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं— इस देश के बंधुआ मजदूरों का जिक्र करते हुए कहा कि यह सरकार बन्धुआ मजदूरों के बारे में बहुत मन्दगति से चल रही है । बन्धुआ मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में पिछली सरकार ने क्या किया है, उसका अन्दाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि इस समय सामने

की वैचित्र्य खाली हैं—मैदान साफ़ है । बंधुआ मजदूरों के बारे में कागजों पर कुछ हुआ होगा, लेकिन कार्य रूप में कुछ नहीं हुआ । जिस गांव में मैं रहता हूँ, वहाँ भी बन्धुआ मजदूर हैं । जब बंधुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त कराने के बारे में क़ैसला हुआ, उस समय मैं विधायक था । इस सम्बन्ध में जो मीटिंग हुई, उस में मुझे भी बुलाया गया । यह जान कर मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई कि अब इस देश में बंधुआ मजदूरों की प्रथा समाप्त होगी । उस मीटिंग में कहा गया कि जिन लोगों के पास कोई ज़मीन नहीं है, और उस के कारण आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं है, उन सब को आवास के लिए ज़मीन दी जाये जहाँ उन के रहने के लिए मकान बनाये जायेंगे ।

लेकिन उस समय की वनाई हुई स्कीम के अन्तर्गत कोई घर नहीं बना, और जो घर बने भी, उन में कोई मजदूर नहीं रह सकता है । हो सकता है कि यह योजना एयर कण्डीशन में रहने वाले पबेलिख बड़े आदमियों ने बनाई हो । इस बारे में मजदूरों की सलाह नहीं मांगी गई । कागजों में तो बंधुआ मजदूर छूट गये, लेकिन वास्तव में वे फिर उसी मालिक से प्रार्थना कर के उसके यहाँ काम करने के लिए मजदूर हो गये । इस लिए बन्धुआ मजदूरों को केवल छुड़ा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । उन्हें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करना पड़ेगा । लेकिन पिछली सरकार ने बन्धुआ मजदूरों को रीहैबिलिटेड करने के लिए उन को बसाने के लिए, कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया । इसलिए हमने गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर के यह निर्णय लिया है कि इन मजदूरों को केवल मालिकों के यहाँ से निकालने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि इन्हें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करना पड़ेगा । इस के लिए हम ने बजट में एक करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है । जो राज्य अपने यहाँ बन्धुआ मजदूरों को बसाने

[श्री लारग साय]

के लिए जितने दम की माग करेगा, उतना पंसा हम उस का देंगे। पिछली सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में विस्तृत प्रयास नहीं किया गया था। आज भी कई स्थानों पर बंधुआ मजदूर हैं। हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि इस तरह के सब मजदूरों का पता लगा कर उन्हें अपने घरों पर छोड़ा किया जाये।

श्री राम बेनी राम (पलामू) एक करोड़ रुपये से बंधुआ मजदूर मुक्त नहीं हो सकेंगे।

श्री लारग साय वह तो टाकन ग्रांट के रूप में है जिस राज्य का जितनी जरूरत होगी वह उसे मिलेगा।

श्री सीमंत राय न माइग्रेण्ट लेबर का बिल किया है। लाब सभा का मेम्बर बनने के बाद जब मैं दिल्ली के लिए रवाना हुआ, तो उस से दो दिन पहले मुझे पता चला कि मेरे गांव से दो मजदूर हरिद्वार, ऋषिनेश, उत्तर प्रदेश में काम कर रहे हैं। उन लड़की की मा ने रो कर मुझ से कहा कि आप ही उन लड़की और मेरे दामाद का पता लगा सकते हैं, मेरा और कोई नहीं है। जब मैं दिल्ली आया तो एक इतवार के दिन मौका मिलने पर मैं हरिद्वार गया। हरिद्वार के पास जगल में गया नदी के किनारे नहर का काम चल रहा है। दिन भर दूढ़त दूढ़ते शाम के आठ बजे मैं उन मजदूरों का पासका। उन लोगों का हालत देख कर मेरी आंखों में आंसू आ गया।

मैं माइग्रेण्ट लेबर की समस्या का जानता हूँ। इस लिए मैं तय किया कि हम जल्दी इस के बारे में कानून बनायेंगे। एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी। उस की रिपोर्ट आ गई है। हम जल्दी ही एक कानून बनायेंगे, जिस में उन लोगों के रहने दवाई, वाइड के लिए और उन्हें वापस भेजने के बारे में व्यवस्था रहेगी। हम ने उन के लिए मारी व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश की है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बीड़ी मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में कहा है। मैं दो दिन पहले पूता गया था। मैं इस बात से इन्कार नहीं करता हूँ कि उन की हालत बड़ी खराब है। पूता जाने के बाद मैं उनके घर गया मैं यह तय करके गया था कि आज मैं उनके यहां खाना खाऊंगा। उनके घर कितने ऊंचे हैं या चौड़े हैं और एक घर में कितने लोग रहते हैं डमका आप धन्दाज लगायें। मैं जानता हूँ कि वे अच्छी हालत में नहीं हैं, बड़ी बुरी हालत में हैं। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्या मालिक वहां आकर आपसे महयोग करने की बात करत है तो उन्होंने उम्मा नकारात्मक जवाब दिया। मैंने उनसे यह भी पूछा कि क्या कभी कोई आफसर आप के पास आपकी हालत पूछने के लिए आया या कभी कोई मंत्री आया तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप ही पहले आदमी है जो हमारे पास आया है। मेरे साथ वेलफेयर कमिश्नर थे, केन्द्र के भी और राज्य के भी। मैंने उन मजदूरों से पूछा कि आपका क्या तकलीफ है, आप बताइय। पहले कभी कोई आया भी हागा तो उसने सफ्ट हाउस या किसी सेठ के यहां बैठ कर बात की हागी लेकिन मैं उनके घर पर गया था। जिसमें वह बड़े प्रभावित हुए। मैंने उनके रहन सहन को देखा है हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में भी काफी बीड़ी मजदूर हैं मैं उनको पहले से जानता हूँ। उनके लिए घर की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है। बीड़ी बनाने वालों की सम्झाव के कारण शय रोग की शिकायत होने की अधिक सम्भावना रहती है। कुछ मानिकों का कहना था कि जो लोग घरों में बैठ कर बीड़ी बनाते हैं उनका हम ज्यादा सहूलियत नहीं दे सकेंगे, औरता का हमारे सामने आने में शर्म आती है, वे घूघट लगाती है। मैं कर्नाटक गया, बंगलौर गया वहां पर 60 प्रतिशत महिलायें थी। पूता के सम्मेलन में 90 प्रतिशत महिलायें थी। हमने

तय किया है कि घर में बैठ कर बीड़ी बनाने वाली महिलाओं को भी फैसिलिटीज देंगे ।
(व्यवधान) :

इसी तरह से मकान बनाने और सर्वेस में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का भी सवाल है, कभी कभी उनको खतरा हो जाता है और उसके बाद उनके परिवार के लिए तथा उनके बच्चों के लिए कोई गुंजायश अभी तक नहीं थी जिससे कि उनकी मदद हो सकती । इसके लिये भी हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं और कुछ करेंगे ।

कंस्ट्रक्ट मजदूरों के बारे में भी कहा गया है । जैसे माता-टीला के सम्बन्ध में बात उठाई गई थी । मैं मानता हूँ कि उनकी हालत ठीक नहीं है । इसके लिए हमारा एक एडवाइजरी बोर्ड है, जहाँ जहाँ कंस्ट्रक्ट बेसिस को खत्म करने का सवाल आता है वहाँ हम खत्म करते हैं । इस कानून में तद्दीनी करने के लिए कुछ लोगों ने सलाह दी थी उसके लिए भी हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं और जल्दी प्रज्ञोवन करेंगे ।

हमारे भाई सीयत राय जी ने कहा कि मजदूर वेल्फेयर की हालत बड़ी बुरी है । मैं इससे इनकार नहीं करता । पिछले दिनों में अन्याय हुआ था । वहाँ कोल माइन के मजदूर जिस घर में रहते हैं, जो पहले पहल उनके लिए घर बनाये गए थे, उस घर में मैंने घुस कर देखा । मैं उसमें पांच मिनट ही रहा और पांच मिनट में ही मुझे महसूस होने लगा कि अगर मुझे बीस मिनट में रखा जाये तो शायद मुझे घसीट कर बाहर निकालना पड़े । इस प्रकार की वहाँ हालत थी । मैंने दुरन्त आकर निर्णय लिया कि वेल्फेयर से सम्बन्धित जो भी गड़बड़ियाँ हैं, घरों को बनाने में या दूसरी उनको सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कमेटी बना दी जाये । वह कमेटी जल्दी ही अपनी रिपोर्ट देगे वाली है ताकि उनके मामलों में ठीक ढंग से काम किया जा सके । उसी तरह से इस बलकेअर में जो भ्रष्टाचार

है, उस को खत्म करने के लिये, सही ढंग से उन की सहायता मिल सके—उस की छानबीन करने के लिये और उस का क्या सही रास्ता हो सकता है, क्या तरीका हो सकता है, इस को जानने के लिये यह कमेटी बना दी गई है जिस की रिपोर्ट आने वाली है और सरकार इन चीजों में सुधार लाने के लिये पूरा प्रयास करेगी :

मैं पिछले दिनों घन्टवाद गया था, वहाँ मुझे कोआपरेटिव की दुकान दिखलाने के लिये ले गये । कोआपरेटिव की दुकान होना एक बहुत अच्छी चीज है, लेकिन मैंने देखा कि उस दुकान की दशा बहुत खराब थी । मैंने मजदूरों से पूछा कि इस दुकान से आप को क्या-क्या मिलता है । कई जगह मुझे को लोगों ने कहा—इस में जो कपड़ा रहता है, वह हम नहीं पहनते हैं । हम को नमक चाहिये, लेकिन वह यहाँ नहीं रहता है । इसके बारे में भी हम ने सोचा और एक कमेटी बना कर कहा कि जल्दी से रिपोर्ट दो कि किस ढंग से कोआपरेटिव की दुकानों का ठीक ढंग से चलाया जा सकता है । हम इन दुकानों को भी ठीक ढंग से चलाने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

समापति महोदया, मैं आप का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ । यह बात सही है कि हमारे अनेक मित्रों ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं, उन सुझावों का लाभ हम की निश्चित रूप से मिलेगा । कुछ भाइयों ने हमारी नुकताचीनी भी की है, हमारी जो गलत बातें होंगी, जब वे उन को प्वाइन्ट-आउट करेंगे तो निश्चित बात है कि उनका भी हम फायदा उठावेंगे, उन पर फिर से छानबीन करेंगे और हमारे मंत्रालय द्वारा जो गलत हो रहा है, उस में तबदीली कहेगा । जो सही नहीं ही रहा है उस सम्बन्ध में मार्गदर्शन दिया जायगा । उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः आप का धन्यवाद करते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ ।

MR CHAIRMAN श्री राम गोपाल रेड्डी

श्री उष सेन (देवरिया) माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आप स्वयं मजदूर नेता हैं और कारखाने में रोज़ ही आप से मुलाकात होती रहनी है। आप जानती हैं कि श्रम मंत्रालय का कितना महत्व है। आज यह बहस साढ़े-तीन बजे तक चलेगी, क्योंकि आज गैर सरकारी दिवस है। यदि सब लोग निश्चित समय में बोलें तो हम लोगों का भी पांच मिनट मिल जायेंगे। इस लिये निवेदन है कि आप थोड़ा-थोड़ा समय कम कर दीजिये, जिस से अधिक लोग को मौका मिल सके।

cooperate so that the maximum number of Members can participate in the debate

Shri Ram Gopal Reddy

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY

The bonus which was granted by the previous Government was taken away during the Emergency. But the present Government...

keeping with their promises, have sanctioned the bonus of 8.33 per cent to all workers. For that, the Minister deserves all congratulations.

Regarding the workers, I want all

for the Government is creating trouble for the country. The production must go up and at the same time, we have to help the workers to get their due. I would request the hon. Minister to see that housing facilities for the workers are improved. In-

What he said was quite correct that is why I say that as far as *bidi* mazdoors are concerned, in some places, they are given bonus and in some other places, they are not given bonus. I will give all these details to the Minister in a letter so that the time of the House may be saved. I think the Minister deserves more congratulations. Our Commerce Minister, by exporting commodities we are earning foreign exchange and our Labour Minister without exporting anything except unskilled labour, idle labour which is in our country, is earning a huge amount of foreign money but our Finance Minister does not know how to spend it. We are having so much of money.

... I have congratulated the Minister.

As I submitted earlier that there was a labour discontent, what are the reasons for the labour discontent? One of the reasons is that there is corruption in the Labour Ministry which has reached all time record.

These high conciliation officers have been openly demanding money for the inclusion of the demands in the conciliation and also some people in Mantralayas have been openly demanding bribe from the employers rejecting references of the workers while referring to the industrial tribunals.

However, I may submit that there are scores of writ petitions pending in the High Courts of Bombay, Karnataka and other States against refusal of the States to refer the workmen's demands to industrial tribunals. Why should these trade unions resort to this machinery where corruption is rampant? The remedy lies in the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act. The trade union should be given a right to approach directly the industrial tribunals and labour courts in all disputes without any reference to the Labour Ministry. This would not only cut off corruption but also prevent delay.

Another reason is that victimisation has been one of the principal reasons which has resulted in a large number of strikes. The Industrial Disputes Act should be suitably amended so as to provide speedy disposal of all cases of victimisation. Today the normal period required for disposal of a case of victimisation is not less than 3 years. It is also necessary that in all such cases of victimisation suitable provision for payment of subsistence allowance should be made pending decisions of the courts.

Another reason for the present industrial unrest is the ignorance of trade union leaders of the present labour laws. One of the demands made by the INTUC labour leader is payment of minimum wages in accordance with the Industrial Disputes Act. Now, no such minimum wages have been prescribed under the Act, but they are fixed under the minimum wages. Moreover, he made such claims where wages paid are higher than the minimum wages.

Another important reason for industrial unrest is a strong hatred of employers for certain trade unions.

Some employers are so much obsessed by certain names that they are willing to pay any price to get them out of their industrial units.

Experience shows that, in such units, strikes and lock-outs normally last for a long time as the workmen think that they have selected a right leader to teach a lesson to their masters.

The employers are not willing to discuss with such labour leaders, though they belong to recognised trade unions under law. In the process, the employers in many cases employ a large number of goondas and anti-social elements to meet the situation. But in the end, the discipline in the plant is completely undermined.

A penal clause is required to be incorporated in the present law so as to make it compulsory for employers to discuss matters with the office-bearers of the Unions which are recognised.

The uncertainty caused by announcements, pronouncements and speeches of Ministers from time to time has contributed substantially to the present labour unrest. The Central Government declared that it would give guidelines for purposes of exempting industrial units from the payment of bonus under the Bonus Act. No guidelines have been announced till today. But the employers who did not want to pay even the minimum bonus to their workers took full advantage of the aforesaid announcement and applied for exemption. They informed their workmen that they should wait till their applications were decided by the State.

Applications for exemption from payment of bonus have been rejected, but the bonus has not been paid, resulting in strikes, gheraos and go-slow in all such establishments....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JANARDHANA FOQJARY: I may submit that, in the country, there is unrest. Particularly when there is a voice of dissent, we have seen, the workers are killed by bullets. It has been said that democracy has been restored. What type of democracy has been restored? I do not understand this logic. When there is a voice of dissent, the workers are killed. For what? For raising their legitimate grievances, not for any other thing. When grievances are put forward by the workers, the grievances are met with bullets.

So far as the Bhoothalingam Committee is concerned....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should conclude now. You are going from one point to another. There are a large number of Members who want to speak.

SHRI JANARDHANA FOQJARY: So far as the Bhoothalingam Committee is concerned, I may submit that this Committee is composed of bureaucrats and leaders of the management institutions. As I submitted in the morning, the composition of this Committee is particularly aimed at, and there is an attempt at, initiating a wage freeze in the public undertakings in a deceptive way. I would ask the Minister to wind up this particular Committee because the trade union leaders have boycotted this Committee, their understanding is that the approach of this Committee would be a bureaucratic one and even the decision of the

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

Committee would be a bureaucratic one which will not be acceptable to all concerned. So I would request the Labour Minister to consider this aspect of the issue and consider winding up of this Committee in the interest of the labour movement.

Finally

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude I would request you to cooperate with me

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY
The bidi workers must be paid at least Rs 7 per thousand. They must be provided housing facilities, medical facilities, educational facilities.

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY :
You are also concerned about these bidi workers.

MR CHAIRMAN Excuse me I have to call the next speaker.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY
I conclude with this.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर (सोवर)

श्रम मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में पिछले वर्ष में जो परिश्रम श्रम मंत्री श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी ने किया है। तब से उसका लिए उनकी काफी प्रशंसा हुई है। इस रिपोर्ट में जो प्रस्तुत की गई है कुछ कमेटियों की चर्चा की गई है। लेकिन आज जब राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने भाषण दिया उससे ऐसा लगा कि यह मंत्रालय अब केवल कमेटियों के आधार पर चलने लग गया है। कितनी कमेटियाँ के नाम इन्होंने गिनाये। किसी कमिटी में उनका नाम नहीं था फिर भी इतनी कमेटियाँ के नाम गिना दिये। क्या श्रम मंत्रालय कमेटियों के द्वारा ही चलेगा? मंत्री महोदय ने जो भी प्रयास किये उसके बाद भी १२ अप्रैल के दिन भी आपातकाल में क्या हुआ केवल उम्मी की चर्चा करने तो समस्या का निदान नहीं होगा। आपातकाल में जो १२ उसका निदान मंत्री महोदय ने कर दिया। प्रीवीडेंट फंड के बारे में आपने निष्पत्ति ले लिया, जिन्हें नौकरी से हटाया गया था उनकी बहाली का आपने निष्पत्ति ले लिया, और अनिवार्य जमा के बारे में निष्पत्ति ले लिया। लेकिन इतने निष्पत्ति लेने के बाद भी आज जो परिस्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है इस पर अगर

आप गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं करेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा। उन्होंने केवल एक बात की चर्चा की कि आपातकाल के दौरान जो श्रमिक थे वह बर्ध हुए थे, अब उनकी मुक्ति वातावरण मिला है। हमने अगर समस्या का निदान किया है, फिर भी समस्या पैदा होती है तो कुछ उसके कारण हो सकते हैं जिनको आपको दूर करना चाहिये।

15 hrs

एक जगह आपने इंटर यूनियन राइवेल्डरी का जिक्र किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे बताया है कि अपने प्रान्त में देखने का मिला है विशेष तौर से जा सी० आई० टी० यू० यूनियन है वह इस प्रयत्न में है कि कोई भी दूसरी यूनियन वहाँ न जमे। हमारे प्रान्त में कई जगह पर मास्पीट और हत्याएँ हुई हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूँ कि राजनीतिक आधार पर हो सकता है कि सी० पी० एम० से कोई ऐग्रीमेंट हो लेकिन उससे यूनियन नहीं चलने वाली है। लेकर भूवमट में जिन प्रकार से सी० आई० टी० यू० काम कर रही है और दूसरे भगडना को काम नहीं करने दे रही है उन्हीं का परिणाम है कि हर जगह पर अशांति फैल रही है। इसलिये इस प्रकार का जो राजनीतिज्ञ हनीमून सी० पी० आई० एम० के साथ है, सी० आई० टी० यू० के साथ है, उनका सम्मान कीजिये, और जो श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में काम प्रवृत्ति लेकर ला बनाये वाले थे उसमें विलम्ब करेंगे तो उसका परिणाम हम सभी को भोगना पड़ेगा। जिस यूनियन की पितृनी सच्चा है, क्या स्थिति है इस आधार पर आज कई दिनों से चर्चा चल रही है छेती के अन्दर आज जो स्ट्राइक चल रही है उसका मूल कारण मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि वहाँ पर कोई मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन नहीं है। तो उसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। वे कहते हैं कि इसलिए नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई कानून नहीं बनाया। अब कानून के विलम्ब के कारण से अगर देश के अन्दर श्रम स्थिति बिगड़ रही है और लोग उसका

लाभ उठा रहे हैं तो मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष चिन्ता करें। और जिस प्रकार से बम्बई की समस्या श्रीमती मृणाल गौरे ने दत्ता सामन्त की नियुक्ति के कारण बम्बई की समस्या बतायी, वैसे केवल बम्बई में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे उत्तर भारत में, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, सभी जगह श्रमिक आन्दोलन केवल मांग के लिये कि उनकी कोई जेनुइन मांग है, मांग की पूर्ति के लिये नहीं, बल्कि श्रमिकों में अपना बर्चस्व स्थापित करना है। और इस बात से मुझे विशेष रूप से कहना है कि जिस प्रकार से सी० आई० टी० यू० श्रमिक जगत के अन्दर अशांति और हिंसा पैदा कर रही है, उसके बारे में अगर मंत्री महोदय ने निर्णय नहीं लिया तो जो कुछ भी आपने प्रयत्न किये हैं, जो कुछ भी आपकी प्रशंसा की गई है वह सारी प्रशंसा अगले वर्ष में समाप्त हो जायेगी, सारी परिस्थिति खराब होगी।

जहां तक लेबर रिलेगन्स बिल की बात है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्रालय ने भूशलिगम कमेटी बनायी। उन्होंने शायद अपने संबंध में, नए वर्ष में कर लगाने के सम्बन्ध में जो व्यवस्था की है वह तो ठीक है। लेकिन मजदूरों के लिये, खास तौर से पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज में काम कर रहे मजदूरों के लिये, उनका समझौता झूठा हो गया और झूठ होने के उपरान्त भूशलिगम कमेटी की वजह से उसको लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिये उस सम्बन्ध में आप विचार करें।

मजदूरों का प्रीवीडेंट फंड जमा नहीं किया जा रहा है कम्पनियों की ओर से, और माननीय जार्ज साहब यहां उपस्थित हैं, उनका रूपया जहां पर लगा हुआ है, जिस कम्पनी के अन्दर केन्द्रीय सरकार का बहुत पैसा लगा हुआ है, और इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा भी हुई थी जयपुर उद्योग की, वहां पर जो मजदूरों का पैसा था उस पैसे को

जयपुर उद्योग वालों ने जमा नहीं किया है, और इसके कारण प्रीवीडेंट फंड का पैसा मजदूरों को नहीं मिल रहा है कम्पनी की ओर से। उसकी वजह से अशांति का वातावरण देश में फैल रहा है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा, वहां पर जो "नैशनल हैराल्ड" अखबार था उसमें भी जो श्रमिकों का प्रीवीडेंट फंड का पैसा था उस पैसे को मालिकों ने जमा नहीं किया। इसके बारे में मैं जब राज्य सभा का मेम्बर था चर्चा हुई थी। उस सम्बन्ध में भी चर्चा हुई। तो इस सम्बन्ध में भी मजदूरों में अशांति न रहे, चिन्ता न रहे, इसके लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में भी कदम उठाएँ।

खासतौर से अपने देश के अन्दर बंधुआ मजदूरों की बात मंत्री महोदय ने कही कि 10 लाख मजदूरों में से 28 हजार लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था की गई। आपने कहा कि बंधुआ मजदूरों को हमने मुक्त कर दिया है। आपने 10 लाख संख्या बताई और 28 हजार को काम दिया है तो वह कोई क्रेडिट लेने वाली बात नहीं। अपने देश में जिस प्रकार से कजुअल लेबर है, ठेकेदारी प्रथा है तो इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार निर्णय नहीं लेगी?

बेलाडीला में जो कुछ हत्याकांड हुआ है, वह भी सारे कैजुअल लेबरर थे। हिन्दुस्तान कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी सरकारी कंपनी है, वहां ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से कंस्ट्रक्शन कराया जाता है। सारे उसमें कैजुअल लेबरर हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को निश्चित रूप से नीति बनानी चाहिये। अगर सरकार ने कोई नीति नहीं अपनाई, बेतन की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की तो वह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है।

उसी प्रकार से एपीकल्चरल लेबर के बारे में रिपोर्ट में केवल दो पेज लिखे गये हैं और यह कह दिया गया कि यह प्रांतीय

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

सरकार की बात है। अगर हम आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर को देखें, वैसे शहर वालों को, तो उनकी समस्या का कुछ ज्ञान बरेले, लेकिन देश में बहुत बड़ा भाग अगर लेबर का वही है तो वह एग्जीक्यूटिव लेबर है और अगर हमने केवल राज्य सरकारों के भरोसे इस समस्या को छोड़ दिया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका निदान नहीं होगा।

इसलिये मंत्री महोदय ने इस साल भर में जो कुछ किया है, उसके लिये मैं उनको ज़रूर धन्यवाद दूँगा, लेकिन आगे वाले वर्षों में निश्चित रूप से देश में जिस प्रकार कुछ प्रमुख श्रमिक संगठनों की नीति, है उसके परिणाम स्वरूप श्रमिक प्रशासन ज्यादा पैदा होगी। इसलिये औद्योगिक प्रशासन को रोकने के लिये मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि उन्होंने कौन से उपाय निकाले हैं, वह अपने भाषण में इस पर ज़रूर प्रकाश डालेंगे, इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

श्री उपमैन (देवरिया) सम्पाति महोदयों मैं सबसे पहले माननीय मंत्री जी को दावा के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि एमर्जेन्सी में जो बोनस का हव बाट दिया गया था, वह मंत्री जी ने पुन देना चालू कर दिया है। दूसरी उनका अग्रिम बधाई यह देना चाहता हूँ कि साल भर में बोनस के कानून में वह 8.33 प्रतिशत वानत दिलाने पर विचार करेंगे।

मेरे मित्रों ने कहा कि बहुत भी हड़तालें हो गईं। माफ कीजिये जब 2 साल हमारे मुंह पर ताला लगा दिया, हमें तिहाड़ जेल और बरेली सेंट्रल जेल में भेज दिया और डंडे के बल पर राज्य करते रहे। जब हमने मुंह खोला तो सब लोग डंडा लेकर बाहर निकले और हम ही का मारने लगे, तो यह तो ज़रूरी थी। अगर हड़ताल नहीं होती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मजदूर मर गये होते, लेकिन मजदूर मरे नहीं। दुनिया को बताने

वाले मजदूर है मगर अकामंग है कि मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं, सब का घर और मान देखते हैं, लेकिन प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी क्या है यह नहीं देखते। आज माई 3 घंटे रोज में 27 करोड़ लोग गुजर करते हैं और 1 रुपया रोज पर 16 करोड़ लोग गुजर करते हैं। टाटा, बिरला, मुन्दरमल नागरमल, बजाज, मिहानिया आदि लोग क्या हैं, इनकी स्थिति देखिये। 45 करोड़ का टाटा और बिरला देखते-देखते 1 हजार करोड़ का हो गया। मैं कुछ ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता, सम्पाति महोदय, कारखानों में यूनियनों के सम्बन्ध में आप भी झगडा करती हैं, लेकिन मैं यहाँ थी नीरज की कुछ लाइनें कहना चाहता हूँ—

तनकी हावस, मन का बुनाहवार बना देती है,

बाग के बाग को बीमार बना देती है,

मूखी घनडियों को मदेश मुनाने वाला,

मूखे इमान को गद्दार बना देती है।

मैं श्री मोगतराय से कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन वह मेरे ज़िगर के टुकड़े चले गये हैं, मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ जैसा हमारे मित्र ने कहा है, सही कहा है, आगे इससे जवर्दमन हड़तालें होंगी। मजदूर मंडलों पर निश्चय, निश्चय निकलेगा। मैं डा० लोहिया का चेला हूँ। मैं मोली का जवाब मोली से देने वाला नहीं हूँ। डा० भट्ट कहते थे कि लोकतंत्र में गोली की नहीं, बाली की इज्जत होनी है। वह यह भी कहते थे कि जब तुम सरकार में आ जाना, तो बालने से काम नहीं लेगा, नाम से बोलना।

जहाँ तक बीड़ी मजदूरों का सम्बन्ध है मोहनलाल हरभोविंद—बड़े मिया सो बड़े मिया, छोटे मिया मुभान अल्लाह—के खिलाफ मजदूरों के ड्यूट के बारे में एवाइडेंस, मगर उसने अदालत में दरख़ास्त दे कर मामले को लटका रखा है। चाहिए

तो यह था कि उस के घर और सामान बगरह की नीलामी कर के वह पैसा वसूल किया जाता, लेकिन कानून में खामी होने की वजह से ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती है। इसी तरह विमकों ने भी कभी पैसा नहीं दिया है। श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस ने उस को लेने का प्रस्ताव किया है। हम लोग बराबर इस बारे में आवाज उठाते रहे हैं, लेकिन पहले किसी ने इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। ये लोग दो आने की दरखास्त दे कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं और मामले को लटकाये रखते हैं।

किसी उद्योगपति पर मजदूरों का पैसा बाकी है। गवर्नमेंट ने हुकम कर दिया कि पैसा दे दिया जाये। मान लीजिए कि कानपुर के कलेक्टर ने राजाराम जयपुरिया के खिलाफ रोकवरी सर्टिफिकेट जारी कर दिया। वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दरखास्त दे देता है और कलकत्ता के वाज,र में मीज लेता है अगर मंत्री महोदय कानून की इस खामी को दूर कर दें, तो मामला ठीक हो जायेगा। जो कानसिलियेशन एक्ट बना हुआ है, उस में संशोधन कर के ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी जाये कि इस निर्णय को पार्टीज पर लागू किया जा सके। जब रोकवरी सर्टिफिकेट इसमें किया जाये, तो उन लोगों का घर, मोटर गाड़ी आदि नीलाम कर के पैसा वसूल किया जाये।

मंत्री महोदय इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं। पहले बम्बई में इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्पूट्स एक्ट बना था, लेकिन उस में बहुत खामियां हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस कानून को सख्त और व्यापक बनाया जाये और मालिकों को बांध कर रखा जाये।

मालिक-मजदूर का रिश्ता खाने और भी बिगड़ेगा। इस लिए सब उद्योगों और सब सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में मजदूरों को हिस्सा

देना चाहिए। आज लेबर पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट की बात कही जाती है। यह तो दिल को बहलाने के लिए गालिब खयाल अच्छा है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश परिवहन निगम की यूनियन में बीस साल से काम करता रहा हूँ। जब हम लोग जेल में थे, तो हम ने पढ़ा कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स की एक बैठक में 1082 रुपया शराब पर खर्च हुआ। इस लिए इससे कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 76 चीनी मिलें हैं और लगभग सवा लाख मजदूर हैं। उन्हें वोनस नहीं दिया जाता है। जो बैठकी मजदूर, सीजनल मजदूर हैं, उन्हें सात दिन की प्रैचुइटी दी जाती है। उन की मांग है कि पंद्रह दिन या एक महीने की दी जाये, लेकिन यह बात नहीं मानी गई है। अगर कोई मजदूर मर जाता है, तो मालिक उस की लाश उठा कर बाहर फेंक देते हैं। कानून में संशोधन कर के इस स्थिति में सुधार करना चाहिये। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिल मजदूर भूखों मर रहे हैं।

ई० ए० आई० स्कीम चीनी और टेक्सटाइल मिलों पर लागू होती है। मजदूरों का पैसा तो पहली तारीख को काट लिया जाता है, लेकिन मालिकान रुपया जमा नहीं करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में मालिकों पर 20 करोड़ रुपया वकाया है। वे अदालत को दरखास्त दे देते हैं कि हमें समय दिया जाये और उन्हें समय मिल जाता है। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय कानून में संशोधन कर के यह व्यवस्था करें कि मालिकान अपना हिस्सा पहले दे दें, और उन पर जो वकाया है, वे उस को भी अदा करें।

इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि एक इंडस्ट्री में एक यूनियन हो। रिफ़ॉर्म, सीक्रेट बैलट होना चाहिए और जिस यूनियन के ज्यादा सदस्य हों, उस यूनियन को मान्यता देनी चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय इंडस्ट्रियल

[श्री उपसैन]

दिले गए के बारे में जा वातून बनाने जा रहे हैं वह उनमें यह व्यवस्था रखें कि एक इंडस्ट्री में एक यूनिटन रहे। मल्टीप्रोपर्टी आफ यूनिटन से मजदूरों का हार्ड काम रही होने वाला है।

एक बात की ओर बड़ी घुडशीड चल गई है। सजनी हम इ राजकुमार—हमारी भी लेकर यूनिटन है, सात आदमी कम्पनी में लेकर यूनिटन बना लेते हैं।

मैं ने चौकी मिन मजदूरों के बारे में कहा, ग्रामीण प्रचल के मजदूरों के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि उनका संगठन भी बन जायें। देहाना में कराड़ा को सड़पा में खेतहर मजदूर है जिनका जबरदस्त संगठन बनना चाहिए ताकि वे भी अगने रहने की जगह ओर खाने पीने की व्यवस्था कर लें। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि अगला वजट आते आते मंत्री जो हमें ऐसा मोका देंगे कि हम उनका प्रश्नो तरफ से बर्बाद दे सकें। वे वामम दे देंगे ओर नये कानून बना देंगे जिससे कि मजदूरों का काम हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तुत भागों का समापन करता हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN The Minister of Industry will now make a Statement

15 16 hrs

STATEMENT RE TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT OF ENTIRE GROUP OF SWADESHI COTTON MILLS COMPANY LTD KANPUR

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES)

Madam Chairman, I am happy to inform this House through you, Sir, that the Government, by a Notification issued yesterday evening under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, have taken over the management of the entire group of Swadeshi Cotton Mills

Company Limited, Kanpur. The National Textile Corporation Limited has been appointed as the Authorized Person under the relevant provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The industrial undertakings thus taken over are

- (i) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, U P
- (ii) Swadeshi Cotton Mills Naini, U P, which has three units
- (iii) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan, U P
- (iv) M/s. Rae Bareilly Textile Mills Ltd, Rae Bareilly, U P
- (v) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Ponda cherry, and
- (vi) Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur in Rajasthan

Duly empowered officers of the National Textile Corporation have already moved in today and taken over the management of the various units. By this act Government have been able to fulfil a demand repeatedly made in this House as well as in Rajya Sabha for appropriate action in respect of this group of mills. The intention behind the take-over is to afford a clean and efficient management to these mills in public interest. I may assure the House that the units will not be handed over back to the erstwhile management.

example of how unprincipled self centred private management can act in a manner which is highly prejudicial to a large cross-section of public interest. Plagued by family feuds, the management not only led the mills to ruin but also defaulted on more than one occasion in the payment, of legitimate wages to labour. In 1975, there was default in the payment of wages on the eve of Diwali and the management had to be coaxed for disbursing wages through a U P Government guarantee of Rs 1 1/2 crores against borrowings from the banks for the purpose. There were persistent complaints against mismanagement of the company and the Company Law Board had to undertake inspection under section 209 A of the Companies Act and a notice was issued to this Company in May 1977 under Section 408 of the Companies Act to show cause why Directors should not be appointed in the Company to prevent the affairs of the Company from being conducted in a manner detrimental to public interest. Despite the baling out of the Company

by the U.P. Government in early 1976, the Company went on slipping and dues for the labour were once again in arrears. An assessment made by the Company Law Board in December 1976 indicated that the Company had accumulated Rs. 43 lakhs arrears towards wages, 14 lakhs towards provident fund dues, 4 lakhs towards ESI and 10 lakhs towards statutory bonus. This was over and above the large overdues to Government by way of electricity charges and the like. The gross mismanagement of the company necessitated a special survey to be undertaken by the Textile Commissioner in respect of the affairs of this Company. The management, once again, revived their normal pattern of working through non-payment of wages. In October, 1977, with arrears of wages over a few weeks, the distressed labour started becoming restive. At the same time the non-payment of dues to the Electricity Board led the U.P. Government to appoint a receiver who in his exercise of his rights attached shares worth Rs. 1 crore of the Swadeshi Polytex invested *by the Swadeshi Cotton Mills. The labour situation fouled by continuous non-payment of wages took a serious turn and tragic incidents involving the loss of human lives took place on December 6th, whereafter the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, remained closed.

While a large multitude of labour was adversely affected first by non-payment of wages and then by this compulsion of a closure, the family management continued with the family feuds and the interest of the workers and the community were nowhere in the picture.

Government was in a predicament since the policy of Government has been not to saddle the National Textile Corporation further with fresh liabilities. However, interest of the workers and that of the public at large could not be jeopardised; and Government had to take a decision to make an exception to the policy and to act for taking over of these units. This was done after satisfying that the U.P. Government were not in a position to take over the management.

On 11th March, 1978 however, the management, apparently apprehending Government intervention, went through the formality of ending the lockout; but the workers were in no mood to cooperate with the management which had forfeited its credibility. The lifting of the lockout

remained only on paper and the workers did not resume duty.

I have surveyed these events in some detail to enable Honourable Members to appreciate the decision in its proper perspective. They may, however, be wondering why Government had to take over all the units of this Company and not only the Kanpur unit which was facing these particular problems. This Company has six units located in various places and all the units are combined in a single balance-sheet of the Company. While the mismanagement and financial bankruptcy of the Kanpur unit was made conspicuous by the various events, the situation in the other units has also been far from satisfactory. An official group which went into the affairs of the Company and the detailed survey made by the Textile Commissioner and the inspection made earlier by the Company Law Board have revealed that the management has been transferring factors of production of men and machinery from one unit to other units freely. Assets of one unit are mortgaged for financing the other unit. In the case of five units it is found that the working capital was negative. It was also found that the reckless investment and creation of encumbrances related to all the units; and in the process all the units have been heavily encumbered. The gratuity payable to workers in all the units have been funded and kept with the head office at Kanpur. It was clear that the takeover of only one unit will not serve the purpose intended under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Sickness in industry is often infectious; and it would not have been appropriate for Government to interfere only after the situation got out of control in these units also. This apart, even on principle Government would like to make it clear that any attempt to pass on one unit of a company to the Government after sucking out its vitals cannot be tolerated any longer. This case should be a lesson for all irresponsible management who think that they can play this game of affliction at one end and prosperity at the other.

This group comprises of 2.14 lakh spindles and 2630 looms. There are more than 12,000 workers, of which nearly 6,000 are in the Kanpur unit alone which has been plagued by frequent closures and repeated anti-labour acts. This group also produces on an average more than 60,000 kgs. of yarn and nearly 2 lakh metres of cloth per day. The dimensions are so vast that Government cannot

*The original word of the Minister of Industry was "in". The correction as printed above was sent by the Minister afterwards.

[Shri George Fernandes]

afford to remain a passive spectator while a private management is playing foul with national resources and affects the interest of workers as well as that of the public at large

The addition of this group to the NTG

ment to adopt a flexible attitude and entrust the management of this group to the National Textile Corporation

The history of events of the Swadeshi group culminating in the take-over of the management provides us with an instructive case history of how family management is becoming more and more anachronistic in present conditions. The destinies of more than a lakh of people have been affected by family feuds. Scarce capital and other resources have been frittered away. These

money that are supporting the various units. Even management wise family management is hardly appropriate in today's context. The Swadeshi case history is a pointer for us to take a careful look at these larger issues.

I am confident that with this decision of Government we would be able to bring back the long forgotten smile on the faces of a large number of workers affected in these units.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): One information. With regard to cement factory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no question allowed on this.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद दाहवी (रीवा):
मखदरा के हिता के मरक्षण के लिए उद्योग
मन्त्री जी न जो यह साहसिक कदम उठाया

है उस के लिए मैं उन का हार्दिक
धन्यवाद देना हूँ और बधाई देता हूँ।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Regarding that firing he has not mentioned anything.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have mentioned it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no discussion. No question also. Now the discussion will continue. Mr. Lakkappa.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79— Contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR—Contd.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Madam Chairman, the hon. Labour Minister has been appreciated as a very good Minister. But unfortunately, the Ministry which he is handling has necessarily to get cooperation from many other Ministries. But this Ministry is functioning without any cooperation of many other Ministries. I am not pleading for one type or category of labour force in this country. I would like to urge upon the Labour Minister to have plans and policies which would cover the idle manpower in the country and at the same time to find out a probable rational solution to the situation which is very explosive in this country.

I would like to draw his kind attention to the large number of agricultural workers covering more than six crores in this country who are working for generations together and there is no code of conduct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, if you need some more time, you can continue on Monday because the House will now take up Private Member's Business.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I will continue on Monday.

25.30 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS 11

SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH
(Jamaagar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th April, 1978."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th April, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

25.31 Hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. CONTINUANCE
OF ENGLISH AS ADDITIONAL
LINK LANGUAGE—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri S. D. Somasundaram on the 17th March, 1978:—

"This House do urge upon the Government to amend the Constitution so as to implement Pandit Nehru's solemn assurance to Parliament that, besides Hindi being the link language English would continue as additional link language so long as non-Hindi speaking people want it."

Shri Yuvraj may continue his speech.

Out of 5 hours allotted, there is a balance of 1 hour 25 minutes.

श्री युवराज (कठिहार) : राष्ट्रीय भाषा का स्तर प्राप्त करने के लिए हिन्दी पूर्णतः सक्षम है और संविधान ने विभिन्न इनको राष्ट्रभाषा के पद पर आसीन किया है और इनको औरना कर इनको मजबूत का उद्देश्य है। न केवल यह सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में स्थापित है बल्कि यह औद्योगिक भी है। अनेक भाषाओं के जन्म इस में

लिए गए हैं और इस देश में किसी प्रदेश की कोई जनता नहीं होगी, कोई पड़े लिखे लोग नहीं होंगे जो हिन्दी बोल नहीं सकते हैं और समझ नहीं सकते। लेकिन ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के कारण ही हिन्दी को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा या और यह एक ऐतिहासिक सत्य है कि प्रशासन के दृढ़ इरादे की कमी के चलते और सहयोग के अभाव के कारण जो हिन्दी पूर्वतया इस देश में एक मात्र सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में समावृत्त होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हो सकी और आज अंग्रेजी को अतिरिक्त सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में दुबारा कायम रखने के लिए हमारे भाई तर्क दे रहे हैं। हम इसलिए इसका विरोध करते हैं कि किसी भी स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के लिए सब से पहली और बड़ी बात है कि उसकी भाषा क्या है, उसके कामकाज की भाषा क्या है, सारे सरकारी प्रयोजनों का काम किस भाषा में होता है, संसद किस भाषा में अपनी कार्यवाही का संचालन करती है, शिक्षण संस्थाओं में पढ़ाई का माध्यम क्या है। हर दृष्टि से विचार करने के बाद हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा है, जन भाषा है और इस देश में कोई प्रदेश नहीं है जहाँ हिन्दी बोलने वाले नहीं हैं और वहाँ उनकी संख्या दूसरी या तीसरी नहीं है। हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में तो जत प्रतिशत यही लोग हैं। आप देख कि हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी जानने वालों की संख्या महज दो प्रतिशत है। आपको बहुत मौका मिला या हिन्दी को सर्वप्राहम बनाने का और यह जिम्मेदारी प्रशासन की थी और अगर प्रशासन ईमानदारी से संविधान की प्रावना को कार्यान्वित करता तो अनेक दूसरे देशों की तरह यहाँ भी हिन्दी की जो स्थान मिलना चाहिये था वह स्थान मिल जाता। और आज जो यहाँ प्रश्न जारी है कि अतिरिक्त सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी बनाये रखें काम। मैं हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के भाइयों ने अतीत करता चाहता हूँ कि भाषा का प्रश्न कोई कानून का प्रश्न नहीं। यह तो विशुद्ध सांस्कृतिक और निष्ठा का प्रश्न

[श्री युवराज]

है, और इसका समाधान तभी हो सकता है जब हम सबलगत मिल कर सहयोग कर। इसीलिए अहिन्दो भाषी क्षेत्र की जनता पर हिन्दी भाषनों का प्रभेन नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि आज अंग्रेजी जा बोधी गई है हम उस बरकरार रखनी चाहते हैं ? इसकी भी एक सीमा थी। एक अवधि बीती 15 वर्षों बीत गये बार बार राजभाषा अधिनियम में संशोधन कर के इस बरकरार रखन की काशिश का गई। यह दशक लिय बलव का बात होगा जहाँ की 70 फीसदी जनता हिन्दी समझना हा आज उस देश ने अंग्रेजी की गरिमा अभा बरकरार है। जहाँ अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद न इस देश की साम्प्रतिक मर्यादा का आपनात्मक एकरा का ताठने में जो जान की वाजी लगाया भी आज हम उमा अंग्रेजी का लिय लड़ते हैं अंग्रेजी का बरकरार रखन की काशिश करते हैं।

अगर हम झूठते नहीं है ता महात्मा गांधी ने पहले जा हमारे पुराने गनीमी हा गये है जैसे राजा राम मोहन राय, श्री केशव राय, ऐसे विद्वाना ने हिन्दी का प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिय प्रयास किया था। मैं सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन हिन्दी का प्रश्न एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिसका भावना से सम्बन्ध है। 5 अप्रैल को बेगाल मूध्य साहित्यकार श्री विमल मित्र-भाय थे, केरल और तमिलनाडु के बड़े साहित्यकार अखिलेन्द्र और श्रीहृण्य राय भूति आये थे, और एक स्वर से जब उनके सम्मान में आयोजन आयोजित था पटना में राष्ट्रभाषा परिषद की तरफ से तो श्री विमल मित्र और दक्षिण के बड़े साहित्यकारों ने हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय व्यक्त करते हुए यह भावना व्यक्त की थी कि हिन्दी ही सम्पर्क की एक मात्र भाषा हो सकती है

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have a long list of speakers. Please conclude now

श्री युवराज महोदया, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अतिरिक्त सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में जो

अंग्रेजी का बरकरार रखन का प्रयास है यह नितवह दुषद है, और मैं अभील करणा दक्षिण का भाषा से, अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के भाषा से कि हिन्दी सुवाध है, यह मास्वृतिव एकरा की एकरात नहीं है इसे स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

श्री पद्मसिंह द्विवेदी (मलीपुरदार)

महापति महोदय, यह भाषा का स्वरूप बहुत पुराना है। आपादी के समय में कहा गया कि दश की भाषा कहा होगी जा दश में अधिकतर लोग द्वारा बोली जाती है। किन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश हमारी स्थिति कुछ ऐसी थी कि हम लोग न विदेशी भाषा का अपना लिया और विदेशी भाषा का इस देश से चल जान के लिए बान दिया। जनसाधारण का बीच में यही भावना पैदा हो रही है कि यह जा अंग्रेजी रखन की हिम्मत कर रहे हैं जिनका सरकारी न करी चावरी में एक गुट सा बन गया है जो चाहते हैं कि उनमें साधारण मनुष्य न आरके। इसलिए अंग्रेजी का शासन की भाषा बनाने का लिए दृढ संकल्प है। आज जितने भी सरकारी पदा पर हैं तथा अंग्रेजी जानन बल के जो हिम्मतवादी हैं उही का बाहुबल पर काम चलता आ रहा है। इसलिए अभी तक जा अंग्रेजी लागू करने के लिए जा काशिश की जा रही है वह केवल इसलिए है कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषी इलाकों में भी पहा के जा बुझा न करदार है जा सरकार में अंग्रेजी के हिस्सेदारी है, वे सरकारी नौकरियों में अपने ही लोग का रखना चाहते हैं और साधारण मनुष्य का शासन करने की साजिश चला रहे हैं।

साधारण आदमी दखतरी और अदालत की भाषा नहीं समझता है। भाषा, अत्याचार और दुर्नीति छिपाने वाली भाषा यह अंग्रेजी भाषा बन चुकी है, इसलिए जितनी जल्दी हो सब देश की भाषा ही सम्पर्क

भाषा होनी चाहिए। जिस प्रकार ज्यादा लोग हिन्दी समझते हैं, तो इतकी ही विकास की ज्यादा गुंजाइश है। जब आज भाषा के सम्बन्ध में बात आई है तो मेरा अनुरोध है कि हम सब गंभीरता पूर्वक इस विषय में एक विचार करें और जो भाई हिन्दी का विरोध करते हैं एवं अंग्रेजी की हिमायत करते हैं, उनका वह समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि अगर आज सारे देश में अंग्रेजी को पढ़ाया जायें तो वह आत्मान होगा या हिन्दी को पढ़ाया जायें तो वह आत्मान होगा। जो सबसे ज्यादा कारण है, क्यों को हम ले सकते हैं। यह सभी समझते हैं कि अंग्रेजी भाषा को अगर देशों में पढ़ाया जायें तो वह कितना मुश्किल होगा? अगर हम थोड़ी सी मेहनत करें, थोड़ा सा सरकार ध्यान दे और कुछ प्रयत्न हो समूचे देश में, हिन्दी पढ़ना पढ़ाना हो तो जल्दी ही यह राष्ट्र भाषा हो कर यह देश की प्रगति में सहायक होगा। अंग्रेजी के सम्बन्ध में भी जो भाई अंग्रेजी की हिमायत करते हैं, उनसे मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह अपनी भावनाओं को ध्यान में लें। चीन, जापान जैसे हरेक देश में अपने देश की भाषा जब लोग बोलते हैं तो हम भी क्यों न अपने देश की भाषा बोल और विदेशों में भी हम अपना नाम ऊँचा करें।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : On the other day, I was present in the House : and I was pained to find that some of our Members still want to continue with English. English, as a matter of fact, has been left with us, due to foreign domination. I realize the difficulty of our friends from the South in learning Hindi so soon ; and I am not in favour of saying that Hindi should be thrust upon them, or that there should be indecent haste in bringing it, against their will. But I think it is not at all difficult to learn, if our friends from the South try to learn it. After all, they have learnt English. They can easily learn Hindi. I am prepared to learn any one of the South Indian languages, if it is made a link language, and people are compelled from now on to learn a South Indian language. That will be far better ; but to continue with English

reminds us of our slavery and of the old British regime. When we see many heads of States and heads of Governments from other countries coming here and speaking to us in their own mother-tongues and our Ministers and heads of Governments speaking to them in English we have to hang our heads in shame. So, I am speaking in English purposely so that our friends from the South may appreciate it. It is only for their convenience that I am speaking in English. As a matter of fact, I am not so fluent in English as I am in Hindi, which is my mother tongue and also the national language. After all, only two per cent of the population of India knows English. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia of the Socialist Party, who was one of the half a dozen people well-versed in English, thought it quite necessary in the national interest and in the interest of our national prestige that we should do away with English. Mahatma Gandhi was the first leader who thought of the necessity of doing away with English. For the first time he addressed the convocation of the Banarus Hindi University in Hindi and that almost created a revolution in these days. Shri Rajagopalachari also in his time expressed a similar view, in favour of Hindi. If this has received a set back, it is because of the over-anxiety of our friends from the north, who want to bring Hindi with indecent haste.

I would suggest that there should be a national conference where we should sit together and devise ways and means of doing away with English. Along Hindi we can also have any of the languages of the south to be learnt in the whole country, be it Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or any other language, but English should go. Englishmen have left us but their legacy of language still remains in our country. We should not, parrot-like, repeat the English language. It is not in our national interest. So, I would suggest that our hon. friends should sit together and evolve ways and means to do away with English. It will, in fact, increase our national prestige in the international world.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : (Tumkur) : Sir, I take this opportunity to express my opinion on the language issue. When I got elected to this House, Dr. Lohia was a Member of Parliament. I think Shri Gupta was also with me. When for the first time I pressed my claim to participate in the discussion by speaking in Kannada, which is my mother tongue, Dr. Lohia supported me. Since Dr. Lohia's name was mentioned, I was reminded of that incident. But Dr. Lohia's intention was not to impose Hindi on the population with fanaticism. He wanted to do it gradually.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

We have got a number of States which have got different languages. Even the election results of the Janata Party have gone on language lines. The States in which the Janata Party is in power is called the Hindi belt. But this is not the spirit in which the language issue was discussed by our forefathers, even at the time of the drafting of the Constitution. When the draft Constitution was prepared by the constitutional advisers of the Drafting Committee, it contained some provisions relating to the official language and the languages to be used in the Indian Parliament and in the State Legislatures.

The language issue figured prominently during the general discussions of the draft Constitution. A special committee was appointed consisting of Maulana Abul

present and voting, it could be extended for another five years.

Language should not become a controversial issue in a country with a developing economy. A developing nation should not make language an emotional issue and create a sense of insecurity, a sense of parochialism, a sense of division among the people.

... ..

My second language is Hindi. We are not against Hindi, but we want that equal respect should be given to all the languages of the country.

Especially during the last year the party now running this Government has been creating not only dissatisfaction among certain sections of the people and certain States of this country. The manner in which they conduct themselves in Parliament itself, the supreme body, and the manner in which some Ministers respect the other languages and the speeches of Members in other languages shows that I do not want to cite Mr. Raj Narain. It is not only he.

When the Home Minister visited Karnataka during election time the people there time and again told him that he was speaking in Hindi which they could not

follow, but he insisted on speaking only in Hindi, whether they listened or not. The Home Minister who is supposed to be the custodian of not only the development of the languages but also the integration of this country made such a statement, creating an atmosphere of imposing Hindi.

Karnataka especially is not fanatic on the language issue. The people there love to learn Hindi, but is there any machinery set up with the same zeal and enthusiasm in other parts of the country to learn the other regional languages? Is there any meaningful communication from the Centre to the States about cultural and regional understanding?

they answer in the language which these people cannot understand. These are the controversies. We do not mean any disrespect to the languages. So far as language issue is concerned, there are many countries which have bilingualism or even multilingualism in the administration. Even in Canada, Switzerland, USSR and many other countries, the language problem will not come in the way of the development of the country. But the administration has to take interest.

are always protesting whenever the language problem is raised on the floor of this House. This will not be conducive to the situation to understand each other. The people will feel that the other corner of the country has no respect for the regional languages. Then how can you have the three-language formula? Was this three-language formula implemented fully? Mr. Gopal was raising an issue that when we go to the railway station and buy a ticket, the destination on the ticket will be in a different language which the passenger will not know, with the result the passenger will sit in a different train and will reach a different destination and ultimately he will land in Delhi because some ticket checker may catch

take the population whose mother tongue is not Hindi and compare it, you will find that English speaking people are more. Even the sponsor of the Resolution Mr. Somasundaram, is coming from Tamil Nadu. It is not that Tamil

Nadu people hate Hindi but they are asking for a legitimate right to understand each other, a right to communicate with each other and feel oneness in the country. But their approach is that the people should not understand anything in the country and there should be a stop of communication from one State to another. This is not a democratic system or understanding of the approach. Nothing will be done if Hindi is imposed. All the languages provided in the Constitution should be developed, should be respected. There are a number of other languages which through emotional approach of the Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made the point. Please conclude now.

Shri K. LAKKAPPA : The Home Ministry for the last one year is creating scare in the minds of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am calling the next speaker.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would humbly request the hon. Home Minister to take stock of the situation and kindly see that some sort of a solution which is acceptable to all, should be found out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Madam Chairman.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just five minutes.

श्री समर गुह (कन्ट्राई) : मैं हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूँ, इसलिए कुछ कन्सिशन दीजिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are a large number of speakers. I would appeal to you to cooperate. As I have already said, there is very little time left for the resolution.

श्री समर गुह : मेडम चैयरमैन, बड़े जोर-शोर से हिन्दी के प्रसार, प्रचार और उस की प्रगति के लिए हमारे बहुत से साथी निवेदन कर रहे हैं, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है । बात यह है कि संविधान में कहा गया है कि हिन्दी सरकारी भाषा होगी और इसके प्रसार, प्रचार और प्रगति के लिए कुछ बातें संविधान में कही गई हैं लेकिन मैं एक बात हिन्दी भाषी भाईयो ने पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्या बात है कि जो हिन्दी

भाषी भाई हैं वे बड़े जोर-शोर से कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दी का प्रसार, प्रचार और प्रगति हो । सिर्फ यही नहीं है कि हिन्दी को राष्ट्रीय भाषा बनाया जाए, नेशनल लैंग्वेज बनाया जाए, यही वह नहीं कह रहे हैं बल्कि यह भी कह रहे हैं कि देश की एकता के लिए, संगठित करने के लिए और देश की प्रगति के लिए भी हिन्दी भाषा की जरूरत है । यह भी कहा कि अंग्रेजी जमाना चला गया, तो कोई हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो राष्ट्रीय भाषा हो और अगर हिन्दी भाषा न हो, तो क्या होगा और अभी तक अगर अंग्रेजी भाषा रहती है तो यह कहा जाएगा कि गुलामी की कोई छाया रह गई है, लेकिन मैं इस बारे में एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ । हिन्दी के बारे में दो मत नहीं हो सकते कि जब संविधान में दिया हुआ है कि यह हमारी सरकारी भाषा होगी, तो इस को तो मानना ही होगा लेकिन यह क्या बात है कि—इस पर आप जरा ख्याल कीजिए—हिन्दी भाषी इलाके से जो भाई आते हैं, वे ज्यादातर, एक दो आदमियों को छोड़ दीजिए, इस बात पर जोर दे रहे हैं कि हिन्दी भाषा ही हो और जो हिन्दी भाषी, नान-हिन्दी एरियाज से आते हैं, वे इतना जोर इस बारे में क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ? क्या इस का मतलब यह है कि अहिन्दी भाषी जो आदमी हैं, वे देशभक्त नहीं हैं, उन के मन में देश प्रेम नहीं है और क्या वे कोई मातृभाषा नहीं चाहते हैं, कोई राष्ट्रीय भर्मादा नहीं चाहते हैं ? यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा । तमिल का, केरल का, बंगाल का और आसाम का आदमी भी उतना ही देशभक्त है जितना कि हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों का । लेकिन ऐसा है कि ऐसा भय, ऐसा डर, ऐसा आतंक पैदा हो गया है, इस पर गौर से सोचना चाहिए । अगर यह नहीं सोचेंगे तो मैं आप को एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ, आप को मर्क करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार में नरह-नरह के मामले उठेंगे, पञ्जाब, मुन्ही का उदरग

[श्री समर गुहा]

होगे जैसा कि जतरात के बारे में हो रहा है और अंग्रेजी में कहा जाए, तो एक पाठ; शिष्य ज्ञानालुबो है यह भाषा। अगर इस तरह के प्रश्न का उदाहरण दिया जाए, तो गड़बड़ हो जाएगी, विस्फोट हो जाएगा। इस मामले पर, जैसा कि जतरात के मामले पर हो रहा है उदाहरण गड़बड़ हो जाएगी। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहूँ कि जो बड़े जोर-शोर में हिंदी का, एक ही भाषा का रत्न के लिए आप बड़ा जोर दे रहे हैं, उस के लिए आप धीरे धीरे चर्चें, जरा सीव-ममस कर चर्चें और जरा आप चारा तरफ़ देख कर चर्चें कि भारत की राष्ट्रियता, जातीयता और हिन्दुत्व की भौगोलिक, ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक और भाषाई जो स्थिति है, उन सब का क्या खगडन है कैसा उन का खगडन है। इन सब बातों को देख कर, विचार कर और समझ कर जरा आप चर्चा और यह जो उदाहरण है जैसे मन उबल रहा हो, यह न दिखायें। हिन्दी को दूसरा पर लादना ठीक नहीं होगा। इस से बड़ा भयानक विस्फोट हो सकता है और एक विस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस मामले में आप जरा धीरे चर्चें।

हमारे संविधान में क्या दिया गया था। उसमें कहा गया कि 15 साल तक अंग्रेजी चलेगी और उनके बाद लोक सभा और राज्य सभा का 30 प्राद्वितों की एक समिति प्रेसीडेंट नज़र बनाने और उस कमेटी के वन के बाद सर्वेक्षण कि किस तरह से इस काम को किया जाए। उस कमेटी की राय 1967 में आई। उस ने क्या कहा था। उसमें यह कहा गया कि हिंदी सरकारी भाषा रहेगी और अंग्रेजी उसके साथ सम्पर्क भाषा रहेगी। तो यह कहा गया था। तो आप इतनी जल्दबाजी इस मामले में मत कीजिए। जो पार्लियामेंट ने फलना दिया था

MR CHAIRMAN The Hon Member may try to conclude now

श्री समर गुहा याद और समय दीजिए। यह गंभीर मामला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN - The Minister has to reply at 4.15 P.M. I would request you to cooperate with me. The next resolution is also yours. There are other Members also who want to speak.

SHRISAMAR GUHA Kindly give me a few minutes more

MR CHAIRMAN Only 2 minutes.

श्री समर गुहा हिन्दी में पहली बार मैं बोल रहा हूँ इस सेशन में तो भी मुझे कुछ मौका नहीं मिल रहा है अपने मन की बात का खुलासा करने का। (व्यवधान) मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं यही चेतावनी दे रहा हूँ कि इतना उदात्तता आप न दिखाएँ, इतनी जल्दी आप न करें। मैंने कहा है कि 1967 में पार्लियामेंट ने यह राय दी थी कि हिन्दी को सरकारी भाषा माना जाए और अंग्रेजी को निकलेंगे माना जाए, इस फैसले को आपको देखना चाहिए और इसका खयाल करना चाहिए। कांस्टीट्यूशन में क्या है? संस्कृत से तथा और जो भारतीय भाषाएँ हैं उन से हिन्दी में शब्द लेना। इन सब सोच-समझ से हिन्दी को मजबूत करने के लिए शब्द लिए जाएँ यह कहा गया था। हिन्दी को मजबूत बनाने के लिए ही यह बात कही गई थी। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है। चौधरी साहब जानते हैं महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे कि हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा राष्ट्र भाषा होगी, राज भाषा होगी। हिन्दी शब्द का उन्होंने कभी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? कहा हिन्दी और कहा हिन्दुस्तानी। अगर आप चाहते हैं हिन्दी को सरकारी भाषा बनाना तो हिन्दुस्तानी की जितनी भाषाएँ हैं सब भाषाओं में से भन चुन कर आपको इस भाषा को समृद्ध बनाना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। इसकी चेष्टा हो

नहीं की जा रही है। जो चेष्टा की जा रही है वह संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण से की जा रही है। इसी को एक मात्र भाषा बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है। आप को खयाल रखना चाहिए कि उन लोगों का क्या होगा जिन को हिन्दी भाषा नहीं है। अगर इसको एक मात्र सरकारी भाषा मान लिया जाता है तो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी जो हैं उनको किशोरों आत्मानों हो जाएंगे, पोलिटिकल, इकोनॉमिक, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कम्प्यूटीशन आदि क्षेत्रों में और अहिन्दी भाषा भाषियों पर इसका क्या असर पड़ेगा, उनको क्या नुकसान होगा। उनके मन में क्यों डर है इसकी आपकी समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मैं दिल्ली के अखबारों की बात नहीं करता। लेकिन कलकत्ता के अखबारों में यह चीज आई है कि वहां पर एक बड़ी भारी मान इंडिया विभिन्न कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी जिन को कलकत्ता के चौर जस्टिस चर प्रसाद मिश्रा ने प्रोवाइड किया था। दक्षिण से, पंजाब से सब जगह से लोग उसमें भाग लेने के लिए आए थे। उस कान्फ्रेंस की राय थी कि 1967 में जो पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनी थी और उसने जो राय व्यक्त की थी उसके मुताबिक हम को चयन करना चाहिए।

मैं एक अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ, अपील करना चाहता हूँ। दयाल करके आप चर्चें, छोरे से आप चर्चें। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक ऐसी कमेटी बननी चाहिए जो यह मुताबिक दे कि हिन्दी को हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा कैसे बनाना जाए और कैसे इसकी प्रगति और प्रचार किया जाए। इस कमेटी में कम से कम चार परमैट नाम-हिन्दी लोग रहें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि हाउस में मत व्यक्त किया गया है जस्टिस से तो एक और कमेटी पाठ हिन्दी के बारे में बना सकते हैं।

1967 में जो फार्मूला तैयार किया गया था और जो राय व्यक्त हुई थी उस राय के मुताबिक आपको चयन चाहिए।

हिन्दी ही केवल एक राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं है। राष्ट्र भाषा बनना भी है तथा और जो पंथ हमारे देश की भाषाएँ हैं वे भी हैं। हिन्दी पर जोर जरूर देना चाहिए लेकिन इसी एक मात्र भाषा पर नहीं देना चाहिए। दूसरी जो राष्ट्र भाषाएँ हैं सब के साथ समान व्यवहार होना चाहिए और इन्विटेड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आर सेंट्रल पैर्नर होनी चाहिए, प्राइस का प्राइंटन समान रूप से सब में होना चाहिए। आज तो आप हिन्दी पर ही ध्यान पूरा जोर लगा रहे हैं। और जो भाषाएँ हैं जैसा मैंने कहा है कि इन्विटेड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो वह नहीं हो रहा है। इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं अपील करना कि जरा धीरे धीरे आप चर्चें, समझ बूझ कर चर्चें, अहिन्दी भाषा भाषियों से क्यों भय है, डर है, भावक पैदा हुआ है इसको आप समझने की कोशिश करें। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो एक नया ज्वालामुखी विस्फोटित हो जाएगा और देश के विखण्डित होने का खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा, उसका रास्ता खुल जाएगा यही चेतावनी अन्त में मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री कंवर साह गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत दूर की बात है कि 30 साल की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भी आज हमारे देश में भाषा का बंध विवाद है। यह दुर्घटना है और बिल्कुल ही भीषण है। यह बात नहीं है कि हम अब यह बात करते हैं कि हिन्दी को हमें पाने 50,

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

60 प्रतिशत है इसलिए हिन्दी होनी चाहिए, मैं इसको ठीक नहीं मानता। हमें हिन्दी को अगर इस देश में लाना होगा तो सारे देश के सब लोगों की सम्भावनाओं को साथ लेकर ले जाना होगा, उनकी सम्भावना को छोड़ कर के, खड़ा करके हिन्दी देश में नहीं ला सकते। अगर हमने इस प्रकार की कोशिश की तो देश टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जायेगा, इसमें कोई-सी राय नहीं है। आज देश में वाद-विवाद है भाषा का। इसके लिए कौन दोषी है? मैं किसी एक के लिए नहीं कहता। हिन्दी के लोग भी दोषी हैं जो हिन्दी को बहुत जल्दी देश में लाना चाहते हैं, और और हिन्दी वाले भी दोषी हैं जो हिन्दी से घृणा का भाव रखते हैं। इसलिए अगर देश में हिन्दी को चलना है और ठीक तरह से चलना है तो दोनों को अपनी जगह पर एक बेलेंस बैठाना होगा तभी देश में हिन्दी चल सकती है।

मैं इसमें इन्कार नहीं करता कि अंग्रेजी का एक रोल है इस देश में भी और विदेशों में भी रोल है। यहाँ तक कि अभी भी हमारे विधान में हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की भाषा अंग्रेजी है। तो वह एक रोल है और कुछ दिन तक रहेगा। और मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि दक्षिण भाषी लोग जब तक हिन्दी को अपनी इच्छा से यह नहीं कहते कि यह हमारी भाषा है और हम पढ़ेंगे, हमें उनकी नहीं कहना चाहिए कि आप जबरदस्ती उसको पढ़िये। तभी यह बात ठीक रहेगी। हम उनकी भावनाओं को ठेस पड़ुचा कर हिन्दी नहीं लाना चाहते।

लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोग आज देश में ऐसे हैं, कुछ लोगों की जैनुइन फीलिंग होगी कि हिन्दी हम पर थोपी जा रही है, लेकिन कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो इसी चीज पर जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं। वह अगर भाषा का झगड़ा न, उठायें तो शायद उनकी वोट ही

न मिलें। इसलिए यह भाषा का झगड़ा रहना चाहिए। वह इसमें राजनीतिक साम उठाना चाहते हैं। उनसे मेरी प्रार्थना है कि राजनीतिक साम उठाने की दृष्टि से देश में भाषा का जो वाद विवाद खड़ा करते हैं इससे आप देश की एकता को खड़ा करते हैं। यह चीज आपको बर्बाद भी नहीं करनी चाहिए।

समापति महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। वहाँ दरला देश के लोग भी रहते हैं, तमिल, तेलुगु और हिन्दी बोलने वाले भी हैं। लेकिन जब वहाँ पर वह आपस में बात करते हैं तो हिन्दी में बात करते हैं, मेरे साथी इस चीज को मानेंगे। मैंने ब्रह्मान को एक आदर्श जगह पाया। छोटी जगह होते हुए भी, अन्य भाषाओं के बोलने वाले लोग होते हुए भी, तेलुगु, तमिल, दरला, गुजराती, मराठी बोलने वाले होते हुए भी, लेकिन जब आपस में वह बात करते हैं तो अंग्रेजी में नहीं, हिन्दी में बात करते हैं। तो वह एक समय आना चाहिए। लेकिन वह समय हम लादना नहीं चाहते। आप जितनी देर चाहें उतनी देर सँजिए। हमें कोई जबरन नहीं है, लेकिन मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि —

Do you want to equate Hindi with English? You should not. You cannot equate a foreign language with an Indian language, whether it is Telugu or Hindi or Tamil or Marathi or Bengali.

अगर यह चीज आपकी समझ में आ जायें कि अंग्रेजी विदेशी भाषा है, आप जितने दिन में उसको भेजिए, अंग्रेजी पढ़ना बुरा; नहीं, अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद भी पढ़ना चाहिए। इंटरनेशनल भाषा है, प्लड में इसका रोल है और महा भी रहेगा, टेक्नोलॉजी है, साइंस है, मैं उसको डिनाई नहीं करता, पढ़ना चाहिए। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि मेरा बच्चा पड़े, लेकिन वह विदेशी भाषा है और उसको

किसी न किसी दिन यहां से जाना चाहिए। यह आपको स्वीकार करना चाहिए। जाना कब चाहिए यह आप तय करेंगे, हम नहीं तय करेंगे। यह मेरा कहना है। और जो प्रस्ताव का भाव है मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन मैं इस चीज को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि विधान में कोई संशोधन करने की जरूरत है। सरकार की पालिसी यही है, जो आप कह रहे हैं। श्री चरणसिंह जी का जो उदाहरण दिया, मैं समझता हूं कि आप वह राजनीति लाये।

चरणसिंह जी ने यह कहा कि मैं हिन्दी में एक सवाल पूछ रहा हूं जनता से कि क्या हिन्दी बोलने की जगह से पब्लिक लाइफ में कोई रूढ़ि रह सकता है या नहीं? यह मैं गलती नहीं कहता। यह सवाल किया— मैं चूंकि हिन्दी बोलता हूं, अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलता, इसलिए मुझे पब्लिक लाइफ में नहीं रहना चाहिए? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उन्होंने बड़ा जायज सवाल किया। उसके बारे में आपके पास कोई जवाब नहीं है। लोगों ने उनकी बात को सुना।

मेरा कहना यह है कि हिन्दी पचास प्रतिशत बोलते हैं, 60 प्रतिशत बोलते हैं, तमिल 10 प्रतिशत बोलते हैं, इस चीज के वेलियम पर हिन्दी देश की भाषा बनेगी, यह मैं नहीं चाहता; न्यूमरिकल स्टैंड पर नहीं.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You had to conclude in one minute. One minute is over.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I would not take now more than a minute.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं मांग करता कि देश के इंटरेस्ट में हम लोगों को भाषा का जगड़ा पार्लियामेंट में या पार्लियामेंट

के बाहर नहीं उठाना चाहिए। जो यह जगड़ा उठाता है, वह मैं समझता हूँ कि देश का हित नहीं करता है। अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करते हुए समाप्त करता हूँ कि श्री लैंग्वेज फार्मूले का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और वह देश में लागू होना चाहिए।

*SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB (Palghat) : Madam Chairman, I have been honoured by the opportunity given to me for participating in this Debate. I am speaking in Tamil but I hail from Kerala. I can speak in Hindi also etc. I have learnt Sanskrit.

I can say without any fear of contradiction that Tamil is the most ancient language of the country with a culture of its own. It has only 18 consonants and 12 vowels. It is the easiest language to learn. Yet I would like to know what efforts have been or are being made by Hindi-speaking people to learn Tamil or any other South Indian language. We have got even the grouse that Tamil has not received equal respect in the hands of Hindi-speaking people, as much respect as they show towards English. In fact, I should say that the Hindi-speaking people, who call English as the Imperialist language, have not shown even the elementary courtesy and kindness towards regional languages of the country which have been recognised in the Constitution of India. I would not like to think that I am an antagonist of Hindi.

Here I would like this House to consider what prompted Pandit Nehru, the Light of Asia, to give an assurance to the country that English would continue so long as the non-Hindi speaking people wanted it. He was sagacious enough to say that Hindi also should raise to the heights of English and till then English should be there. He wanted English to continue primarily in the interest of social, political and economic growth of the country. National integration was far more important for him than linguistic chauvinism. He did not want to contribute to the feeling that North was waxing while South was waning. For him the percentage of people speaking Hindi was not the consideration for having it as the sole link language of the country.

We are not opposed to Hindi, but we are opposed to its imposition. You now,

[Shri A. Sunna Sahale]

Madam that any imposition creates violent reaction. When the non-Hindi speaking people find that Hindi is being thrust on them they turn into violent haters of Hindi. Fanaticism generates fanaticism. I am the President of Hindi Prachar Sabha in my constituency. I am interested in the growth of Hindi as a language. It should not be linked with any society and majority. Can anyone speak better English than the late Sir Rama swami Mudaliar or late Satyamuorthy? English was a vehicle of thought for them.

East or west, language is an emotional outlet and it should be capable of generating...

tion in Malayalam. It must be borne in mind that nation is to be kept at the highest pedestal and it should not be made the victim of language whirlwind.

We from the South are equally, if not more, interested in national integration. We want to work for the growth of composite culture of the nation. As is mentioned in Gita, YADHA YADHA HI DHARMASYA GLANIR BHAVATI BHARATA, good action will end in successive good actions. We should not be the torch bearers of the saying "Sow the wind, Reap the whirlwind." Language should be the communication for common good. English has not taken the country backward. It has contributed for the growth of the nation. The choice of one link language for the country should be left to the people of non-Hindi speaking Southern States and that would be the greatest honour which we would be showing to Pandit Nehru.

With these words, I thank you and resume my seat.

श्री राम विनाय पासवान (हाजीपुर) सभापति महाशय, रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने कहा था कि हमारे मन की मधुमक्खी ससार के सभी उद्यानों में जायेगी, लेकिन अपनी ही रीति से मधु का कोश तैयार करेगी। पिछले तीस सालों में हमने सच्चे ससार का भ्रमण कर लिया है। क्या मैं यह पूछने का हकदार हूँ कि हमने उस मधु का भ्रमण तरीके से तैयार किया है? नहीं तैयार किया है।

भाज इस बात पर अकसोस होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट, लोक सभा में भी हम अपनी मातृभाषा में नहीं बात पाते हैं और प्रस्ताव पेश करते हैं कि अंग्रेजी का जारी रखा जाये। भाज-वन भारत में रक्षण डेलीगेशन थाया हुआ है। वह इस समय देश में भ्रमण कर रहा है। हंगडे साहब ने हमें असाफा होटल में बुलाया था। आप को मुन कर भावपूर्ण होगा कि उस डेलीगेशन का नेता रक्षण भापा में बोलता था। वह अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता था। हम लागा ने उनसे पूछा कि क्या आप अंग्रेजी जानते हैं या नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता हूँ। जब हंगडे साहब अंग्रेजी में बोलते थे, तो उस का अनुवाद रक्षण में किया जाता था। इतने पावरफुल डेलीगेशन के सदस्य भी अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं और अपना सारा काम काज रक्षण में चलाने हैं।

163 2 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair]

लेकिन हम लाग इतने निकम्मे हैं कि तीस साल के बाद भी हम चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी का चलने दिया जाय।

मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लाग हिन्दी को आपने के समर्थक नहीं हैं। लेकिन हम पूरी दिनेरी के साथ यह माग करते हैं कि अंग्रेजी का तत्काल खतम किया जाये, अंग्रेजी का इस देश में नहीं चलने देना चाहिए। अंग्रेजी शोषण का हथियार है। दक्षिण के जो लोग अंग्रेजी का समर्थन करते हैं, वे दक्षिण के हरिजनों और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं। आखिर दक्षिण में भी कितने परसेंट लोग अंग्रेजी जानते हैं? दक्षिण भारत में भी अंग्रेजी जानने वाले चार पाच क्रीसदी होंगे—उससे भी कम होंगे। लेकिन शहरों के जिन लोगों को शहरी भाषा, अंग्रेजियत, की आदत पड़

गई है, उन के द्वारा यह मांग हो रही है कि अंग्रेजों को जारो रखा जाये, ताकि वे देश पर राज कर सकें।

मैंने एक बार इस सदन में कहा था कि मुझे इस बात पर गर्म आती है कि जब हम सेक्रेटेरियट में किसी को टेलेफोन करते हैं, तो जवाब दिया जाता है कि मैं हिन्दी नहीं जानता हूँ। आज यह स्थिति है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति अंग्रेजी न जाने, तो उसे पार्लियामेंट में आने का अधिकार नहीं है, वह वहाँ पर अपनी क्षेत्रीय समस्याओं को नहीं रख सकता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हिन्दी को लावा जाये। मैं कहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी को खत्म किया जाये। दक्षिण की एक भाषा को चुना जाये। और दक्षिण को एक भाषा और उत्तर की एक भाषा को सम्पलसरी किया जाये।)

दक्षिण में श्री रामस्वामी नायकर जैसे एक से एक नेता पैदा हुए। लेकिन उत्तर भारत में लोग उन का नाम भी नहीं जानते हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने आप को एक भाषा के घेरे में सीमित रखा। दो भाषाओं को सम्पलसरी किया जाये, तब समान रूप से गंगा बहेगी।

यह मामला शिक्षा मंत्री से भी ताल्लुक रखता है। आज जितने भी आई० ए० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० आफिसर्स हैं, वे कौन लोग हैं? वे एक ही तबके, एक ही वर्ग के लोग हैं, जिन के पास हजार बोधा जनों मो है, कल-कारखाना भी चलता है और बड़े ओहरे पर भी बैठे हुए हैं। इस का एक ही कारण है कि वे तमाम अंग्रेजी स्कूल के पढ़े हुए हैं। उन में से एक परसेंट भी ऐसे नहीं होंगे, जो किसी गांव के स्कूल में पढ़ें हों। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि यदि यह सचता एजूकेसन डिपार्टमेंट से भी सम्भव रखता है, तो वह इस लोगों

का प्रोटेस्ट, विरोध, शिक्षा मंत्री तक भी पहुंचा दें।

हमने यह कमिट किया है कि—

राष्ट्रपति का वेटा हो या चपरासी की हो—
संतान,

ब्राह्मण या भंगों का वेटा, सब की शिक्षा
समिति।

देश भर में एक तरह की शिक्षा चलनी चाहिए। देश में अपनी मातृभाषायें चले—हिन्दी, उर्दू, बंगला और तेलगु चले। देश में अपनी भाषायें चलनी चाहिए, अंग्रेजी भाषा नहीं रहनी चाहिए। जो लोग कहते हैं कि अगर देश में अंग्रेजी भाषा नहीं चलेगी तो देश टूट जायेगा उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग देश में अंग्रेजी भाषा चलाना चाहते हैं वे देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। इसलिए आजादी के तीस साल के बाद अब हमें सदबुद्धि आनी चाहिए और इस देश के हरिजन तथा तनाम गरीब गुरा लोगो के हितों की रक्षा के लिए इस देश से तत्काल अंग्रेजी को खत्म होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैं घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का जो विषय है, उसमें मैं समझता हूँ कोई विवाद है ही नहीं। केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो पहले से नीति चल रही थी, वं नेहरू के उगाने से, उसको माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी मेरे साथी और मैं स्वयं एक से अधिक बार दोहरा चुके हैं कि वही नीति इस सर्वनैमैंट की है और इसमें कोई अन्तर किसी प्रकार का नहीं है, यहाँ तक कि इम्पैसिस का भी अन्तर नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी कुछ लोगों की तरफ से यह प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि जनता

[श्री चरण सिंह]

सरकार दक्खिन के लागे पर हिन्दी थापना चाहती है। हा सक्ती है कि अपना पक्ष समताने में हमारी तरफ से कोई बमजारी रही हा लेकिन नीयत को कोई बमों नहीं है, आशय में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। मैं फिर फामिली, ज़ान्त के तौर पर कहना चाहता हू कि जा पालिसो पहले जमाने से, ५० नहरू के जमाने से इस मन्वन्ध में चली आ रही है यह श्वर्नमैट भी उस पर बामुम् है। इसलिये मैं भज करेना चाहता हू कि कोई अवेज्जन नहीं था, कोई अवसर नहीं था इन प्रचार के प्रयत्न को लाने का। वैसे ऐक्ट के जरिए मेरे मित्र जा बात चाहते हैं वह पहले 1967 से लागू हुई है और 1976 में उसके अधीन नियमावली बन गई ता फिर कान्टीटयूशन में बेज करेने का क्या मजनब है? वह नैर-जरूरी है और उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

अब रही बात यह कि हिन्दी पर बहुत बल दिया जा रहा है। मुझे माननीय कमर गृह के व्याख्यान का सुन कर बड़ा सन्तुष्ट हुआ। कोई भी राष्ट्र हा, उनमें धाम तौर पर एन ही भाषा रहती है। सिर्फ कनाडा ऐसा एक मुल्क है जिसमें दो भाषायें हैं — फ्रेंच और इंग्लिश। इसी भाषा के आधार पर अब वहा फामिली लोगों की तरफ से मतलब है कि जिस इलाक़े में वे हुए वैसे हैं यह एक अलाहिदा मुल्क बना दिया जाये। इसके अलावा सभी देशों में एक ही राष्ट्र भाषा है। हमारे देश की यह बढकिस्मती रही है कि सैकड़ों वर्षों से हम छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में बटे रहे हैं। महाराज अशाव के बाल को छोड़ कर और मौरगजेव के कुछ बाल को छोड़ कर हमारा मुल्क छोटी छोटी इकाइयों में विभक्त रहा है। अपने राष्ट्र के लोगों को एक दूसरे से अलाहिदा करने के तीन कारण रहे हैं — धन भाषा और विरादरी। हम लोगों में अपने धन से उठकर राष्ट्रीयता का जा भाग पैदा होना चाहिए था, मुझे

अपयोग के साथ मानना पड़ता है कि हम उसको पैदा नहीं कर पाये। मतीजा यह हुआ कि देश की तक्सीम हो गई। धर्म का जो भाग पैदा हुआ उसने अपनी बीमत्त चुका ली। लेकिन अभी भी एक भाई को दूसरे भाई से अलाहिदा करने के दो कारण भी बूढ़ हैं — भाषा और विरादरी। विरादरी धीरे धीरे कम होनी चाहिए थी। अद्वेजों के जमाने में भी हम लोग विरादरियों में बटे हुए थे लेकिन चूंकि एक दुस्मन सामने था इसलिए विरादरी की भाषना से ऊपर उठकर लगभग सभी लोगों ने १० दक्कि 99 प्रतिशत लोगों ने अपास के झंडे के नीचे काम किया। मुझे मान्य है, उस वक़्त कोई साधी दूसरे साथी से विरादरी पृष्टने का साहस नहीं करता था, बल्कि इसकी जरूरत महसूस नहीं करता था। उसके बाद स्वराज्य भाषा, बोटिंग शुरू हुए, प्रेन्चाइज हुआ, हर बालिंग भादमी को मताधिकार मिला और बोटिंग के मत, इलैक्शन के वक्त विरादरी का सहारा लिया गया, इस के लिए हम सभी बराबर के दोषी हैं। इसी तरह से सॉविसिज की होड में भी विरादरी के नाम पर नोकरिया हासिल करने या अपनी डिमाण्डस नोकरों के लिए पैदा करने की बात शुरू हुई। मतीजा यह हुआ कि वास्ट सिस्टम, जो स्वराज्य माने के बाद मिटना चाहिए था, ज्यादा प्रबल हो गया। इस से ज्यादा धर्म की बात हमारे देश के लिए और बोई नहीं हो सकती है। हम में भी बहुत से लोग, सब तो नहीं, किसी भी दूसरे भादमी की योग्यता और अयोग्यता उस की विरादरी से नापते हैं, उस की बैरिटस से नहीं। असेम्बली, पार्लियामेण्ट जिला बोर्ड, पंचायत वगैरह के इलैक्शन में विरादरी हम लोगों के सामने आती है और अगर एक ही विरादरी के दो वैंण्डोर्डेंट्स एक-दूसरे में खिलाफ छड़े हो, तो मोर के बल पर वोटस मागे जाते हैं। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि यह विरादरी मिटनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन मिटा नहीं पाये। यह

कैसे मिट सकती है ? इस के बारे में मेरे अपने कुछ विचार हैं; लेकिन इस वक्त उन को अत्र करने का मौका नहीं है।

इस वक्त हमारे सामने भाषा का सवाल है। हिन्दी का हमारे फाउण्डिंग-फादर्स ने स्वीकार किया, इसलिए नहीं कि बंगला या तामिल भाषा का साहित्य ऊंचा नहीं है, ऐसी बात हरगिज नहीं है, हमारे लीडर्स ने हमेशा इस बात को कहा है कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि हिन्दी भाषा को बोलने और समझने वालों की संख्या बनिस्वत दूसरी भाषाओं के देश में ज्यादा है और जब ऐसी बात है, जो कि निर्विवाद है, तो अगर हम को देश के लिए कोई भाषा आफिशियल लैंग्वेज बनानी हो, तो मैं अपने दोस्तों से पूछना चाहता हूँ—वह कौन सी भाषा हो सकती है, सिवाय हिन्दी के ? इसीलिए उस समय इस को स्वीकार किया गया था। मैं फिर इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूँ—हमारे पुरखों ने, एक पीढ़ी पहले, शायद मेरे लिए नहीं, लेकिन मेरे बहुत से साथियों के लिए, जो पुरखे हमारे फाउण्डिंग फादर्स थे, उन्होंने जब कांस्टीचूशन बनाया, तो अनेक बार उन्होंने कहा है कि हिन्दी को केवल इस लिए एक्सप्ट किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि सब से ज्यादा लोग इस को देश में समझने वाले हैं।

दूसरी बात यह समझने की है कि क्या अंग्रेजी हमेशा यहाँ कायम रहेगी ? चीन आजाद हुआ, एक-दम चाइनीज उनकी आफिशियल लैंग्वेज बन गई। उन का सारा काम उसी भाषा में होता है। जापानी लोग हैं—जहा तक वैज्ञानिक विकास का ताल्लुक है, वैज्ञानिक प्रगति का सम्बन्ध है, किसी में पीछे नहीं है। हो सकता है—उन्होंने टैक्निकल टर्म्स (तकनीकी शब्द) यूरोपियन भाषाओं से लिए हों, लेकिन

आज उन की वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा भी उन्हीं की भाषा में होती है। इसलिए अगर इस मुल्क का हम को मुधार करना है, तो आज नहीं कल, कल नहीं परसों, हम को एक भाषा, कम से कम केन्द्रीय स्तर पर लानी होगी, ऐसे तमाम कामों के लिए जिन का वास्ता सारे देश से पड़ता है, उन को चलाने के लिए हम को एक भाषा रखनी होगी। इसलिए जो लोग आज यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दी हो, हिन्दी हो, उन का मतलब केवल इतना ही है। इस से आगे अगर उन का कोई मतलब है, तो गवर्नमेण्ट उससे सहमत नहीं है।

यहाँ पर पहले रोज मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा—मुझ को मालूम हुआ है—कि दक्षिण के प्रदेशों की गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ जो पत्र-व्यवहार होता है, केन्द्र की तरफ से, उन्हें हिन्दी में पत्र भेजते हैं, हिन्दी में पत्राचार करते हैं। यहाँ से सर्कुलर्स, क्लस, आर्डर्स या इनक्वैरेण्ट्स की जो कॉपियाँ जाती हैं, वे हिन्दी में जाती हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है, वे अंग्रेजी में जाती हैं। अगर किसी प्रदेश के साथ केन्द्र का पत्राचार होता है, कार्टरपो-डेंस होती है, तो वह अंग्रेजी के अर्थ में होती है। लेकिन अगर बहुत से प्रदेशों के साथ उस चीज का वास्ता होता है तो वह अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में होती है। ऐसा सभी कार्यालयों में हो रहा है, एल० आई० सी० और रेलवे डिपार्टमेण्ट हो या कोई भी डिपार्टमेण्ट हो। उस रोज मित्रों ने जो आशंका प्रकट की, तो मैंने दफ्तरों से मालूम किया, तो मुझे बताया गया कि हमारी तरफ से ऐसे कोई आदेश नहीं हैं कि केवल हिन्दी में भेजे जाय। हिन्दी और इंगलिस दोनों के लिए आदेश है—यहाँ से जितने आदेश और जितने पत्र जाते हैं, वे दोनों भाषाओं में जाते हैं। अगर कहीं गलती हो गई हो, तो माननीय मित्र मुझे बताएँ। वह ठीक हो जाएगा लेकिन हम को यह मालूम है कि अभी तक इस

[श्री चरण सिंह]

सिलसिले में बोर्ड गलती हो नहीं रही है।

अब मेरी यादत कहा गया कि मैंने इकार कर दिया अंग्रेजी में बोलने से। पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं 22 जनवरी को बंगलौर गया था और वहाँ बंगलौर की घटना है। मैं वहाँ पर डेढ़ घण्टे तक वहाँ की मिनट तक लेम्बर्स आफ वामस की मीटिंग में अंग्रेजी में बोला और वर्स की मीटिंग में भी दो घण्टे तक अंग्रेजी में बोला, लेकिन वह मीटिंग एन मेनेज्ड डिस्ट्रिब्यूट्स की मीटिंग थी। वहाँ तक भारत मीटिंग का सवाल है, मैं नहीं समझता, मेरे में तो सभी ज्यादा बालिल लोग वहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं, कि मास मीटिंग में इंगलिश में वह लेहजा आ सकता है जो जनता समझ लेती हो। मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता। तो इसलिए मैंने यह कहा कि मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा और उस पर तरजुमा थी बोरिन्द्र पाटिल बरेंगे। जब ऐसा हुआ तो बॉटे से ऊपर से कुछ लड़कों ने कहा, "इंगलिश, दगनिश"। मैंने उन से कहा कि जब आप ऐसी बात कहते हैं तो इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि जो आदमी इंगलिश नहीं जानता है वह वहाँ पर पब्लिक लाईफ में नहीं रहेगा। मैंने उन लोगों से यह भी कहा कि अगर आप बिहार जाएं और बिहार में लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं और अंग्रेजी सब लोग नहीं जानते,—वहाँ पर देहात और शहर के कितने लोग अंग्रेजी जानते हैं—और वहाँ पर आप अंग्रेजी में बोलें तो सुनने वाले लोग उस को समझेंगे नहीं और हिन्दी आप जानते नहीं हैं तो क्या रास्ता होगा? इस के लिए रास्ता यही होगा कि आप अपनी भाषा में बोलें और जो दूसरा आदमी है, वह उसका तरजुमा वहाँ की भाषा में कर दे। अब यह कहा गया कि मेरे हिन्दी में भाषण करने से वहाँ के लोग नाराज हो गये। गालबन यह ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि बंगलौर में जो लोक

सभा की 6 सीटें हैं, उन सब सीटों पर जनता पार्टी जीती। अगर लोग नाराज हो गये होने, तो ऐसी बात क्यों होती? बर्नाटव में बीजापुर, धारवाड, रायचूर, होस्पेट आदि जगहों पर मैंने 12 भाषण दिये और उन 12 भाषणों में 7 में नहीं बल्कि 18 पॉन्टव मीटिंग्स में श्री बोरिन्द्र पाटिल ने मुझ से कहा कि आप हिन्दी में बोलिये। ये जो इलाके हैं ये पहले निजाम की डॉमोनियन में थे या मराठा मध्य में थे और वैसे तो वहाँ की भाषा कन्नड थी जोकि उन की मद्रास थी, लेकिन वे लोग हिन्दी भी अच्छी तरह से समझ सकते थे। यही बात आंध्र प्रदेश के एक सिटार्ड हिस्से में है, जो कि निजामावाद में है। वहाँ पर मुझने कहा था कि आप हिन्दी में बोलिये और उस का तरजुमा करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, तेलगु में उस का तरजुमा करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। तो मेरे साथियों का यह कहना कि क्योंकि मैं अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोल सका, इसलिए मैं दक्षिण की भाषाओं का इस्तेमाल, उन का विरोधी है, यह बौन सा तर्क है? यह तो मेरी नावावलिमत रही लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट कमिल या तेलगु या जो दक्षिण के मेरे दूसरे दोस्तों की भाषाएँ हैं, उन के विरुद्ध है या उन का विनाश नहीं चाहती है। हम सब का बराबर विकास चाहते हैं। इसीलिए अपने दोस्तों की भावनाओं का आदर रखने के लिए हमने हिन्दी को नेशनल लैंग्वेज नहीं कहा है, केवल उस को राज भाषा कहा जा रहा है लेकिन मैं अपने दोस्तों से जो हिन्दी के नाम पर चिरागपा हो जाते हैं, यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर अंग्रेजी कब तक 'बराबर भाषा' रहेगी? नहीं रहेगी। महात्मा जी के जमाने में अगर मद्रास में कोई मीटिंग होती थी, बर्नाटव में होती थी या केरल में होती थी, तो सारे लीडर हिन्दी में वहाँ पर बोलते थे और हिन्दी में बोलने की कोशिश करते थे। हिन्दी बहुत सरल भाषा है और तीन नहीं

के अन्दर बड़ी अच्छी तरह से आ सकती है लेकिन आए या न आए और सीखें या न सीखें, गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई दबाव, कोई प्रेसर, कोई रुकावट किसी प्रकार की भी नहीं है। इसलिए बार बार इस चीज को जारी रखना, इस के लिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह लोगों के नेरो फीलिंग्स को अपील करना है। आखिर हम सब मिल कर नेशन को बनाना चाहते हैं और कस्टी हम सब का एक ही है। हिन्दी के बारे में जो गवर्नमेंट की नीति है, उस को बहुत बार हम ने विलयर कर दिया है। हमेशा यही सवाल उठता है। तो मैं बहुत मोहवाना, दिनय और अनुनय के साथ यह कहना चाहत हूं कि इस प्रश्न को उठाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि हमारी नीयत खराब नहीं है। हजार बार हम कह चुके हैं, बाहर कह चुके हैं और यहाँ कह चुके हैं कि पहली नीति में और हमारी नीति में कोई अन्तर नहीं है लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि यह समझना कि हिन्दी का इम्पोजिशन हो रहा है, ठीक नहीं है। इम्पोजिशन कौन कर रहा है? कोई नहीं कर रहा है। जब अंग्रेजी की तारीफ की जाती है तो उस से यह मालूम होता है कि तारीफ करने वालों को अंग्रेजी पसंद है व-मुकोवले हिन्दी के। माननीय लोहिया साहब कहा करते थे कि अगर अंग्रेजी के बजाय आप तमिल में बोलें, तेलगू में बोलें तो बात समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन आप अंग्रेजी में बोलेंगे और हिन्दी को गाली देंगे तो यह हक आपको हासिल नहीं है। अपनी भाषा में बोल कर भी हिन्दी को गाली देना समझ में नहीं आता है। हिन्दी के मुकाबले अंग्रेजी की तारीफ की जाय, यह हमारे स्वाभिमान और पेट्रोटिज्म का तकाजा नहीं है। अभी इधर के हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि सच्चाई यह है कि हमारे यहाँ से जो एम्बेसेडर्स मास्को, अमेरिका या दूसरे मुल्कों में जाते हैं तो वे अपने क्रिडेंशियल अंग्रेजी में पेश करते हैं वहाँ के लोगों को अपसोस और ताज्जुब

होता है कि एक यह भी रेस है कि इसका कोई अपनापन और अभिमान नहीं है। वियतनाम के लोग यहाँ आये। वे अपनी भाषा में बोले। लेकिन हमारे भाई बाहर आवेंगे तो अंग्रेजी में बोलेंगे और अपने देश में भी अंग्रेजी में बोलेंगे। कभी हमारे मन में यह विचार नहीं आता कि क्या यह उचित है? कोई देश ऐसा नहीं है जिसमें अपनेपन का स्वाभिमान या अभिमान न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने माननीय मित्रों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रोज यहाँ जोर से चिल्लाना, एक दूसरे को बड़ो बात कहना और कड़वी बात सुनना अच्छा नहीं है। यह बात मैं दोनों तरफ के लोगों से कहता हूँ। हम इतने बड़े देश के नुमाइन्दे हो कर यहाँ बैठे हैं। इतने बड़े देश के नुमाइन्दे होने में हमारी बड़ी इज्जत है। हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि इन सब बातों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है, क्या इम्प्रेशन पड़ता है? हम हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के नाम पर अगड़ें, इस पर दूसरे लोग क्या कहेंगे, यह हमें सोचना चाहिए। हम आपस में बैठ कर तय कर लें और जो पास करना हो पास कर लिया जाए। लेकिन यहाँ बैठ कर अंग्रेजी के मुकाबले में हिन्दी को पूह पूह करना, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने कवन को समाप्त करता हूँ। यह कोई ऐसा मजमून भी नहीं है जिस पर कोई लम्बा-चौड़ा भाषण दिया जा सके। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे मित्र मुझे से सहमत होंगे कि कम से कम इस विषय पर संविधान में कोई संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

S HRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM
(Th anjavar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker,
Sir, on the language issue most of the

[Shri S. D. Somasundaram]

members spoke from all the sides supporting my resolution directly or indirectly. Some of the members or a few of the members of the Janata Party are opposing my resolution because they are sitting

foreign language. One member from this side, Mr. Unnikrishnan, had already replied that English was not a foreign language. English is the mother tongue of the Anglo-Indians. If they are citizens of this country, and if the mother tongue of those people is English, how can the mother tongue of an Anglo-Indian be a foreign language? Further we see the world through English. We get all

Indians we are not patriots

I want to bring it to your kind notice that late Thiru Subhas Chandra Bose, when he was the President of Indian Na-

marriage in the Roman script was he not a patriot?

In both the Houses of Parliament and outside the Prime Minister Thiru Morarji Desai and also the Home Minister have been assuring that they would not impose Hindi on the non-Hindi speaking people. A few days back also at Coimbatore in Janata Party Conference the Prime Minister declared that Hindi will not be imposed or enforced by compulsion. I am very happy about it and the non-Hindi speaking people are also happy about it. Here also, most of the Members on the other side have said that they are not imposing Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people.

There is one Official language Implementation Committee in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism and they have considered that Hindi should be made more and more use of for their noting and drafting. There is one thing more. The Committee created the post of director in the scale of pay 1500-2000 for effective implementation of Hindi. Is this not imposition of Hindi? This is a systematic attempt to eliminate the

hope to get jobs in air India and in the department of Tourism and Civil Aviation unless they know Hindi. Is this not imposition of Hindi?

In most of the post offices, when we want telegram forms, they will give only Hindi forms. English telegram forms are not available. Even in the Parliament House, we cannot get English telegram

we are not supplied with English translation copies and we can get only in English and Hindi. Is this not imposition of Hindi on non-Hindi people? Though we have been studying English for the past two centuries and more, it has not killed anyone of our regional languages. On the contrary, every one of the regional languages of India has developed, improved and enriched.

State have their own regional language rich in heritage and capable of administering according to local requirements. English, which is an international language can still be a link for the purpose of our Inter State and Centre-State relationships. There is no point in overburdening the student with a third language as if he has nothing else to learn except languages in the modern age of science and technology.

We, the non-Hindi speaking people are constrained to feel that the language policy of the Janata Government is designed to help only the Hindi-speaking people at the cost of others. If there is

During the discussion, one member from West Bengal Thiru Saugata Roy, said that India is not a country but is a multi nation. It is not only a multi nation but it has multi languages. He also expressed that Bangladesh was born only of language issue and also gave

caution for Indian unity. We give the cautionary word. Always the cautionary word is followed by the commanding word. Today we also give a cautionary word here. In future, thousands of people will give the commanding words. The country is facing an extraordinary situation because of the language issue. Hindi is one of the national languages. Hindi is now given the status of link language of the country. I consider that as a discrimination among the national languages. I further demand that Hindi should not be given link language status. I demand that the Constitution should be so amended as to maintain English as a link language and give chance to Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Hindi and other suitable languages to develop themselves for becoming associate link language in due course.

In Bihar, they learn only the mother-tongue Hindi, Second language Sanskrit, and third language English. In Haryana—Hindi, Sanskrit and English; in Himachal Pradesh—Hindi, English and Urdu; in Madhya Pradesh—Hindi, Sanskrit and English; in Rajasthan—Hindi, Sanskrit and English; in Uttar Pradesh—Hindi, English and Sanskrit. In all the Hindi-speaking States they are learning only their mother-tongue and Sanskrit. Sanskrit is also in the same family of Hindi. I want to know whether they are following three language formula? They learn only two languages.

I have with me the questionnaire of the "Committee of Parliament on Official Language." It is better to put the title as "Committee of Parliament, not on Official Language, but on Hindi Language." I want to read one or two questions from this questionnaire. One question is : "What are your views about the progress made in the use of Hindi in the following fields—Administration and others?" There is another question which says : "It has been stated that one main reason why the translation work is not done in the Ministries/Departments and lacks communicative quality is that the staff engaged in this work are not properly trained. Do you agree with this view?" My answer is that it is not the fault of the staff, but it is the fault of the language itself.

There is another question : "Are you satisfied with the quantum of financial aid being given to the Voluntary Organisations doing work relating to the propagation and development of Hindi?" My answer is that the quantity of financial aid so far granted is itself a colossal waste. In the same way all the arrangements for Hindi which you are making are a colossal waste.

Lastly, I request every Member of the House to forget for the moment about his Party affiliation. Please think about the country, about the welfare of the people about the advancement of economics and science and technology and support my Resolution.

Once again I request the Members to support my Resolution not for myself, but for the country, for the integration of the country and for the welfare of the nation.

The Home Minister in his reply said that the Hindi-speaking people are more in number than other people. But I want to tell the House that the Hindi-speaking people are concentrated in one area, in one region. They are not spread throughout the length and breadth of India. They are concentrated at one place. From the statistics, I can tell that if we make a comparative study of the Hindi-speaking people, and the English-speaking people including both speaking and writing, we can find that the English-speaking people are more than the Hindi-speaking people and they are spread throughout the length and breadth of India. Therefore, I request that English should be the continuous link language.

Another point is that we want the constitutional amendment. I want to ask the Home Minister, what is wrong in having a Constitution amendment for making English a link language as long as the non-Hindi-speaking people want? I request you all including the Hindi-speaking people to support it.

17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have two amendments. One is by Mr. O. P. Tyagi. He is not here. I have to put it.

The question is :

That in the resolution,—

omit "to amend the Constitution so as" (1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Dr. Ramji Singh's amendment.

The question is :

That in the resolution,—

for—

"to amend the Constitution so as to implement Pandit Nehru's solemn assurance to Parliament

(Mr Deputy Speaker)

that besides Hindi being the link language, English would continue as additional link language so long as non Hindi speaking people want it.

First time—

to implement the Constitutional provisions regarding the national language and see that the interests of other national languages of India do not suffer on account of overlordship of English which is spoken only by 2 or 3 per cent people. (2)

The motion was negatived

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now the main resolution Mr Somasundaram, do you want to withdraw it?

SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM : I am not withdrawing it

AN HON MEMBER Let the Home Minister give an assurance

“ “ “

The question is

This House do urge upon the Government to amend the Constitution so as to implement Pandit Nehru's solemn assurance to Parliament that besides Hindi being the link language English would continue as additional link language so long as non-Hindi speaking people want it

The motion was negatived

17 04 hrs

RESOLUTION RE SETTING UP OF NETAJI NATIONAL ACADEMY

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contn) I beg to move

“This House recommends to the Government that, in patriotic recognition of the fundamental contributions made by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in thought and action, towards achieving independence of undivided India and evolution of ideological concept of our national reconstruction an Institute of all India importance named as ‘Netaji National Academy’, be set up by the Government within a year for making specialised and advance studies on subjects in which

Netaji evinced keen interest, like,—(i) advance Military Science, (ii) modern socio-economic and political ideologies relevant to the objectives of Indian national reconstruction, (iii) concept of Indian national planning (iv) perspective and problems of Indian national integration, (v) history of revolutionary movements for Indian independence and (vi) mission of Indian culture and civilisation towards achieving amity and understanding among the people of the world”

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, it may appear as surprising to some of my friends why, whenever I get an opportunity for either moving a resolution or any kind of an opportunity of introducing something

House on various occasions—and I want to reiterate it—that in the achievement of Indian independence, fundamental contributions have been made only by two great personalities, viz Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

It is not only in regard to the achievement of the objective of Indian independence that they have made fundamental contribution but even in regard to the evolution of national ideologies of India Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose have made fundamental and original contribution. But, very unfortunately for reasons of parochialism, for reasons of rivalry among the leaders contemporary leaders of our national struggle, deliberate attempts have been made to shut out the image of Netaji to black out the contribution of Netaji, and to create an impression what to speak of having any fundamental contribution to Indian freedom or to the concept of Indian national ideology as if Netaji was nothing but a leader of second rate importance

When I entered in this Parliament from the very day of my maiden speech when I spoke exclusively on Netaji and Netaji alone I was surprised the next day to find the wide publicity the maiden speech of a member received all over the country

I do not know how many new members of this House have had the experience of their speeches being editorially commented on, not by one paper but by innumerable papers all over the country. Why was it so? Even though it was the maiden speech of a new member it was so because the country felt the people of India felt that a conspiracy, deliberate conspiracy was continued to black out the image of one of the great sons, nay, one of the great

eat revolutionaries that India has produced and the world has produced.

Sir, the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall was a very natural one. It was unusual that it took us 30 years for holding this ceremony in the Central Hall. What a tremendous response it evoked all over the country, what publicity it received all over the country. Many rickshaw-wallahs do not know me by face, but when some rickshaw-wallahs and taxi-wallahs came to know me by chance, I was simply surprised that they were bestowing blessings on me as if I have done something great, even though I have acted only as a humble instrument of the will of the nation.

Similarly, when I wrote the Book '*Netaji: Dead or Alive?*' I did not expect that the President will agree to release it, nor did I expect that the Speaker will agree to preside over the function. It received wide coverage all over the country. After a week some portions of the book that *Samachar* circulated received wide publicity in many dailies with four-column and five-column banner headlines. It appeared all over the country in innumerable papers. I was thinking and thinking, and trying to analyse the meaning of this — why there was so much publicity.

As I mentioned once in this House, no political party, neither the Prime Minister nor the President of the Janata Party, nor the President of any party, issued any statement on the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, but in Delhi alone ten types of posters with full size portrait of Netaji were found in thousand of places, in Delhi alone 25 or 30 ceremonies were held, and all over the country, from Kerala to Kohima, from Kashmir to Calcutta, innumerable functions, hundreds and thousands of functions, were held spontaneously. It was not officially sponsored, no political patronage was there not even the Janata Party gave a call for the observance of Netaji's birthday, but it was observed by the people spontaneously out of their deep feeling for Netaji, out of their recognition of the greatness of Netaji. What is the meaning of this?

I was trying to analyse it politically, I should say I was trying to analyse it more philosophically. The answer I received to my own query from within was this—that the powers might have tried to black out the image of Netaji, shut out the image of Netaji, and tried to make the people forget his contributions, but the Indian people who acclaimed Netaji, who acclaimed him as an epic hero of Indian

revolution, who acclaimed him as a legendary hero of Indian national freedom, did not forget him.

It is not only a question of the recognition of the greatness of Netaji as a man of destiny like Mahatma Gandhi, but there is something else. India is passing through a crisis today, I should say the country is passing through a great ideological crisis. There is going a political disintegration,—disintegration, reintegration, and disintegration again—of different political forces. The people here and there are not finding, I should say, any national ideology, I should rather say—a national inspiration to live with, particularly for our younger generation. They are feeling as if they are living in a vacuum. They are in quest of certain fundamental values for which they can live, for the fulfilment of which—of a national ideology they can dedicate themselves, for achieving a concept to which they can commit themselves, so that they can pursue their lives for the fulfilment of the objective of that national ideology. India is passing through a serious and, I should say, a critical phase of some kind of vacuum of national ideology.

Gandhiji has been adored, acclaimed and proclaimed as the Father of the Nation. But in India, Buddhism has been banished, but Buddha has been raised to the status of an *avatarhood*. Similarly, Gandhiji, has been raised to the status of the Father of the Nation, but for years there has been some museum, there has been some library, there have been some ceremonial functions, there have been some publications of the literature of Gandhiji, but the Gandhian ideology, the Gandhian philosophy, even trying to understand and implement it and work it out in the national life for the reconstruction of our national life,—has been almost completely banished.

What are we finding? Gandhiji has been banished, and on the question of Netaji? In the last 30 years there has been no place for Netaji in the national life of India, there has been no recognition whatsoever for him in the national life of India. However, every attempt has been made in the last 30 years to project the image and the ideology of only one person, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who played not any fundamental role, who played only a secondary role, a subsidiary role, philosophically who played the role of a satellite in the Gandhian orbit of political gravity.

My observation will be shocking to many. I have nothing to grudge. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a great man. He was a great national leader but

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he was not a man of destiny. He did not make any fundamental contribution either philosophically, ideologically or even historically, either to the Indian National Freedom Movement or even to the concept of Indian National Reconstruction. But every effort has been made to project his image artificially with the political parties that was in power—deliberately. Is there any doubt about it? After unearthing of the 'Time Capsule', is there any doubt in our minds? For the last many years,

circular to all the Army barracks that nowhere Netaji's portrait or picture should be displayed. You will be astonished to know that in the 50s till 1964

image has now come out in the text of the 'Time Capsule'. In it there is no mention of the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Oh, there was no person

was in the admiration, acclamation and adoration of whom?—the country knows you know this House knows and it has been revealed in the text of the Time Capsule. It is only one name—the man of Pandit Nehru. I was trying for several years to factually understand what is the attitude of the Government towards Gandhiji towards Netaji and towards Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. How many institutions are there in their names? More than 50 institutions are there in India either directly sponsored by the Government directly built by the Government

they have spent about Rs. 600 crores

Government of India for recognition of

Chandra National Institute of Sports" as if Netaji is a great sportsman and therefore it was in the fitness of things, it was in recognition of his contribution to sports that it was so named.

But not re-naming of the Dehra Dun Military Academy after Netaji. Has

national planning. They have not even an idea that they could say, 'Netaji National Planning Bhawan' or recognise Netaji in any other way. They are only just mentioning of an institution as "Netaji Subhas Chandra National Institute of Sports".

It is not only the Education Department, but there are so many others who made large annual expenditure on Nehru. There is the Nehru Memorial Museum and the Library. They have been spending in the last two or three years about a crore of rupees. Then there is the Nehru Yuwak Kendra. There are 85 centres. It did not strike the Government—

Chandra Bose. He is an emblem of central youth, he is an emblem of flaming youth, he is an emblem of glowing youth of India. It was he who presided over the largest number of student and youth conferences in 30s, in 40s and even in late 20s. It was he who organised and pioneered student movement, youth movement, in our country. All youth organisations, including the Navjwan Bharat Sabha which was Bhagat Singh's organisation, it was

But that was also not done. Not only Nehru Yuwak Kendra but even Nehru Bal Kendra, Nehru Bal Pustakalya, Nehru Doll Museum, Nehru Park, Chacha Nehru Bal Park and what not have been set up in the name of Pandit Nehru. I do not want to look at it parachially. Certainly I again say and I reiterate that

Nehru was a great man; he was a great national leader; he made many great contributions towards our Indian freedom and also towards the building up of our country. He introduced many modern ideas into our nation. But to create an impression that it was Nehru and Nehru alone, not even Gandhiji who did it that should not be proper. Gandhiji was side-tracked; Gandhiji was eclipsed. He was raised to the Status of Avatarhood by banishing Gandhism. Buddha was made an Avatar by banishing Buddhism. Gandhi was made the Father of the Nation by vanishing Gandhism. Gandhism was nowhere in the last 30 years.

It is after the advent of the Janata Party and the friends on this side that the whole national attitude, I should say, national outlook, has changed. In the last few years, there has been some kind of a seismic change in political outlook, in the political psychology and even in the political perspective of our country,—I should not use the word "political"—rather, the national outlook, the national perspective and the national psychology of our country. There has been a revolution any change in the country. I do not mean the political revolution. As to which party has been defeated and which party has been brought to power, that is not the question. There has been a national revolution. The national perspective has undergone a thorough change. The country in its search, in quest, of a new outlook of life, in quest of certain fundamental values, in quest of a new ideology so that our nation, so that our younger generation can be galvanised to a new concept of life. Let me repeat that the concept of our life in which our younger generation can dedicate themselves, for which they can consecrate their whole being in an urge, in a mission of fulfilling something great, is wanting in that perspective, I should say, if you really want India to become great, if you want to rouse our younger generation if you want to make them inspired with the spirit of the revolutionary dynamism, you should do this—accept this motion to set up Netaji National Academy. The value of politics has gone. The politics has become a profession of careerism; politics no longer carries the spirit of national service; it has become a profession of careerism.

It is only Gandhiji. Gandhiji's life of dedication. Gandhiji's life as a missionary, as a totally dedicated man, who can inspire moral values in our country, who can inspire ethical values, who can inspire people to get themselves, I should say, out of bounds of narrow parochial considerations of individual interest. There is only another image, the image of Netaji, his revolutionary urge, his image of dynamism, his image of dedication.

his image of, total sacrifice, his image of, I should say, reckless abandon in search of fulfilling his mission,—only that image can rouse, can create a new life, can create a sense of value among the younger generations of our country.

I have nothing to say against the leaders of other countries. Certainly we should adore Lenin, Marx, Mao Tse-tung and other leaders also. They had built up their own army of Liberation in their own countries.

I explained in this House on another occasion that rarely in this era of our human history was such a revolutionary born in any country of the world like Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Is there any instance in the life of any other revolutionary, of a man, who alone broke the drag-net of the most powerful British Imperialism of these days, who left the country and crossed thousands and thousands of miles alone, crossed thousands of miles of air, sea and land and had established his organisation in 20 countries of the world, who had raised an Army of Revolution and challenged the mightiest British power and created a saga of revolutionary exploits? Is there any such instance? Yes, Lenin had created history when he entered Russia with the help of Germany, when in a sealed train he crossed Germany to Helsinki and entered Russia. Yes, Sun Yat-Sen created history when he escaped from China and went to Japan. Yes, de Valera created history when he escaped from a British Jail in Ireland and went to America. But is there any instance of such a magnitude of revolutionary exploit, of revolutionary activities in the life of any revolutionary as has been achieved by Netaji?

Lenin had his own political organisation in Russia to lead the revolution; Mao Tse-tung had his own organisation in China; Sun Yat-Sen had his own organisation in China. Garibaldi had also built up his Army of Revolution, but it was in Italy. George Washington had built up his own in America. But none like Netaji had the glory—a revolutionary glory of building up an army of Liberation alone and out of dust, in areas far away from his own country. But here was a man, alone the Netaji of India almost out of dust, out of nothing, covering two continents, going from one area to another and piercing through two oceans, taking 120 days through the Atlantic and Indian oceans to reach Singapore from Kiel which was inconceivable in those days—raised an army of National liberation of India. When he suggested to Adm. Doenitz that he desired to move to Singapore by a submarine when it was not possible for him to go by plane from Berlin to Tokyo—it was impossible in these days because such a long-range plane was not there—when he suggested that "I have to go by a submarine", the Chief of Naval Staff of Germany Adm. Doenitz, said that this was a suggestion of a mad

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marine to another. It was an impossibility. Therefore for the first time in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar from the German submarine to the Japanese submarine he was transported. It was a rough sea. With the help of a rope he managed to get from one submarine on to another. This is one instance. I can give innumerable instances.

In Rangoon when he was taking the salute of his army immediately a British plane zoomed machine gunning and carpet bombing. Netaji stood like a rock.

It took as if nothing had happened. He gave the order to disperse and after his army dispersed and took shelter, he came down calmly, quietly and then himself took shelter. It is not my expression, my words. I have heard these words from Gen. Kawabe who was in command of the whole of the Burma front. He said 'We have rarely seen a man of such courage, dignity and firmness.

plane to him and said, "The British Army is proceeding fast, at any time you may be captured we request you, we

you may get captured at any time. Dr Bano has left with the help of a Japanese plane for Bangkok. Netaji roughly and rudely rebuffed the Japanese

officers, he started the long march from Moulmein to Bangkok for 21 days—day and night. In the day time there with carpet bombing and machine-gunning. In the day they could not come out, they had to take shelter in the jungle because they were being followed by the British bombers. In the night they had to cover

world? But I am sorry, we have not projected the image of such a hero, such an inspiring figure, for the last three decades—before the Indian youth. And that is the reason why I was trying and whenever I get an opportunity, I am

With this perspective I have introduced

Anna D'MA and all other parties, participated and all of them gave unanimous support to this Bill called 'Netaji National Academy Bill'. At the last moment when the whip was issued from Her Majesty, Her Democratic Majesty, when she issued a whip, those Congress Members and their allied who supported the Bill

marine was going steadily down

We have heard about the Long March of Mao-tse-Tung. Have you heard about the Long march of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose the long march from Moulmein to Bangkok when Rangoon was being evacuated? The Japanese Government offered a

finally voted it down. Yes, it was voted down under a threat. But what was the real mind of the members of this House? It was revealed when unanimous support was given to this Bill by all the Members, from all the parties that a National Academy in the name of Netaji should be established by the Government.

I have mentioned about the subject, I do not want an institution or an academic institution, but my idea is not only to project the great personality of Netaji before the Indian youth but at the same time to project also the national ideology for which he was fighting. The revolutionary image of Netaji dazzled our vision, dazzled the vision of our Indian people. For that reason his ideological contribution remained almost eclipsed—his heroic feature, his legendary image that enchanted the Indian people, their vision remained I should say, overpowered by the glowing of the revolutionary effulgence of Netaji. But let us not forget that Netaji is greatest architect of Indian leftism. He had some fundamental ideology also to contribute. For that reason I want an academy, so that some of the basic and fundamental issues can be discussed along with the contributions that Netaji made in these aspects. Let us take what I have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some amendments are to be moved and some others want to speak.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): It has been said that more Members may also be prepared to speak. But what about the members present in the House? You had 23 Members previously to speak. But you do not have that much strength present in the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is my privilege to the main speech.

I have suggested study of advanced Military Science. Why have I said so? Is there any other person that India produced in the freedom struggle like Netaji after Shivaji? I am saying—leader of the Army of Liberation. George Washington is known as a leader of the Army of Liberation. Garibaldi is known as a leader of the Army of Liberation. Trotsky is known as a leader of the Military Committee of Russian Revolution. Mao Tse-tung is also known as a leader of the Army of Liberation. But in India I have already said Netaji's role and distinction is completely different from other national leaders. He raised an Army of Revolution out of dust in a foreign

country in adverse circumstances, where there was no possibility whatsoever of raising such an army of revolution. There were so many armies of revolution which were raised in different countries of the world, but not of the kind that was raised by Netaji.

I remember in my younger days in 1930, when Netaji formed the Bengal Volunteers during the 1928 Congress in Calcutta. Many people ridiculed the idea. He was ridiculed and he was branded as 'Gee'. Faintly did any of them realise—even the national leaders did not realise at that time—that Netaji's Bengal Volunteers would be the seed of the dream of his future army of liberation.

Go to any nation of the world, go to America, go to Russia, go to China, go to France, or Germany or anywhere, it is not the professional General's image that is placed before the officers and the soldiers. It is the image of a national hero, of a legendary hero, or a man who has created something extraordinary.

But in India is there any military institution named after Netaji, any insignia, any other institution, any award for, heroism or anything of that kind? No nothing.

I had a personal talk with Gen. Kawabe and I want to quote what he told me about Netaji. General Kawabe was in charge of the Burmese front and of the courageous men under his command. The British army was defeated by him in the whole of South-East Asia. I quote what Gen. Kawabe told me about Netaji:—

"Chander Bose was a great revolutionary but the greatness of his leadership is largely due to his brilliance as a military leader.

The unique character of Netaji's military leadership as the Supreme Commander of I.N.A., his magnetic inspiration, in infusing dignity, discipline and dauntless patriotism in his liberation army, his paramount control over his revolution army during attack or retreat, his innovation of soul-stirring battlecries, his electrifying order-of-the-days and all other gallant fighting feats in Germany and South East Asia, in organising and leading the Azad Hind Fauj manifestly show that India should pay homage to Netaji not only as the greatest revolutionary of the age but as also the greatest revolutionary military leader of Modern India."

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This is not my word. This is an assessment and evaluation of one of the greatest Generals of Japan.

I do not want to quote more. I can quote many literatures that have come out in East Germany and West Germany. They have also evaluated the role of Netaji as Supreme Commander. But, what have we done? This is the reason why I have suggested that in this National Academy in the name of Netaji, advanced military science should be studied. That should be one of the aspects of this Netaji National Academy.

The second subject is "Modern Socio-Economic and Political Ideologies relevant to the objectives of Indian National Reconstruction."

Netaji was misunderstood and misinterpreted during the days of freedom struggle by many people as a neo-fascist, some called him a neo-fascist, others called him a crypto-communist, others called him nothing but a leftist, others called him just an aggressive militant nationalist, others described him just a pragmatic freedom fighter. Some of them even called him just an adventurist and a careerist. Many people called him like that. But if I find the time at the time of reply I will discuss his political philosophy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER You will have ample time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Even in the 1930s, when Marxism and Marxist philosophy was talked about, even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was advocating that, there were three persons in India who made contribution in regard to propagating Socialist thought in India and they were Manabendra Nath Roy, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose. Between Roy and Jawaharlal Nehru, there was no difference, philosophically, there was no difference. Both of them were teaching Marxism. In 1934 Pandit Nehru made a statement that "India will have to choose between fascism and communism. I believe, that Marxism materialistic interpretation of history is sound. Therefore, I think that India will have to go by Marxist philosophy or Communist philosophy." Netaji immediately issued a rejoinder from Vienna. He said "Unless we reached the end of the evolution and unless we feel that there is an last word in human wisdom—only, in that eventuality, that we feel so, you can say that the choice is between this kind of that kind of philosophy." Netaji

said, always have said, that 'I am a socialist.' I have quotations about it. But, I do not want to bother you. He said: "The salvation of India and of the whole world depends on socialism. But India will have to evolve her own method and her own outlook of socialism on the basis of Indian culture, philosophy, the heritage and condition that will be found in a national life."

He believed that it is the duty of a dynamic nation or a modern nation of a creative genius, to study the political philosophy

want to take much time, Netaji, in brilliantly analysing the evolution of the political philosophy of the modern world said "British people discovered the con-

"it was the gift of Russian revolution", and finally, he said "it is the duty of India, that it must go ahead to evolve a new socio-political ideology for constructing India, for reconstructing India, for fulfilling the mission of India and to make the necessary progress not only for India but for the world as a whole."

Netaji propagated his idea of national planning even during the war in Germany and South East Asia, he had developed a cell for national planning when he was leading his army. He made a unique speech in Tokyo University on the subject of how the Indian National Planning should be made for building the future of India after attainment of freedom.

That is why such a National Planning should also be a subject for study. About the history of the revolutionary movement, you now know what the capsule says—that the Indian freedom movement was started in 1920. Revolutionary movement was before that. Netaji's Revolutionary

struggle, after 1942 Quit India Movement, has no place there. Therefore, a Balanced study has to be made about the History of Indian freedom also and other respects.

I know what will be the stock answer of the Education Ministry. The stock answer would be: "Well, you have the Netaji Research Institute, Netaji Museum. We have given Rs. 2,30,000 to them. For Netaji Museum probably, we will increase it by rupees one lakh more." I am a Member of the Netaji Research Institute. I am closely associated with it. The purpose of that organisation is very very limited. It is only to collect as much of the materials connected with the life and activities of Netaji which our Government did not try or allowed to get lost those brilliant literature and documents of Azad Hind Revolution. That thing they are doing. They are publishing some of the writings and speeches of Netaji. That is all.

My object is completely different. I would request the Janata Government and the Education Minister..... I am not talking now as a Janata Member. I am talking as a patriotic son of India expressing the will of the Indian people and, I hope, that the Government will understand and realise that there is a change of era and a new era is ahead of us. Let us at least amend the wrongs and sin committed towards that greatest revolutionary of ours during the last thirty years. Let us amend it just in a small way by agreeing to establish a National Academy in the name of that great revolutionary to make fundamental study and specialised study of the subjects in which Netaji evinced interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"This House recommends to the Government that, in patriotic recognition of the fundamental contributions made By Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, in thought and action, towards achieving independence of undivided India and evolution of ideological concept of our national reconstruction, an Institute of all India importance named as 'Netaji National Academy', be set up by the Government within a year for making specialised and advance studies on subjects, in which Netaji evinced keen interest, like,—(i) advance Military Science (ii) modern socio-economic and political ideologies relevant to the objectives of Indian national reconstruction (iii) concept of Indian national planning.

(iv) perspective and problems of Indian national integration, (v) history of revolutionary movements for Indian independence and (vi) mission of Indian culture and civilisation towards achieving amity and understanding among the people of the world."

There are some amendments. Only Shri B.P. Mandal and Shri Hukamdeo Narain Yadav are present. They may move their amendments.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

for—

"an Institute of all India importance named as 'Netaji National Academy', be set up by the Government within a year for making specialised and advance studies on subjects, in which Netaji evinced keen interest, like,—(i) advance Military Science, (ii) modern socio-economic and political ideologies relevant to the objectives of Indian national reconstruction, (iii) concept of Indian national planning, (iv) perspective and problems of Indian national integration, (v) history of revolutionary movements for Indian independence and (vi) mission of Indian culture and civilisation towards achieving amity and understanding among the people of the world."

substitute—

"a full fledged university be opened in his name, which besides other subjects should also teach the ideology of Netaji in respect of patriotism and political ideology and Netaji's concept of socialism." (3)

SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAIN YADAV (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and (vii) respect towards the national language and national heritage and culture." (2)

लालम्पुर, सिंगापुर में लड़े उसमें हमारे गोरखपुर जिले के लोग थे। आज भी गांवों में वे लोग मौजूद हैं लेकिन उन्हें सरकार पेंशन नहीं देती। उनको आज भी विश्वास नहीं है कि नेताजी आज नहीं हैं। तो नेताजी ने जो स्प्रिट इंकलेकट की, जो जोज पैदा किया, देश के जवानों में जिस साइंस को स्टैंडराइज किया उसके लिए हम कह रहे हैं कि आप स्कूल खोल दीजिए तो कौन सी बड़ी मांग कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ जनता पार्टी की सरकार से हम यह भी नहीं कहला सकते कि हमको कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा। यहां पर चेम्सफोर्ड एकेडमी है, सेंट मैरी एकेडमी है—मैं कहता हूँ इनके चक्कर में आप क्यों पड़े हैं। जब ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट में मेकाले को चार्ज दिया गया कि तुम हिन्दुस्तान में क्या करना चाहते हो तो उसने कहा कि अंग्रेजी पढ़ाकर केवल क्लर्कों की भर्ती नहीं करना चाहता, मैं चाहता हूँ उनको इस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जाये जिससे इंडियन्स अपनी कल्चर को भूल जायें और अपने पास्ट को भूल जायें। कोई भी कीम जब अपने इतिहास को भूल जाती है, अपनी तहजीब तमझ को भूल जाती है तो आगे कुछ नहीं कर सकती। अंग्रेजों की मिलिट्री साइंस आज भी हमारे देश में चली आ रही है जोकि हमारी धरती को सूट नहीं करती है, जो हमारे देश के बाज़ावरण के लिए ठीक नहीं है। हमारे यहां मनीपुर के मैदान में लोग पटिया टांगते थे तो उनको कहा जाता था कि घास की रोटी खा रहे हो, तुम इधर चले आओ और हलुवा पूड़ी खाओ लेकिन वे जवाब देते थे कि तुम्हारी गुलामी की हलुवा पूरी से हमारी घास की रोटी लाख गुनी अच्छी है। तो इस भावना को कहां पड़ाया जाता है? हमारे देश में चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य और दूसरे बड़े बड़े राजा हुए खुद अकबर और औरंगजेब की नैबल पालिसी थी लेकिन अकबर की वह पालिसी आज कहां पड़ाई जाती है? मुगलों के जमाने में मिलिट्री साइन्स बहुत डेवलप थी।

हमारी फौज के ज्यादातर अफसर सैंडहस्त कालेज के ट्रेनर हैं। हमारे मरहूम मोयज्जिज बजीरे आजम के जमाने में इंग्लैंड की पढ़ाई लिखाई वाले लोगों का सावका पड़ा चीन का तो भाग कर किनारे हो गए। एक दिन मैं तीस मील पहाड़ों में भाग गए। बाहरे हमारी फौज और बाहरे हमारी सरकार।

18:00 Hrs.

ऐसी हालत में मैं समर गुह जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। नेता जी के नाम पर नेशनल डिफेंस एकेडमी बन जाती है तो आई एन ए गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से और इंडिया इंडेपेंडेंट लीग की तरफ से सारे कागजात छपे हुए हैं। जो तकरीरें की हैं वह हैं। झांसी की रेजिमेंट कैसे बनी, यह सारी बातें हैं। एक पैराशूटिकल रेजिमेंट बनी थी। हमारे यहां आज भी लोग मौजूद हैं। दो तरह की कार्यवाई होती थी। एक तरफ यह काम था कि फौज में भर्ती हो जाओ। दूसरा काम यह करा कि तुम वहां जा कर उस सरकार को गिराओ, ट्रेन तोड़ो, लाइन उखाड़ो। जिन लोगों को भेजा, वे कौन से दूध बेचने वाले थे, भाजी बेचने वाले थे, अखबार बेचने वाले थे। उन में से बहुतों को फांसी हो गई, बहुत से मर गए, लेकिन जो बचे वे आज रोडवेज की कण्ठकटरी करते हैं। नेता जी ने उन से कहा था—तुम हिन्दुस्तान जाओ, हिन्दुस्तान की फौज में तुम्हारा एक रैंक बढ़ जाएगा तुम वहां की फौज में ले लिए जाओगे लेकिन बाद में क्या हुआ। नेता जी के कहने को कहां तक पूरा किया गया? आज हम को शर्म लगती है। आज हम बकालत करते हैं कि उन के नाम पर स्कूल खोल दीजिए, एकाडमी खोल दीजिए, लेकिन समरदादा क्या हुआ? बम्बई में नेताजी लाण्डी खुल गई, नेताजी शू कम्पनी खुल गई। नेता जी के लिए हमारे बजीरे-आजम-हिन्दुस्तान की पिछले 30 सालों में यह कन्द्रीगूशन है। जिस ने देश को आजादी दिलाई, जो हिन्दुस्तान के नीजवानों का सच्चा अलम्बरदार

[श्री उपमन]

या, उस के नाम पर शू हाउस खुले, लागू की खुली—बिलने शर्म की बत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि इस हाउस का हर मेम्बर, प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर नीचे तक इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करेगा। मैं आप का बतलाऊँ। एक माउण्टेड क्लब है, और उस के नाम को बदल कर जयप्रकाश रख दिया जाय, तो उस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, उस की टेबिल और कुर्सी में भी तो जानासाही से कीड़े होंगे—हमें उस के ऊसूलों के अनुरूप उस को बनाना होगा। लेनिन ने कहा है—

"Destroy everything in bourgeois, in art, culture and what not"

जहाँ वही भी पूजावाद की गंध आती है उस का फूँक दो, उस को तोड़ दो, उसको बर्खास्त

कर दो। इस लिए जब इन तरह की एका-उमी बनेगी और उस से 10 साल के बाद जो बच्चे निकलेंगे वे आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद वातावरण में, खुली हवा में निकल कर आयेंगे और देश के लिए मरने वाले नौजवान होंगे।

इन जगहों के साथ मैं अपने साथी श्री समर गुह साहब के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और उस का तर्जुमाले से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। उन बहादुर इन्सान ने, जिस ने इस मुल्क का प्रेरणा दी मुल्क के लिए मर मिटने की भावना पैदा की, उस के लिए ऐसी यादगार बनाया बहुत जरूरी है, इस तरह की एका-उमी जरूर बनाई जाए।

18 03 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April, 17, 1978
Chairman 27, 1900 (Sakti)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 17, 1978/Chaitra 27,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rural Students selected for Scholar-
ship under National Talent Search
Scheme

*740. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will
the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) the number and percentage of
rural students who are selected for
the award of scholarships under the
National Talent Search Scheme of the
National Council of Educational
Research and Training since the begin-
ning of scheme year-wise and whether
their number is negligible;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken
by Government to ensure that proper
proportion of scholarships goes to
rural students; and

(c) whether the National Council of
Educational Research and Training
will be asked to modify their selection
procedures in such a way that the

rural students get their due and pro-
per share?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) An analysis of the 293
awardees selected in 1976 for scholar-
ships under the National Science
Talent Search Scheme indicates that 18
candidates (6.1 per cent) were from
rural areas. Information about the
previous years is not available as no
such analysis was made earlier.

(b) and (c). Since these scholar-
ships are awarded purely on the basis
of merit, Government do not propose
to give any kind of weightage for
selection of candidates for this
purpose.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: It is a well
established fact that talent is evenly
distributed throughout the country.
From the reply it is quite clear that
NSTS scheme tends to leave out eighty
per cent population out of which it
should have skimmed the talent. In
view of this, I would like to know from
the hon. Minister whether the quota
system would be adopted according to
which the scholarships would be given
to a State/Union Territory in propor-
tion to its population. Then there can
be a districtwise quota in proportion
to rural and urban population:

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER: The number of scholarships is
not very high. In 1977-78, the pro-
posed scholarships are only 350 for
class ten and hundred for class eleven.
I understand that there are 352 dis-
tricts and on an average, we cannot
have more than one per district if the
suggestion of the hon. Member is
taken. I am afraid, this suggestion
cannot be accepted.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the contents of tests be such for rural students that the solution to the problems posed would be available in the rural environment?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER As I said, this scholarship is open for finding out the National Science Talent. This Question is in respect of the places of habitation of the students. Anyway, formerly there were no data available because in the form no such personal data were provided. We were on the look-out whether that was possible. Now some are provided. I cannot give any assurance, but we can see if we can increase the number of scholarships later, so that more children may be involved in this.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि देहाती में जो लायक लड़के मिलते हैं क्या उनमें से भी सेलेक्शन करने का कोई अच्छा ढांचा बने बनायेंगे? जितने लायक लड़के शहरों में मिलते हैं उतने ही लायक लड़के देहाती में भी मिलते हैं। शहरों के लड़कों में सिवाय बैच-उड़ने के सलीके और थोड़े से विताबी ज्ञान के अलावा देहाती लड़कों में ज्यादा काबिलियत नहीं होती है। क्या मंत्री जी इस बात को देखते हुए और यह देखते हुए कि देहातों के काबिल से काबिल लड़के भी रह जाते हैं, ऐसे इम्तिहानों में नहीं आ पाते हैं, उनको सेलेक्शन का या एग्जामिनेशन का कोई ऐसा तरीका अन्तर्गते जिससे देहाती के काबिल लड़कों को मौका मिल सके और वे भी इसका फायदा उठा सकें?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मान्यवर तमाम मूल्य में तीन सौ वेन्ड हैं जहाँ यह इम्तिहान हो रहा है। हम यह देखते हैं कि शहरी इलाकों से आने वाले लड़कों में से सैंड में 54 रिजर्वेट हो जाते हैं और देहाती इलाकों से जो लड़के आते हैं उनमें से सैंड में 20 रिजर्वेट हो जाते हैं। इससे पता चलता

है कि हम देहाती के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। लेकिन हमारे पास साधन ज्यादा नहीं हैं इसलिए हम अधिक कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं।

Rajasthan Canal

*741 **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the original estimate of Rs 184 crores for the Rajasthan Canal Project has gone up to Rs 420.85 crores on account of delay in the completion of the project,

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay, and

(c) how such reasons are being eliminated now?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Rajasthan Canal Project which was estimated to cost Rs 184 crores, including share cost of the Beas Project, in 1963 is now expected to go up to about Rs 480 crores due to several reasons including general increase in the price level of labour, materials and equipment, increase in the share cost of the Beas Dam at Pong, change in the scope of the Project with the introduction of Loonkarsar Bikaner Lift Scheme, provision for lining of branches, distributories and minors to minimise water losses, as also long period taken for completion of the Project. In the earlier stages, the progress on the Rajasthan Canal Project had been slow inter alia due to constraint of resources and non-availability of adequate quantities of water during non-Monsoon periods for drinking and construction purposes due to absence of a storage dam on Beas

This is no longer the case. Against an average annual expenditure of over Rs. 4.6 crores during the five-year period preceding the Fourth Five-Year Plan and an annual expenditure of about Rs. 9.5 crores during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the expenditure during the first three years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan has been about Rs. 63.43 crores and the expenditure during 1977-78 is likely to be Rs. 30 crores. With the considerably stepped up outlays, the engineering works on Rajasthan Canal Project are expected to be completed by 1983-84.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: It is very regrettable to note from the statement laid on the Table of the House that the Rajasthan Canal Project was taken up in 1963 and the minister has stated in his statement that it is expected to be completed by 1983-84, i.e. nearly 20 years for a project with an outlay of Rs. 184 crores as originally planned. This happened due to the people who are sitting in the Planning Commission or somewhere in...

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Yes, Sir, I am coming to the question. It is very regrettable and the constraints mentioned by the minister in his statement, would have been expected even at the time of the planning itself. May I know whether the Planning Commission has sanctioned this enhanced estimated cost of Rs. 480 from Rs. 134 crores and whether the minister will assure the House that this project will be completed even before 1983-84?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is one of the biggest projects in the country. There were many constraints in the way and there have been revisions also. After the signing of the Indus Water Treaty in 1960, a revision was made in 1963. This was the first and the estimated cost at that

time was approximately Rs. 184 crores. The share of the cost of Pong Dam and Harika Barrage was Rs. 44 crores. And then, subsequently, in 1970 again a revision was made because of certain reasons. Now it was thought proper that to conserve the huge losses caused by unlined canal because it has to pass through a desert area, it was thought fit that the branches, distributories and minors should all be lined. So, the expenses on lining and also the expenses of this dam had increased. So, the total expenditure has also increased according to the second revision in 1970.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is only two-fold. One is, has the higher amount been sanctioned by the Planning Commission? The second is, are you assuring that it will be completed within the time fixed.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, I have to submit that for Stage I Rs. 176 crores have been sanctioned and about Stage II, still a revision has been made and it is still under the consideration of the Rajasthan Government and has not been finalised yet. But I would submit that it would be possible to complete this project before 1983-84.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The hon. Minister has stated that some portion of the amount has not been sanctioned so far by the Planning Commission because of some additional expenditure being expected. So, this is the way of our Government machinery's approaching the Plans and the finalisation of the construction of this and other projects. The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech last year had, stated that delay in the implementation of the projects has led to much more cost than was originally envisaged. This is a very important dam as far as Northern India is concerned. I would like to know whether this can be taken up on a war footing,

urgency and whether the Minister will again assure the House that it would be taken up immediately with the Planning Commission and the completion will be done shortly

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA

Sir, the project is not being delayed for the lack of funds. Funds are available and have been allocated for the whole of this year. For next year also Rs 30 crores have been allocated and the work is in progress in a big way on the project. While the project is going on it is found that certain alterations are needed. That is the only thing that is pending now.

श्री दीलत राम सारंग का राजस्थान के राज्य में निम्नलिखित बाबा लिस्ट दिवाई याज्ञावर इन प्रोजेक्ट के अन्दर सम्मिलित है या इसी खर्च में शामिल है? उनकी भा इस फंड प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत क्या पूरा कर दिया जायगा?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA

The Loonkansan-Bikaner Lifer Scheme providing some branches distributories and minors was taken up and that is a part of this project.

श्री बंसाराम चौहान राजस्थान के नाल परियोजना एवं वडी नहर है। परन्तु क्या यह सही नहीं कि उस नहर में जा सिमेंट और ईंट लगाई जा रही है वह सिमेंट नाग राजस्थान ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान में जा रहा है और वहां सिमेंट नहीं लग रहा है। नहर खादी और बनाई जा रही है। लेकिन उसमें सिमेंट न लग कर अन्यत्र क्या बह भेजा जा रहा है? मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में कई पत्र मंत्री महाशय का लिखे हैं लेकिन उनका कोई उत्तर नहीं आया है। जा सिमेंट आदि राजस्थान के नाल में लगना चाहिये वह बीकानेर और गजानगर चार राज्यों में पहुंच रहा है और नहर में सिमेंट नहीं लग रहा है, क्या यह सही नहीं है?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला इन योजना का एकमोक्षान राजस्थान के इञ्जीनियर कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत दूरा बा है जहाँ बाग बना रहे हैं निमिन्त वहाँ नहर में न लग कर वहाँ आर जा रहा है।

I will look into this matter and make an enquiry into this.

Report of FAO on Fall in Food Production

‘744 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether as per latest FAO report, India is among the 48 ‘seriously affected’ countries where food production per person decreased by 0.4 per cent during 1970-76, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) The FAO in its review on ‘The State of Food and Agriculture, 1977’ circulated at the 19th Session of the FAO Conference held in November-December 1977 indicated that the average annual food production per capita during the period 1970-76 in the 45 Most Seriously Affected (MSA) countries including India declined by 0.4 per cent. This fall is accounted for mainly by the low growth rate of 1.4 per cent in food production in the MSA countries of Africa, in the MSA countries of Far East also the rate of growth was only 2.0 per cent. There are however indications that the rate of growth of food production in the MSA countries during 1974-76 was higher than that during the previous triennium 1971-73.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The Economic Survey for 1977-78 clearly indicates that the per capita net availability per day for cereals has declined from 420.2 grams to 395.4 grams in 1977. For pulses, from 471 grams it came down to 401

grams; and it has now come to 43.3 grams. And the total from 467.3 grams in 1972, has come down to 438.7 grams. Will the hon. Minister tell us why, in spite of the huge money that has been spent on agricultural research and on the Agricultural Research Institute—and such a lot of claims being made—and in spite of the budget for this year being Rs. 51 crores, the situation is so miserable as this?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The question related to the FAO's report on Most Seriously Affected areas, to which I have replied. My hon. friend has now mentioned some other report, which was not mentioned in the question. I would not be able specifically to answer that question. But I may say that the per capita nett production in the country is increasing. For example...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is from the Economic Survey of the Government of India. He is supposed to know all these things.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: You have not mentioned it specifically in the question. Otherwise...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it necessary to do it even for the Economic Survey of the Government?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The per capita nett production is increasing. In 1969-70, the per capita nett production was 161 grams.

MR. SPEAKER: Only Mr. Bosu can remember all that.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This year we are expecting a per capita production of 170 grams. *(Interruption)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In regard to the per capita availability of certain important articles of consumption, I have given figures for pulses and cereals and their total

consumption. For edible oils, it was 3.5 in 1970-71; and in 1976-77 the production was for 3.2. For 1970-71, for vanaspati, it was 1 gram per head. It has come down to 0.9. During 1970-71, for sugar it was 7.3 and it has come down to 6.1. I am again wanting to know from the knowledgeable hon. Minister as to whether he keeps track of these things, because he is only the trustee of the people in the matter of agricultural production and of making things available to the people—which the country has failed to do, in spite of all this fanfare—I am repeating—and tall claims by scientists doing agricultural research.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The per capita total production of major oil seeds has declined, I would admit. In 1969-70 it was 14.3. In 1975-76, it was 16-point...

MR. SPEAKER: The question is different; the answer is different. He has gone out of the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, will you dispassionately tell the House whether I am doing service to my public?

MR. SPEAKER: You are doing it; but not in the proper way, because your question is one thing. Your supplementary is another.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have to ask for an arbitrator.

MR. SPEAKER: You are doing service. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The per capita total production of oil seeds had decreased in certain years, and it had increased in certain other years. For example, in 1975-76 it has increased to 21.6 kilogrammes per head. In 1976-77 it declined to 12.6 kilograms for certain reasons. It is almost static with slight increase or decrease. The production of potato,

fish and other things have increased. For example, potato had increased from

MR SPEAKER Both of you are talking about quite different things

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The hon Minister in his wisdom has tried to mislead the House

MR SPEAKER The question was totally about the FAO Report. Now you are on a different report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU FAO Report has anticipated food production

MR SPEAKER I follow that. It is too wide a question. Put a separate question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU If in this forum that question cannot be asked I do not know where it can be asked. The hon Minister has made certain tall claims. For pulses, nuts and oilseeds the requirement is 85 grams per day; the actual consumption is 65 grams; similarly for green leaves the requirement is 114 grams and the actual consumption 88 grams; for vegetables and fruits the requirement is 65 grams per day while the actual consumption is 6 grams. For fish, meat and eggs the requirement is 125; the actual consumption is 14. What is this?

MR SPEAKER Good learning but not relevant.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA According to the FAO one of the obvious reasons why in this country continuously the per capita availability or production has been always very low in our primitive agriculture and our incapacity to supply water in certain areas. The result is that a large part of our areas are unirrigated. It is stated that the Ganga-Brahmaputra area if irrigated is capable of feeding the whole world. May I know whether the World Bank team has brought it to the notice of the Gov-

ernment that the Brahmaputra valley itself has almost inexhaustible sources of water? If so, what steps are being taken to utilize the water resources?

MR SPEAKER It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI V ARUNACHALAM One of the reasons for poor production is the inadequate allotment of funds for the development of agriculture. May I know whether the Government is aware that the Estimates Committee in its 12th Report has stated that the allocation of amounts for major and medium irrigation projects has been reduced considerably in the Plan periods? If so, will this Government come forward to allot more funds for irrigation?

MR SPEAKER The main question is a very limited one. This does not arise out of that.

SHRI V ARUNACHALAM Inadequate allotment of funds is one of the reasons for poor production.

MR SPEAKER It is a very important question but it does not arise out of this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU In the course of the reply the hon Minister has quoted certain figures saying that the production of gram and other varieties of agricultural produce has increased. May I know, in the context of the reply of the hon Minister, whether he does not agree that even then the per capita production is lower than in other advanced agricultural countries of the world? If that is so, what particular steps the Government propose to take in the matter of further stepping up of per capita production in Indian agriculture?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Again, it is a very wide question.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two questions. One is whether the per capita production here is less than in other countries.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is less than in some countries, but it is more than in many countries. We are making all-out effort to increase per capita production in the country.

Grants to States for opening of Schools in Rural and Backward Areas

*745. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are giving grants to the States for the opening of schools in rural and backward areas;

(b) if so, what is the amount of grants given to the State of Karnataka for this purpose during the last three years;

(c) the details regarding the multi-purpose and other schools opened in the State; and

(d) the details regarding the amount of grant which has so far lapsed, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Central Government do not give separate grants and aid to States for the opening of schools in the rural and backward areas. The Central assistance is given as block grants for the State plans as a whole.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Education is now in the Concurrent List, but in many of the rural parts

many of the schools do not have any building and the students are studying under the shade of trees. They do not have a proper environment and proper building, and many of the buildings that do exist are half-constructed and not completed. The Janata Party Government is talking of more rural upliftment. Is it not the responsibility of the Government of India to see that more grants are paid to the State Governments and earmark them for this purpose? If so, what is the allotment made and what are Government's broad outlines on this matter?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: Though the Constitution was amended during the emergency to bring education from the State List to the Concurrent List, no legislation has been brought forward to take it to the Concurrent List. It is still in the State List, and it is the primary or direct responsibility of the State Governments to open schools in the rural as well as backward areas. The Government of India only gives the States grants as block grants in their plans.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Much has been said about Urdu, but for the children of the minorities living in the rural and urban areas there is hardly any scope to get their education in Urdu. So, may I know whether the Government while giving grants to the State Governments will see that allocation is made particularly for the development of Urdu for the benefit of the children of the minorities?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: Though this question is not related to the main question, so far as Urdu is concerned, we are giving guidelines to the State Governments for its development and teaching in the schools in the various States. So far as the development of Urdu is concerned, we are having

a national committee, the Tarakki-e-Urdu Board, through which we are trying to develop the language

SHRI A SUNNA SAHIB May I know whether the State of Kerala has been included in the grants list and if so how much has been granted to it?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI All the States are included. It is in the State Plan. It is not possible for me to say now how much Kerala has been given.

श्री मुखराज राज्या को जो केन्द्रीय मदद दी जाती है उसका आधार क्या है? जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं उनको अधिक प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है या यह अनुदान जनसंख्या के आधार पर दिया जाता है इसका क्या काइटीरिया है?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI It is the policy of the Janata Party Government to help the backward areas as much as possible. The Planning Commission are doing an exercise on it as how the backward areas can be helped in this matter.

कृषि मूल्य आयोग के सदस्य

749 श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा एक कृषि मूल्य आयोग का गठन किया गया है,

(ख) उसके सदस्यों और गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों की भूमिका-प्रभुता संख्या क्या है, और

(ग) इसका गठन किस प्रकार में किया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) The Agricultural Prices Commission was constituted with effect from 8-1-1965 by a Resolution of the Government of India. The sanctioned strength of the Commission consists of a Chairman and three Members including Member Secretary. One of the posts of Members is now vacant.

As presently constituted, the Chairman and the Member Secretary are economists while the second Member has been appointed in pursuance of the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture in order to include in the Commission a non-official with understanding of agricultural production and consumer problems. The appointments have been made with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या सरकार ने यह आधार माना है कि किसानों के उत्पादन खर्च और कृषि के उपयोग में होने वाली वस्तुओं की कीमतों के अनुपात में प्रति-उत्पन्न का मूल्य तय किया जाएगा ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह आधार मुखर करने के लिए कुछ यूनिवर्सिटीज में आने दे लिय जाते हैं, कुछ यह कमीशन खुद तय करता है और कुछ कार्मिक आर्गनाइजेशन का बुलावा जाता है।

MR SPEAKER He wants to know whether the cost of production is taken into account.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA The cost of production is also taken into consideration when the prices are fixed.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know as to what are the names of the persons of Agricultural Prices Commission.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Dr. Dharam Narain, Chairman, Dr. (Mrs.) Thamarajakshi, Member Secretary and Chaudhari Randhir Singh, Member,

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : इस आयोग का गठन 1965 में हुआ था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इसके तीसरे मेम्बर की नियुक्ति क्यों नहीं की गई है और इसमें किसानों का सही प्रतिनिधित्व क्यों नहीं रखा गया है, जिनका इस आयोग से सम्बन्ध है। क्या सरकार यह नहीं सोचती है कि किसानों की बात मानी जाये ?

हाल ही में सरकार ने गेहूँ की कीमत तय की है। कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों ने गेहूँ की कीमत 120 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों ने 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तय करने के लिए कहा था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उनकी बात को क्यों नहीं माना।

MR. SPEAKER: The second question does not arise.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Chaudhari Randhir Singh was taken as agriculture representative and he is still a Member.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: This Agricultural Prices Commission has done a great blunder in fixing the prices without knowing the background of the agriculture. I do not want to blame any individual there or any Member there. I think, there is no farmer at all in that Commission. The problems of the farmers must be understood while fixing the prices. They must take into account the cost of production. But they get details from universities or somewhere.

A farmers' representative is very necessary in the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Another thing is that we have seen that the fixing of prices of so many industrial products is done on the basis of their cost of production. Here, the farmers have to see towards the sky and Government. Do you call for the advice of the Farmers' Federations in order to have a comparative study of the prices to be fixed? Will the Minister look into these things before announcing the prices every year?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the opinions of the Farmers' Federations are also taken into consideration while fixing the price. In fact, the question does not relate to this. The question was relating to the constitution of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: Whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the farmers are very much agitated over the prices because they are not getting remunerative prices at all. In this Agricultural Prices Commission, the members are only from officer's cadres except of course, Ch. Randhir Singh, who is a Member. Whether the Minister is going to consider the suggestion that a non-official should be made the Chairman and majority of the members should be non-officials. Even Members who are nominated to this Commission are from North who are interested more in wheat and they are neglecting the South as far as rice is concerned. I want to know whether he is going to nominate any person from south, particularly from rice-growing States, to this Commission.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I think, Dr. (Mrs.) Thamarajakshi is from south. There is no question of south or north....

SHRI M SATYANARAYANA RAO What about non official?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA Chaudhuri Randhir Singh is a non-official. I would submit that it is not only south that produces rice. In fact rice surplus States are in the north.

SHRI M SATYANARAYANA RAO Whether it is from south or north I want to know whether from rice growing States, he is going to nominate somebody.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA So far as rice-growing States are concerned, I would submit that northern States are surplus in rice. Punjab, Haryana and Western U P are the surplus States. They are more worried about fixation of higher prices. Other States are mainly rice-producing and some rice has to go from these States to other States.

MR. SPEAKER His question was whether you are nominating somebody from rice-growing States so that their case may also be considered.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA Chaudhuri Randhir Singh comes from wheat as well as rice growing area.

श्री चन्दन सिंह ग्राम्य मन्दोदय में मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि किसी भी वर्ग में अगर बहुमत होता है तो कुछ बात चलती है और बहुमत न हो तो कुछ बात नहीं चलती। इसलिए श्री जगदीश सिंह क्या कर सकते हैं जबकि और ऐसे महानुभाव उसमें बैठे हैं जो वेबल से डिस्टिक्शन से ही काम लेते हैं और जिन्हें प्रैक्टिकल वा कोई ज्ञान नहीं। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से कि इसमें बहुमत कृषकों का होना चाहिए क्या वह ऐसा करने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला • अभी तो ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है।

SHRI T A PAI The hon Minister has quoted Punjab, Haryana and western U P as rice-producing States. May I bring to his notice that they are rice-producing States, no doubt but for them rice is a cash crop whereas for most of the rice-growing areas in south it is the main food crop. Therefore a distinction between the prices has got to be established between a cash crop and a food crop. Otherwise, those who are growing rice as a food crop are made to pay a very heavy price for doing it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA It is a suggestion to be taken into consideration.

Preservation of Heritage of Kumaon

***750 DR MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some ancient temples in the district of Almora in Uttar Pradesh are rich in cultural heritage,

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the recent past some statues of immense archaeological value and historical importance had been taken away from ancient temples of Jageshwar and Patal Bhuwaneshwar in the district of Almora (UP) by antique smugglers, and

(c) if so the steps taken or proposed to be taken to preserve this heritage of Kumaon and to save it from unscrupulous elements?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Yes, Sir.

Various Groups of temples at Jageshwar, Baijnath, Katramal and Dwarahat have been declared as of national importance.

(b) Ten sculptures and one bronze image of Ponaraja were stolen from the temples at Jageshwar. The last-named image was, however, subsequently recovered by the Central Bureau of Investigation. Government has no information about the theft of sculptures from the temple at Patel Bhubaneshwar which is not a centrally protected monument.

(c) A Conservation Assistant, posted at Almora, looks after the repairs and maintenance of these monuments. Besides, four monument attendants have been posted at Jageshwar for watch and ward duty.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Now, Sir, from a large number of ancient temples, pieces of sculptures were taken from this part of the country during foreign invasion to be kept under protection and other safe custody. Now the Minister says that they have grouped them—some of the temples of national importance. I would like to know whether a detailed survey of Almora and other neighbouring hill districts was made so as to come to a conclusion that these are the only four groups in that district; if a survey has actually been made what are the other temples in other districts and what are the steps which the Government are taking to protect those monuments? Whether the image of Sun at the temple of Katarmal, the *surya patrima*, as they said, was also missing from that temple and has not yet been restored and has not yet been traced; whether the image of Ponaraja from Jageshwar, which is one of the 12 jyotirlingas in this country, has not yet been restored to the original place of the temple and is lying somewhere.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Under one supplementary, the hon. Member has put a large number of supplementaries. It is very difficult for me to remember all these questions. However, I would like to

say that under the State list, that is List 2, item 12, are the ancient and historical monuments and records, other than those declared under law made by Parliament, to be of national importance, are provided. Therefore, of the monuments which are generally in the charge of the State Governments, now after making proper enquiries, certain monuments have been declared to be of national monuments and I find that six such monuments in that area have been declared to be of national importance. They are: temple group at Jageshwar—1; at Baijnath—2; at Katarmal—3; at Dwarahat—4; at Champahat—5 and the remains of a few temples and the inscribed machinery at Gangahat—6. Those which have been taken over by the Archaeological Survey of India, we are trying to protect them and we have engaged more personnel for doing so.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Whether the image of Ponaraja has not been restored; whether the image of Sun at Katarmal is also missing and has not yet been restored.

MR. SPEAKER: Does that temple come under the temples which are declared to be of national importance?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Yes.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I would like to have a notice for this question. I have said, only one bronze image of Ponaraja was stolen and recovered by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I want to know whether it has been lying somewhere or whether it has been restored to the temple.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants a notice for this.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Whether the University of Kumaon and the State Government have ap-

proached the Ministry to have a museum especially in Almora so that all these monuments and idols and other sculptures can be housed there and a large number of tourists who come there can also visit there and see such things. They can also be kept well protected because now they are scattered sometimes at one place and sometimes at another place. It is difficult to protect them because these are hills. We do not have adequate machinery to protect them. Have you received any such proposal, if not whether the Government are themselves thinking of having a museum?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER I will respectfully submit that this question does not arise out of this. I require again a notice. I hope the hon Member will not be annoyed with me because here I do not have any notes about this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय • अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में अनेकों राष्ट्रीय मन्दिर और राष्ट्रीय सभ्रालय हैं। उनमें पिछले कुछ वर्षों से लगातार मूर्तियों की चोरियों का ताता चला आ रहा है, काफी बैसेल पकड़े भी गये हैं। बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह काम कर रहे हैं, रहा मे मूर्तिया चुरा कर विदेशों में लाखों में बिकी जानी हैं। बरोवा की बमार्ड की जानी है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जो अब तक पकड़े गये हैं उनके खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही हुई है उसमें मंत्री महोदय सन्तुष्ट हैं तथा भविष्य में इस प्रकार की चोरिया न हो। उसने लिए कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं, उसकी जानकारी मदन को देगे।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र • जो चोरिया होती हैं उसके लिए हमें खेद है। हम सरकार की ओर से बोलिग कर रहे हैं कि ज्यादा धादमियों को लगाकर चोरियों को बन्द किया जायें। इसमें सरकार की दिलचस्पी के अभाव जनता की भी जिम्मेदारी है। इसलिए हम सोशल थ्रैनेस को जागृत करने की भी बोलिग कर रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय • अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। इस काम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह बड़े पैमाने पर चल रहा है, जो भारत से मूर्तिया चुरा कर विदेशों में ले जा कर बेचते हैं। इस किस्म के कुछ केमिज पकड़े भी गये हैं और कुछ कार्यवाही सरकार की तरफ से हुई भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—जिन लोगों ने ऐसे कार्य किए हैं, उनके खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही हुई है क्या सरकार उसे सन्तुष्ट है और भविष्य में ऐसा न हो, उसके लिये सरकार क्या करना चाहती है?

MR. SPEAKER Don't go on adding new supplementaries. You can have only one supplementary. You cannot have an additional supplementary.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पुरानी मूर्तियों का मवाल है। इससे सम्बन्धित मैं केवल एक ही सवाल उठा रहा हूँ।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैंने कहा है कि चोरिया बन्द करने के लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस काम को रोकने के लिये हमारे आर्कैलाजिकल सर्वे के अभाव, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गैरज मूर्तिया बाहर से जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उनको रोकने के लिये हमारा कम्प्लेक्स डिपार्टमेंट और आर्कैलाजिकल सर्वे का भी एक आदमी बहा पर है। इस तरह की कई चोरिया पकड़ी गयी हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय • महोदय, मेरे मवाल का जवाब फिर नहीं आया।

MR. SPEAKER Your question has been answered.

SHRI SARAT KAR The hon Minister has said that they are taking interest only in monuments and things of architecture which are of national importance. But these things have acquired great international importance because all these monuments

and small architecture are being smuggled away to foreign countries, and our country is full of such architecture and antiquities; specially Orissa is a land of temples. May I, therefore, ask the hon. Minister whether, to do justice to all the valuable monuments and materials of antiquities that we have, by creating a new machinery or a new Directorate so that these things can be protected. The matter should not be taken lightly because these things may not have acquired national importance according to him, but they have acquired international importance and these things are being smuggled away from our country.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As a student of ancient Indian history and culture, I can assure the hon. Member that we are not taking things lightly; we are trying to do our best. But under the Constitution, the task of protecting monuments is divided between the Centre and the State Governments. It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to look after these temples and other pieces of architecture. Only those which are declared to be of national importance are under our scope, and we are trying to do our best.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जन-जागरण के लिये आप ने अभी तक क्या किया है और कब से किया है ? मूर्तियों की चोरी का जो काम हो रहा है: वह कई वर्षों से हो

रहा है, इसलिये मैं निश्चित रूप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जन-जागरण के लिये, लोगों को सचेत रखने के लिये, आप ने कब और कौन से आदेश दिये और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—कुछ महीने हुए कलकत्ता में एक प्रदर्शनी हुई थी, उस प्रदर्शनी में यह भी था कि कितनी मूर्तियाँ चोरी हुई हैं और उनको पकड़ने के लिये हम कितने सफल हुए हैं और किस तरह से हम उनको पकड़ने के लिये कदम उठाते हैं—इस तरह से हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि जन-जागरण हो और जनता की मदद भी हमें मिले ।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया ।

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

Funds for Girl Institute, Lucknow

*752. SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether "The Giri Institute of Development Studies", Lucknow has been given funds for special studies; and

(b) if so, the amount given for the purpose and the subjects for study of which this amount has been given?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

According to the information furnished by ICSSR the amounts received by the Giti Institute of Development Studies Lucknow for special studies and the subjects for which the grants have been given are as under —

Serial No	Year	Subject	Authority giving the grant	Amount
1	1973	Problems of select Urban Handi craft of U P	Planning Commission	2 57 962 95
2	1974	Collection and Collation of Papers and Documents—All India Rail waymen Federation	Indian Council of Social Science Research	15 000 00
3	1975	Financing of Chikan Industry in Lucknow	Indian Overseas Bank, Lucknow	3 250 00
4	1975	Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project	Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India,	18 000 00
5	1976	Studies on Regional Patterns of Agricultural Development of India	Planning Commission	45 759 00
6	1976	Impact of Emergency on Industrial Relations in U P	Ministry of Labour, Government of India	7 000 00
7	1977	ILO Project Technological Linkages of Formal and Informal Sector Industries (Metal Industries in Kanpur)	I L O	57 000 00
8	1977	Regional Seminar on Indian Youth	Indian Council of Social Science Research New Delhi	15 000 00
9	1977	Land Administration in Northern India	Do	12 500 00
10	1978	Special Diversification of Manufacturing Activities	Do	50 000 00

श्री हरमोबिन्द वर्मा अध्यक्ष महादय, जो पैसा ऐसी सस्थापना का दिया गया है वह पैसा उन सस्थापना ने जिस उद्देश्य के लिए वह पैसा दिया गया था उसी उद्देश्य पर खर्च किया है या नहीं ? यदि नहीं खर्च किया है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच करा देंगे और यदि यह गलत साबित होता है तो क्या ऐम व्यक्तियों को सजा देन की कोई योजना बना रहे हैं ? आज ऐसी बहुत सी सस्थापने हैं जिनके नाम पर बनी हुई है और लाखों रुपया सरकार से सरकार फिजूल

खर्च करती हैं और अपने तिकटम पर काम कर रही हैं । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ— क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी योजनायें बना रहे हैं, जिससे ऐसी सस्थापना पर रोक लग सके ?

श्री० प्रताप लाल चन्द्र • मैंने जो फहरिस्त दी है उसमें ऐसा पता चलता है कि जिन संस्थानों की जन्म के लिए, शोध के लिये कार्यवाही हुई थी, वह सफल हो चुकी है ।

प्लानिंग कमीशन की और से
problems of urban handicrafts of U.P.
के लिए 2,57,962.95 रुपए का अनुदान
दिया गया है। वह प्रोजेक्ट कम्प्लीट हो गई है।

Similarly, in regard to the financing
of Chikan Industry, a report has
been submitted. In regard to the
Pilot Intensive Rural Employment
Project, the work has been completed.

इस तरह से सब कम्प्लीट हो गई है।

MR. SPEAKER: The question ask-
ed is, if there are irregularities, will
you enquire into them.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER: I submit that he has prefixed
that with some of the other matters.
He wanted to know how many were
completed. The second part of the
question he asked is whether we are
prepared to make enquiries.

Now, the Indian Council of Social
Science Research actually sent an
officer to enquire into the matter,
and he has submitted a report. If
further steps are necessary, the
ICSSR will certainly take steps.

श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा कि मुल्क
में कितनी संस्थाएँ ऐसी हैं जो बड़े नेताओं के
नाम से हैं और उन पर कितना पैसा खर्च किया
गया है ? क्या मंत्री जी यह भी बताने का
छाष्ट करेंगे कि इस तरह की जो संस्थाएँ
हमारे मुल्क में काम कर रही हैं वे कितने
भूतनों से कर रही हैं और हमारे देश के
गरीबों के पैसे को लूट कर अपनी ऐयाजी
और भवकारी पर खर्च कर रही हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise
under the question because the ques-
tion is limited to the Giri Institute,
Lucknow. (Interruptions). Mr.
Verma, it is not allowed under the
rules.

Don't record.

(Interruptions)***

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I
had sent an identical or an almost
similar question on the same subject
and your Secretariat rejected it, say-
ing that this Institute belongs to the
Lucknow University, which is under
the State Government. But the ques-
tion of Mr. Hargovind Verma has
been admitted. So, I would like to
say that your Secretariat and you
should treat all Members alike so far
as admission of questions is concern-
ed.

Now, I would like to know from
the Minister whether he has seen the
news item in the Pioneer in which
it is said that against the Director
of the Giri Institute, Mr. V. B. Singh,
who also happens to be a Congress
M. P., a criminal charge has been
filed and he is presently facing pro-
secution on that score. If so, does
he have any details of this matter?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER: There are criminal proceedings
going on in respect of forgery and
the matter is sub judice. But I un-
derstand Mr. V. B. Singh is no longer
a Member of the other House: his
term has expired. And from May
1977, he is no longer a Director. A
new Director has been appointed.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : इस
संस्था का जहाँ तक सवाल है, वह पूरी राज्य
सरकार के अधीन नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार

इस सस्था को लाखा रुपया अनुसन्धान बर्गे रह करने के लिए देनी रही है और पिछले साल भर से इस सस्था के सम्बन्ध में अखबारों वगैरह में भी काफी निबलता रहा है कि वहा पर मोनमान हो रहा है। जितना पैसा इस सस्था को दिया गया है उस पैस का वह सही उपयोग नहीं कर रही है। एक व्यक्ति विशेष आजो फर्जो सस्था बना कर अपन हिन के लिए और दो चार आदमिया के हित और स्वार्थ के लिए पैस का खर्च करत रहा है। ना मैं सरकार से यह जानना चांगा कि वह उस अनुदान के पैस के खर्च के बारे में जाच करत के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति बनायेगी और जो इस तरह से मोनमान करने वाले लोग हैं उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी ? मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र मारुत २६

जो सस्था है it is registered under the Societies Registration Act यह जा कमटो है पहले श्री टी० पी० धर इसके चेयरमैन थे, पिछले जमाने में श्री पी० एन० हक्सर वैयरमैन थे और यूनियनसिटी के वाइस चान्सलर डा० नगेन्द्र सिंह President, International Court of Justice जैसे सम्मानित लोग इस में सदस्य थे। जहा वही भी कोई शिकायत आती है कि ठीक तरह से काम नहीं हो रहा है वहा जाच के लिए हम कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। मैंने अभी बताया था कि आई० सी० एन० एम० आर० की ओर एक आफिसर जाच के लिए भेजे गये थे और व अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दे चुके हैं और आई० सी० एन० एम० आर० उसको एग्जामिन कर रहा है।

श्री रामधारी शान्त्री अध्यक्ष महादय, हम इस्टीम्यूट के जाच-वट्टे के बारे में 7 जनवरी, 1978 के विन्डूज में चाज लगाया गया है। इस इस्टीम्यूट के बारे में यह चाज लगाया है कि 1973 से हमने लाखों रुपयों का अनुदान लिया। 1977 तक इस सस्था में नवाई आदमी था और न कोई वहा रिमच हो रही थी। 1977 में हमने एक विनिटिंग किराये पर ली। क्या इस तरह की शिकायत इस सखनऊ के इस्टीम्यूट के बारे में शिक्षा मन्त्रालय का प्राप्त हुई है ? यदि हा ना तब इन को रोशनी में शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस सस्था को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान को तुरन्त स्टाप करेगे और इनके बारे में कोई जाच करायेंगे ?

अभी माननीय मुख्याध्यक्ष स्वामी जी ने श्री बी० बी० सिंह का नाम लिया जिनको कि वहा में हटना पडा क्योंकि उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा चल रहा है। क्या उनके बारे में सरकार को शिकायत मिली है कि वे बड़े क्लाम के स्टुडेंट रहे हैं और उन्होंने फर्जो तौर पर पस्ट क्लाम की मार्गशीर्ष तैयार करके अपने कायुनिवर्सिटी में हेड बनाया और उसी हिमाय से इस सस्था में भी काम किया ? यह जो पाच लाख रुपया इस सस्था ने सरकार से लिया है क्या इस खम के बारे में सरकार फौरन जाच करायगी ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र . श्री बी० बी० सिंह जो इसके आन्तरेरी डायरेक्टर थे वे अप्रैल, 1977 में नहीं रहे हैं और उनके स्थान पर श्री टी० एम० पबोला प्रोफेसर ग्राफ इकोनोमिक्स आल इंडिया इस्टीम्यूट ग्राफ मैनेजमेन्ट ग्रहमबाबाद इस सस्था के डायरेक्टर बन गये हैं। अनुदान के सम्बन्ध में हमारी सस्था आई० सी० एम० एम० आर० की ओर से जाच करायी गयी थी। जो शिकायतें हमें प्राप्त हुई थी वे साबित नहीं हुई हैं।

दिल्ली में नेताओं की प्रतिमा लगाया जाना

756. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कुल कितने नेताओं की प्रतिमाएँ लगी हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया और डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की प्रतिमाएँ दिल्ली में नहीं लगायी गयी हैं ;

(ग) भविष्य में जिन नेताओं की प्रतिमाएँ लगायी जानी हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया और डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की प्रतिमाएँ लगाने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) : (क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की 14 प्रतिमाएँ हैं जो दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा विभिन्न स्मारक समितियों द्वारा स्थापित की गई हैं ।

(ख) डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया की प्रतिमा अभी तक स्थापित नहीं की गई है लेकिन दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दिल्ली गेट के बाहर डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की प्रतिमा स्थापित की गई है ?

(ग) भारत सरकार ने स्मारक समितियों को दिल्ली में विभिन्न स्थलों में सरकारी भूमि पर सर्वश्री सी० राजगोपालाकाय, के० कामराज तथा रफी अहमद किदवाई की प्रतिमाएँ स्थापित करने की इजाजत दे दी है ।

सरकार भी गांधी जी की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है ।

(घ) जैसा कि उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) में बताया गया है डा० श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी की प्रतिमा पहले ही स्थापित की जा चुकी है । डा० लोहिया की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने के बारे में किसी एजेंसी ने कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा है तथा ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ । दिल्ली जैसे शहर में जहाँ अभी भी बहुत से विदेशियों की प्रतिमाएँ काफी संख्या में मौजूद हैं, वहाँ डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जैसे महापुरुष की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने में उपेक्षा बरती गयी है । सरकार को आज भी उनकी प्रतिमा स्थापित करने के लिए जगह नहीं मिल रही है । आप कहते हैं कि किसी एजेंसी ने इसके लिए आपसे सिकारिज नहीं की है यह किसी संस्था के सिकारिज करने का सवाल नहीं है, यह एक राष्ट्रीय नेता का सवाल है जिसको राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से लेना चाहिए और सरकार को स्वयं अपनी तरफ से ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि डा० राममनोहर लोहिया जैसे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की प्रतिमाएँ स्थापित करें । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है ? यदि करती है तो फिर उनकी प्रतिमा स्थापित करने में सरकार की क्या आपत्ति है ?

श्री राम किंकर : मान्यवर, सरकार की सामान्य नीति किसी राष्ट्रीय नेता की प्रतिमा लगाने की नहीं है । यदि कोई व्यक्ति, स्मारक समितियाँ या स्थानीय निकाय

कोई मूर्ति स्थापित करना चाहती है तो वे जमीन के लिए माग करती हैं और मरवार उनकी माग पर विचार करती है ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान आज में कुछ दिन पहले मैंने 377 के अन्तर्गत आपन निवेदन कर दिया था और आपन उसको मंजूर भी किया था और वह डा० राम मनाहर लोहिया डा० मुखर्जी, डा० अम्बेदकर आदि के सम्बन्ध में था। उस में मैंने जगह आदि के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित जानकारी भी दी थी कि गानियेट हाउस के सामने चारों तरफ जगह है जहाँ उनकी मूर्ति स्थापित की जा सकती है। जिस महापुरुष की मूर्ति का बाई एजेंसी स्पामर न करे और जिस महापुरुष की कोई एजेंसी न हो क्या यह दश उम महापुरुष को भूल जाएगा? जहाँ तक जगह की बात है मैंने मंत्री महोदय को लिख कर दिया था 377 के अन्तर्गत और आपन उसका मंजूर भी किया था। उस में मैंने जगह दर्शायी थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस जगह आप मूर्ति स्थापित करेंगे ?

श्री राम बिकर मैंने पहले भी बताया है कि शासन की नीति यह नहीं है कि वह स्वतः मूर्ति स्थापित करे। गवर्नमेंट ने किसी के लिए ऐसा नहीं किया है। मैमॉरियल कमेटी अगर सामन आती है और जमीन चाहती है तो जमीन की व्यवस्था सरकार करती है। स्थापना का मारा खर्च वह समिति बढ़ाशन करती है। मैंने जैसा कहा है श्री राजगोपालचारी श्री कामराज और श्री रफी अमरुद किदवाई की मूर्ति के लिए तीन स्थानों पर स्वीकृति दे दी गई है।

MR SPEAKER Now, the Question Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Suratgarh and Jetsar State Farms

*742 SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) the expenditure incurred during 1977-78 on the Suratgarh and Jetsar State farms

(b) the break up of the expenditure under major heads like staff expenses repairs to machinery, fertilisers and insecticides seeds, taxes etc.,

(c) the income during the said period and

(d) the steps taken to run these farms as profitable concerns?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The financial year of the State Farms Corporation of India is from 1st July to 30th June the expenditure figures for 1977-78 are therefore not available at this stage

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) The State Farms Corporation of India is taking steps to improve the economic viability of these farms by adopting measures such as change in cropping pattern by substituting seed crops of low productivity with those giving more yield per unit augmentation of irrigation supplies carrying out land shaping and land development and by reducing expenditure on inputs through better management and scientific application

Audited Accounts of World Dairy Congress

*743 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) whether the Government have received audited accounts and reports

of the World Dairy Congress held in 1974 in India, the amounts collected for the Congress from the Central and State Governments, Dairy industry and individuals, outline of disbursement of huge funds collected and balance available immediately after the Congress ended its Session;

(b) nature of expenses incurred after the Congress was over and broad heads of expenditure and the balance available now, if any; and

(c) have the Government received complaints against misuse or extravagant use of funds of the Congress and where the investigation rests?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Amounts collected for the World Dairy Congress held in 1974 and the expenditure incurred thereon.

Receipts upto 31st December, 1974.

(A) Contributions raised by Dairy Board :

	Rs.
1. State Governments.	3,40,000.00
2. Indian Dairy Corporation	3,50,000.00
3. State Dairy Corporations	1,45,211.00
4. Dairy Cooperatives	3,30,901.00
5. Contributions raised by N.D.D.B.	7,73,289.00

(B) Government of India's Contribution 5,52,218.00

(C) Congress Registration Fee :

1. Congress Registration Fee.	6,32,802.32
2. Dairy Entrance Fee.	13,280.00
3. Fee for accompanying persons.	1,04,725.24
4. I.D.F. Registration Fee	1,27,296.20

(D) Sale of Publications. 244.81

(E) Other Receipts :

1. Ladies programme (surplus)	12,517.95
2. Misc. Receipts.	9,941.99
3. Interest	25,572.67

TOTAL : 31,17,940.18

Expenditure incurred up to December 1974

	Rs
1 Administration Expenses	7,37,578 00
2 Editorial & Technical Expenses	10,60,167 00
3 Exhibitions	39,588 00
4 Tour expenses of distinguished guest speakers	3,241 00
5 Congress Venue Expenses	2,17,228 00
6 Reception & Hospitality	1,16,044 00
7 Congress Functions	
8 100 Fees to IDF Brussels	
9 Miscellaneous Expenditure	59,600
TOTAL	<u>21,79,762 00</u>

Balance available on 31st December 1974

9,38,178 18

Receipts after 31st December 1974

1 Sale of Congress Volumes	44,748 00
2 Miscellaneous Receipts	6,628 00
3 Interest Income	55,293 00
4 Congress Registration fee	14,593 00
5 Contribution received from Government of India	6,04,500 00
6 Contributions raised by NDDB	1,36,872 00
TOTAL	<u>8,62,634 00</u>

Expenditure after 31st December 1974

1 Administration expenses	5,61,232 00
2 Editorial & Technical Expenses	4,86,721 00
3 Exhibitions	24,901 00
4 Tour Expenses of distinguished guest speakers	37,657 00
5 Congress Venue expenses	70,097 00
6 Reception & Hospitality	78,315 00
7 Congress functions	
8 100 fees to IDF Brussels	6,1189 00
9 Miscellaneous (unforeseen expenses)	10,078 00
TOTAL	<u>15,38,190 00</u>

TOTAL RECEIPTS

39,80,574 18

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

35,17,952 00

BALANCE AVAILABLE

4,62,622 18

Rice supplied by F.C.I. for Public Distribution System

*746. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from any State to the effect that the rice supplied by the Food Corporation of India for public distribution system is substandard and unfit for human consumption;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government have stated that they will not accept supplies of such rice;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the matter; and

(d) If so, with what results and whether any action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Recently certain complaints regarding the quality of rice supplied have been received from West Bengal Government, Delhi Administration and Tripura.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The position in respect of these complaints is given below:—

West Bengal

The complaints received have been investigated. As a result thereof and to avoid further complaints, a system of joint inspection of the stocks prior to its issue to fair price shops has been evolved in which State Governments and F.C.I.'s representatives are associated. To avoid complaints from

the consumers, it is ensured that rice supplied is of fair average quality and conforms to the specifications laid down by the Central Government. The State Government have tightened inspection at the Ration Shops to ensure that there is no mixing up of bad quality stocks by unscrupulous licensees. The Ration Shop keepers have been advised to go personally to F.C.I. depots and lift stocks only after satisfying themselves about its quality. It was observed that complaint generally pertained to the supply of IR-8 (raw rice) which has low consumer acceptability.

Joint Inspection by the F.C.I. and the State Government representatives/officers at the delivery points and the Ration Shops is now to be carried out at least once a month.

The representative samples of foodgrains issued by the F.C.I. depots are required to be displayed at the ration shops to facilitate investigation of complaints lodged by the consumers.

Delhi Admn.

The complaints received have been investigated by a Joint Committee consisting of officials of the Food Department, F.C.I. and Delhi Admn. It was revealed that the rice being supplied by the F.C.I. conforms to the specifications laid down by the Central Government. The rice supplied from the F.C.I. depots for the public distribution system in Delhi, irrespective of the area to which it is supplied, is of fair average quality and conforms to the specifications laid down by the Government of India. Sealed samples of the foodgrains issued from the F.C.I. depots are handed over to the F.P. shops dealers.

The enforcement as well as Circle Staff of the Department of Food and Supplies of Delhi Admn. keeps vigil to ensure that there is no substitution of good quality of foodgrains with inferior quality by the F.P. shops. The foodgrains stocks issued to the F.P.

shops are occasionally checked and compared with the representatives samples given by the FCI. The Delhi Admn from time to time, also undertakes general sample survey either individually or jointly with FCI so as to ensure maintenance of quality of foodgrains sold by the FP shops.

Tripura Govt

About 6509 tonnes of rice is alleged to be lying in substandard condition in Tripura. A team consisting of Quality Control Officers from the Department of Food and the FCI have investigated into the matter and have recommended reconditioning of the stocks before issue. Fresh stocks of rice are also being moved to the State.

Motor Boats adversely affecting Poor Fishermen

*718 SHRI AHMED M. PATEL
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that poor fishermen are facing great hardship for their means of livelihood due to operation of motor fishing boats in the coastal area of Gujarat and

(b) if so the action Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The fishermen operating non mechanised gillnetting boats have complained about certain hardships due to mechanised trawl operations

(b) The Government of Gujarat have already advised the trawler operators to fish beyond 30 fathom to avoid hardship. Separately, the Government of India have recently issued guidelines to all the Maritime State to adopt with modification wherever necessary operational areas demarcated for different types of fish-

ing vessels. As per these guidelines the non mechanised traditional fishing crafts should have exclusive right of operation upto 5 Km limit. A Committee constituted by the Government of India for delimitation of fishing zones for different types of boats has prepared a draft report along with a draft Marine Fishing Regulation Bill. After finalisation, this report would be circulated to all the maritime State Governments for their concurrence.

Integrated Hill Area Development Projects in Garhwal Uttar Pradesh

751 SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of Integrated Hill Area Development projects operating in Garhwal Division of Uttar Pradesh,

(b) what steps Government propose to take to bring about improvement in the working of the Hill Area projects in Uttar Pradesh,

(c) whether any committee has been set up to implement the programmes worked out by the Central Government for development of Garhwal Division, and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) There are two Central sector pilot Integrated Hill Area Development projects in Garhwal Division of Uttar Pradesh at Pauri and Tehri (Narendranagar).

(b) The two Hill Area Development projects referred to at (a) above are working satisfactorily. Constant review of the progress of work in these Projects is made at the district, State and National levels through appropriate bodies, such as the Governing Council at the agency level, State level Coordination Committee at the

State Level and the Sanctioning Committee at the Central Ministry's Level.

(c) No, Sir. Central Government has worked out hill area development programme only for two districts on experimental basis as stated at (a) above.

(d) These are only pilot projects and results are being watched.

मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिए सामुदायिक नल-कूप

753. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिए सामुदायिक नल-कूपों के बारे में 19 दिसम्बर, 1977 के तारुंकित प्रश्न संख्या 473 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के जिन छोटे क्षेत्रों में छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिए सामुदायिक नल-कूपों की योजना आरम्भ की जाएगी उनका ब्याँरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : मध्य प्रदेश और में छोटे सीमान्त कृषकों के लिए सामुदायिक नल-कूपों का निर्माण कार्य बिलासपुर दुर्ग तथा राजानन्दगांव के जिलों; छोटे कृषक विकास एजेंसियों के अन्तर्गत आरम्भ किया जा रहा है ।

Appointment of National Professors

*754. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of appointment of new National Professors has been expedited; and

(b) if so, when the final decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The scheme of National Research Professorship is currently under review.

Intensive Block Development Scheme for full Employment

*755. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have formulated definite proposals/guidelines for taking up Intensive Block Development Schemes to provide full employment to the people in selected blocks during 1978-79;

(b) if so, details such as total number of blocks to be covered, State-wise, and, district-wise, names of blocks selected in Maharashtra, financial scale of assistance per Block, criteria for selection of such blocks and whether the State Government were consulted in evolving the criteria for selection of Blocks;

(c) whether large number of districts in Marathwada and Vidarbha region of Maharashtra with low and erratic rainfall and very low level of agriculture are not covered under various Central schemes; and

(d) will Government consider inclusion of blocks from these regions on priority basis during 1978-79 in preference to the areas already covered by various Central sector/Centrally sponsored schemes in one State and the decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to take up a programme of Intensive and Integrated Rural Development in 2,000 out of

3 000 blocks presently covered by the three special ongoing programmes namely SFDA, DPAP and CAD during the current Five Year Plan starting 1978-79. State-wise statement is enclosed. 116 blocks have been allotted to Maharashtra district wise allocation of these blocks is to be decided by the State Government taking into consideration certain criteria mentioned hereafter. An additional sum of Rs 5 00 lakhs per block will be made for the blocks taken up under SFDA. Rs 4 00 lakhs for the blocks in DPAP and Rs 5 00 lakhs in the blocks under CAD. These allocations will be over and above the present level of Central funding under the Special Programmes. In these blocks following criteria have been suggested to the State Government for the selections of blocks, final selection is to be decided by the State Governments.

(i) It might be logical to allot blocks more or less on a pro rata basis to each district presently covered under SFDA, DPAP and CAD.

(ii) Blocks with more than 20 per cent scheduled caste population should be covered first.

(iii) Higher incidence of unemployment and under employment might be kept in view if such figures are available.

(iv) Potentiality for development and organisational framework that has been built up.

(v) Low consumption level and preponderance of people below the poverty line.

(vi) Low agricultural productivity. In addition to 2000 blocks it is also proposed to take up another 300 blocks for intensive block level planning every year during the Sixth Plan. An amount of Rs 2 lakhs per block will be provided for these 300 blocks for the year 1978-79. The criteria for selecting these blocks shall be

(i) 2000 blocks proposed to be taken up for intensive development works out to approximately 40 per cent of the total number of blocks in the country. Those States where 40 per cent of the blocks do not get covered under the new programmes while apportioning 2000 blocks will be allotted the required number out of the additional 300 blocks in the quota of 1978-79 to make up the deficit and to bring it up to 40 per cent coverage.

(ii) Every district in the country which does not have any of the Special Programmes will be allocated one Block per year during the Sixth Plan.

(iii) Further allocations will be made every year specifically to ensure that all blocks in the country with more than 20 per cent scheduled caste population are covered in the programme during this Plan period and preferably at the earliest.

(iv) The balance will be distributed among the States on the basis of their rural population etc.

(v) As regards consultation with State Governments, the programme and its strategy have evolved after continuous dialogue with State Governments and with the concerned Ministries and Departments of Government of India in Regional meetings and working Groups etc.

(c) No Sir. Only three out of 13 districts are without any of the three special programmes.

(d) 300 new blocks will be taken up for intensive development every year starting from the current year. During the current year at least one block will be taken up from each district which does not have any special programme at present.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Total No. of blocks	Number of blocks Covered			Distribution of 2000 blocks in proportion to existing number of blocks under			Total (5+6+7)
		CAD	DPAP	SFDA	CAD	DPAP	SFDA	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh . . .	324	74	72	134	45	43	80	168
Assam	134	7	..	58	4	..	35	39
Bihar	587	213	57	236	128	34	142	304
Gujarat	218	32	41	86	19	25	52	96
Haryana	87	22	12	32	13	7	19	39
Himachal Pradesh . .	69	..	..	18	..	..	11	11
Jammu & Kashmir . .	75	4	12	46	3	7	28	38
Karnataka	175	34	42	66	20	25	40	85
Kerala	144	17	..	58	10	..	35	45
Madhya Pradesh . . .	458	36	42	131	22	25	79	126
Maharashtra	296	42	33	118	25	20	71	116
Manipur	26	1	..	7	1	..	4	5
Meghalaya	24	..	..	12	..	..	7	7
Nagaland	21	..	..	21	..	..	13	13
Orissa	314	50	25	115	30	15	69	114
Punjab	117	..	..	76	..	..	46	46
Rajasthan	232	17	78	76	10	47	46	103
Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	2
Tamil Nadu	374	..	48	167	..	30	100	130
Tripura	17	..	..	12	..	..	7	7
Uttar Pradesh	875	320	39	191	193	23	115	331
West Bengal.	335	103	34	133	62	21	80	163
<i>Union Territories</i>								
A & N Islands	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh . .	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandigarh	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D & N Haveli	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi	5			5			3	3
Goa Daman & Diu	12			12			7	7
Lakshadweep	5							
Mizoram	20							
Pondicherry	4			4			2	2
	5004	972	535	1818	583	322	1073	2000

Per Capita Consumption of Food grains Sugar etc

*757 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) what was the per capita consumption of foodgrain sugar dal, ghee oil, milk and vegetables during 1953 54 and what is the per capita consumption of these articles now in the country and

(b) what specific steps Government propose to take to increase the per capita consumption of the aforesaid articles in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) It is not feasible to work out the per capita consumption of foodgrains etc as consumption of these commodities is elastic to a considerable extent dependent on a number of factors such as comparative price of various food articles level of incomes availability of substitutable foodstuff food habits, extent of urbanisation etc However, the estimated per capita availability of different food items during the years 1953 54 and 1975 76 were as follows—

S No	Food item	Estimated per capita per day availability in grams	
		1953 54	1975 76
1	Cereals	364.6	404.9
2	Pulses	59.8	51.8
3	Vegetables	Not available	36.0
4	Roots & Tubers	34.6	60.0
5	Milk & Milk Products	120.3	111.5
6	Fats & Oils	9.3	13.9
7	Sugar & Jaggery	28.2	55.6

High priority is being accorded to the development of Agriculture and other allied fields. The measures taken include provision for adequate inputs and incentive for higher production, dissemination of technical know-how, price support at remunerative level, regulation of imports and exports, building up of buffer stock etc. The overall availability of a number of these commodities is quite satisfactory at present.

Interest subsidy for Agro-service Centre

*758. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clarification was issued by the Government of India to Agro Entrepreneurs under the Self Employment Scheme that the interest subsidy for Agro-Service Centre will be available only for three years from the date of availing first loan and it is not for 3 years for each loan;

(b) if so, whether any representation was received by Government from the entrepreneurs on the difficulties of the above said clarification; and

(c) whether the Government of India propose to reconsider the difficulties and issue fresh orders?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The interest subsidy on loans taken by agro service entrepreneurs under the scheme is allowed for 3 years from the date of the first loan. Accordingly, a representation from an agro-entrepreneur requesting that the period of 3 years should be counted from the date of last loan was not accepted and the entrepreneur was suitably advised. However, as in a recent meeting of agro-entrepreneurs this matter was brought up again, Government are examining whether the subsidy should be allowed for a

period of 3 years on each instalment of the loan.

Arrears of Rent in Vithal Bhai Patel House

*759. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB. BURMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Vithalbhai Patel House Suites and other residential units allotted to different parties for their offices or their workers;

(b) whether huge arrears of rent have accumulated against the parties, including those which have since merged in the Janata Party;

(c) the criteria or rules governing these allotments; and

(d) the steps taken to recover the arrears of rent and eviction of the occupants of the units which stand in the name of the extinct parties?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Generally, Government residential accommodation is made available to the staff of the recognised Political Parties in Parliament to the extent of 33-1/3 per cent of the total number of their staff. However, Political Parties in Parliament having a strength of less than 50 members but recognised by the Speaker are allotted one set of rooms in the Vithal Bhai Patel House. Garrages and servant quarters are also allotted on demand, subject to availability. Requests for allotment of office accommodation are considered on merits.

(d) Steps are being taken both for eviction of unauthorised occupants and for the recovery of arrears of rent/damages under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Statement

V'thalbha Patel House Sites and other Residential Units in occupation of different Parties for their offices or their Staff

Sl No	Suite No Quarter No	Locality where allotted	Name of the Party	Area till 31-3-1978
1	2	3	4	5
1	Suite No 1 S/Qr No 20 Suite No 2 S/Qr No 65	V'thalbha Patel House Do Do Do	B.K.D. B.K.D. B.K.D. B.K.D.	Rs 10899 84
2	Suite No 16 Suite No 17 Suite No 103 S/Qr No 40	Do Do Do Do	Socialist Party Do Do	21242 03
3	Suite No 310	Do	Do (Lohawadi)	1995 09
4	Suite No 203	Do	Swatantra Party	58 8 94
5	Suite No 23 S/Qr No 56 Suite No 24	Do Do Do	Bhartiya Jan Sangh Do	711 87
6	Suite No 109 Suite No 219 S/Qr No 44	Do Do Do	Congress (O) Do	2026 13
7	Suite No 15	Do	D.M.K.	2513 96
8	Suite No 119 Suite No 201 A Suite No 309	Do Do Do	C.P.I. Do Do	140 58 146 01 170 39
9	Suite No 14	Do	C.P.I (M)	2281 24
10	Suite No 507	Do	Janta Party	1828 62
11	5 Raju na Road	Type VIII	A.I.C.C.	9468 00
12	Work-charged Qr 104 Cemetery	Prithvi Ra Road (Type-I)	Do	130 30
13	S-II/598	R.K. Puram (T I)	Congress Party in Parliament	Nil
	S-IV/181	Do (T II)	Do	Nil
	S-IV/222	Do (T II)	Do	Nil
	S-IV/892	Do (T II)	Do	Nil
	15 D	Raja Bazar (T IV)	Do	Nil
	S-IV/209	R.K. Puram (T II)	Do	3 30 N1
14	9 D	Fire Brigade Lane (T V)	Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee	216 40

1	2	3	4	5
15	11-D	Fire Brigade Lane (T-V)	Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee	Rs. 551.00
16	1-B	Maulana Azad Road (T-VIII)	Indian National Trade Union Congress.	2212.00
TOTAL :				62567.69
Arrears due in respect of accommodation already vacated by :				
	(a)	Undivided Congress Party		26052.50
	(b)	Socialist Party		2421.37
GRAND TOTAL :				91044.56

Expansion of Capacity of Sugar Mills in Andhra Pradesh

6931. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to expand the capacity of existing sugar mills in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the mills to be expanded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the licences granted, for expansion, to sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh is enclosed

Statement

Statement showing the Licences granted, for expansion, to sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh.

1. The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co. Ltd., Samalkot, Distt. East Godavari.

2. The Thanadave Cooperative Sugar Ltd., Payakaraopeta, Distt. Vasakhapatnam.

3. The Andhra Sugar Ltd., Tanuku, Distt. Godavari.

4. The Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Ltd., Pithapuram, Distt. East Godavari.

5. V. V. Sugar (The Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd.) P. O. Chagallu, Distt. West Godavari.

6. The K.C.P. Vuyyuru, Distt. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh.

7. The Cheda Varam Cooperative Sugars Ltd., Chodavaram, Distt. Visakhapatnam.

8. The Palakot Cooperative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd., Palakot, Distt. West Godavari.

9. The Etikoppaka Cooperative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd., Etikoppaka Distt. Visakhapatnam.

Fair Price Shops in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

6932. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foodgrains supplied through fair price shops;

(b) whether Government will consider to include essential items i.e. oil, dals etc. to be distributed through these shops; and

(c) if so when the action will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration has reported that at present rice and wheat are being distributed through the fair price shops.

(b) and (c) A scheme for increased production and distribution of essential commodities which will include oil pulses etc emphasising the need to widen the scope of the present system of distribution has been circulated to all State Governments for their considered views and recommendations before a final decision is taken by the Government

Defective DDA MIG Flats in Mayapuri, Rajauri Garden, Delhi

6933 SHRI MAHI LAL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether defects in MIG Flats in Mayapuri (Rajauri Garden G-8 Area) Delhi have not been rectified by the DDA authorities even after 9 months of their possession by the allottees and most of these flats are shabbily constructed having inherent defects like seepage falling of plaster, poor drainage system use of poor and inferior material

(b) whether these flats have been and are being handed over to the helpless allottees without proper snowcanning with the result that these new flats bear an old dilapidated unpleasant look

(c) whether a memorandum enumerating scores of the common defects was handed over by the allottees' Association to the Executive Engineer concerned and

(d) if the position at (a), (b) and (c) is correct, the action proposed to remove the defects?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (d) DDA have reported that, by and large, material used meet the requirements of quality and are as per the specifications prescribed by the DDA. A portion of the work has been duly inspected by the Executive Engineer (Quality Control)

Before a house is occupied by any allottee he is given sufficient time to inspect the house and furnish a list of defects. All such defects are attended to before actual possession/occupation

Memoranda have been properly acknowledged and compliance reports communicated. Regular meetings are arranged with the Residents Welfare Associations and grievances are attended to promptly

Strength of Staff in Physics and Chemistry Departments of Delhi University

6934 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the strength of Professors/Readers/Lecturers in the Departments of Physics and Chemistry in Delhi University is disproportionate to the strength of students,

(b) if so what is the number of Professors/Readers/Lecturers and students in these Departments separately, and

(c) what is the teacher and student ratio fixed by the UGC in such Departments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the University of Delhi, the strength of teaching staff in its Departments of Physics and Chemistry, which are largely research oriented and have been recognised by the University Grants Commission as Centres of Advanced Study, is not disproportionate to the strength of students.

No teacher-pupil ratio has so far been fixed by the University Grants Commission for the Departments in question.

Unauthorised Encroachments on Public Land

6935. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that if the present pace of unauthorised construction continues the Capital area will develop into a vast slum; and

(b) if so, what Government are doing to prevent this undesirable development which erodes the confidence of the public in the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Every effort is being made to contain the problem of unauthorised constructions/encroachments in the Capital. Instructions have been issued to the local authorities to exercise constant vigil. The Delhi Administration have set up a Committee to review the position of reported unauthorised constructions/encroachments of Government land. The Committee issues directives to the local bodies for taking up demolition operations in such cases with the assistance of local police and magistracy. Another Com-

mittee has been set up to approve the day-to-day programme of demolitions of unauthorised constructions to be carried out in Delhi.

Projects by National Building Construction Corporation Limited executed in Karnataka State

6936. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects that are being executed by the National Building Construction Corporation Limited in Karnataka State; and

(b) what are the details regarding the performance of this work?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Two.

(b) 1. Construction of Rotating Machinery Division expansion in Bays for New Government Electric Factory at Bangalore valuing about Rs. 7.48 lakhs:—

The work is in advanced stage of completion.

2. Construction of Civil Engineering works for Equipment foundation of Forge Shop for Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Limited at Bhadravati, valuing about Rs. 76 lakhs:—

This work has almost been completed.

ग्राम विकास के बारे में विचार गोष्ठी

6937. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सोराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के
भावनगर जिले में लोक भारती संस्था सगोसरा

में 9 और 10 मार्च, 1978 को धान विकास व बारे में विचार-गोष्ठी हुई थी और उसमें कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री भी उपस्थित थे,

(ख) यदि हा तो इस विचार-गोष्ठी में भारत सरकार से किन प्रकार की मांगें की गई थीं

(ग) उन में से किस प्रकार की मांगें मंजूर की गई थी और ये मांगें कब तक मंजूर की जाएंगी और

(घ) सरोवरों में आयोजित इस विचार गोष्ठी में कितने और किस किस क्षेत्रों के किसानों और कार्यकर्ताओं ने भाग लिया था ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) जी हा, लेकिन वन्द्रीय कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री ने कुछ ही समय में लिख भाग लिया था।

(ख) से (घ) दायित्व सूचना एवम की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Funds for Agriculture and Irrigation purposes in Gujarat

6938 SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have asked for allotment of more funds for the agriculture and Irrigation purposes this year

(b) if so whether the Central Government have not agreed for allotment of more funds for the agriculture and irrigation purposes

(c) if so whether in view of the poor response from the Centre the Govern-

ment of Gujarat had to curtail the scheme prepared by them due to the non-availability of funds

(d) the reasons for the same and

(e) whether groundnut production in the State has greatly been affected this year also?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (d) State Plan programmes under different heads of development, including agriculture and irrigation, are implemented by the State Governments with their own resources supplemented by Central assistance. Under the existing procedure Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any individual head of development of scheme. However, with a view to accelerating the pace of execution of certain selected projects, the Government of India have been providing advance plan assistance. An advance plan assistance was given to the Government of Gujarat for selected major and medium irrigation projects during 1977-78. No proposal is at present under consideration for giving advance plan assistance for major and medium irrigation projects during 1978-79.

(e) As in 1976-77, in the crop year 1977-78 too the production of groundnut is reported to be lower than the record output of 1975-76.

Setting up of University in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6939 SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a University in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARA-
KATAKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The need for a separate Uni-
versity for the Andaman and Nico-
bar Islands has not so far been
established.

Irrigation Projects in Ratnagiri and Colaba in Maharashtra

6940. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-
KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether there are any schemes
under consideration of Government
regarding (i) major projects (ii) me-
dium scale and (iii) small scale pro-
jects for irrigating the areas in the
districts of Ratnagiri and Colaba in
Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government are aware
that many of the lands in these two
districts have remained uncultivated
as there are no facilities of irrigation
and whether Central Government have
conducted survey to find out poten-
tials for minor irrigation; and

(c) whether Government propose to
bring the uncultivated lands in these
two districts by providing adequate
irrigation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to
(c). The Government of Maharash-
tra have reported that one major, one
medium and 23 minor irrigation sche-
mes in Colaba district and one me-
dium and 33 minor irrigation schemes

in Ratnagiri district are, at present,
under construction. They have also
reported that two major and 14 me-
dium irrigation schemes in Colaba
district and two major and 40 medium
irrigation schemes in Ratnagiri dis-
trict are under investigation. The
Government of Maharashtra have also
stated that five medium irrigation
schemes in Ratnagiri district are pro-
posed to be taken up during 1978-79.

The State Government have indi-
cated that investigations and surveys
are being carried out for identifying
feasible irrigation schemes to provide
further irrigation facilities in these
districts.

The Central Ground Water Board
has undertaken reconnaissance surveys
north of Ratnagiri and coastal Colaba
districts and have estimated that
ground water resources available for
further development in Ratnagiri dis-
trict are 1502 million cubic meters
and in Colaba district 544 million
cubic meters after allowing for the
ground water already being tapped in
these districts.

Incentive Scheme for setting up New Sugar Factories and expanding existing areas

6941. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRI-
SHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are exa-
mining the question of expanding the
incentive Scheme for setting up new
Sugar factories and for expanding
existing area; and

(b) if so, what are the incentives
being allowed to them and other de-
tails in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-
TAP SINGH): (a) No such proposal
is under consideration at present.

(b) Question does not arise.

महादुरपुरा (मान्डेड) में ऐतिहासिक
किला

6942. श्री केशव राव घोंडगे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य मान्डेड जिले में बृधर तानुत के गांव महादुरपुरा में एक ऐतिहासिक किला है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके रख-रखाव के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये गये है ,

(ग) क्या इस किले के ऐतिहासिक महत्त्व को देखते हुए जनता को धोर से इसको मरम्मत और रख-रखाव की मांग की गई है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस कार्य के लिए सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान की गई है और यदि कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है तो इस क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चव्हाण) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) इस किले का रख-रखाव महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार को जनता की ऐसी किसी मांग की जानकारी नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मूलमरी में हुई मौते

6943. श्री राम मेवक हजारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मूलमरी से कितने व्यक्तिमों की मृत्यु हुई ,

(ख) इनका राज्य-वार व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसी स्थिति में निपटने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और ऐसी स्थिति में निपटने के लिए राज्यों को दी गई सहायता और परामर्श का व्योरा क्या है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) अभी तक किसी भी राज्य सरकार से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मूलमरी में मौत की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने व आमोष रोजगार के सृजन के लिए विभिन्न व्यक्तियों के जरिए वायान्वित की जा रही सरकार की बुनियादी नीति के अलावा अभाव की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए छुटे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को माजिन धनराशि दी गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रभावित क्षेत्रों व उन लोगों को नि शुल्क राहत देने के लिए जिन्हें रोजगार नहीं दिया जा सकता, से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के कार्यक्रमों की अनुपूर्ति के लिए, वर्तमान सरकार प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित राज्य सरकारों

को मुफ्त खाद्यान्न प्रदान कर रही है। हाल ही में शुरू की गई एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्कीम "कार्य के लिए खाद्य स्कीम" है जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को रोजगार बढ़ाने के लिए व मजदूरों को कम कीमतों पर अनाज की आपूर्ति करने के लिए खाद्यान्न निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराती है।

Memorandum by the Central Government Employees, Mukundnagar, Pune regarding sale of tenements to the occupants

6944. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has paid a visit to the Flood affected Central Government Servants' colony at Mukundnagar, at Pune (Maharashtra) in the first week of December, 1977 and the Chairman of the said colony had submitted a memorandum with regard to their demands of sale of Tenements to occupants;

(b) what action have Government taken in respect of the said memorandum; and

(c) if no action has so far been taken thereon, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). A letter dated 4th December, 1977 was received from the Association of Flood Affected Central Government Employees requesting for the relaxation in the terms of sale of quarters. The decision to sell the quarters at Mukundnagar, Pune to the original occupants was taken as a special case and the terms of sale of those quarters have already been decided. It is not possible to relax the terms of sale.

Basic Amenities in new colonies in Delhi

6945. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled 'Action threat by new colonies' published in the 'National Herald' dated 25th March, 1978;

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) steps taken or being taken by the DDA to provide civic amenities and other services in the new colonies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Civic amenities like street lighting, drinking water, community latrines, roads and streets have already been provided in all the Resettlement Colonies. Tented schools are being replaced by pucca buildings and in some of the colonies buildings have already come up. Land has already been allotted to the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation in many Resettlement colonies for construction of community industrial sheds. The existing J. J. Resettlement colonies have been transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय को
हिन्दी मताह्वार समिति

6946. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पृथिवी और
पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी
मताह्वार समिति का गठन किया गया है;
और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से कितने तथा कौन-कौन से सदस्य राजभाषा विभाग की सिकांरिश पर मनोनीत किये गये हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किकर) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण सलग्न है ।

2 सदस्यों को राजभाषा विभाग की सिकांरिश पर मनोनीत किया गया था । उनके नाम निम्नलिखित हैं —

- 1 श्री भाम्भूनाथ सक्सेना,
सम्पादक "निरञ्जन" दैनिक समाचार पत्र,
खालिपर ।
- 2 श्री मुधावर द्विवेदी,
संयुक्त सचिव,
राजभाषा विभाग,
नई दिल्ली ।

विवरण

1	मन्त्री (निर्माण, आवास, पूर्ति और पुनर्वास)	सदस्य
2	राज्य मन्त्री (निर्माण, आवास, पूर्ति और पुनर्वास)	उपाध्यक्ष
3	सचिव, पूर्ति विभाग एवं पुनर्वास विभाग	सदस्य
4	सचिव, निर्माण एवं आवास विभाग	सदस्य
5	सचिव, राजभाषा विभाग एवं भारत सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार	सदस्य
6	संयुक्त सचिव (अध्यक्ष, राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति पूर्ति विभाग)	सदस्य
7	वित्तीय सलाहकार, पूर्ति विभाग	सदस्य
8	संयुक्त सचिव (अध्यक्ष, राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति) पुनर्वास विभाग	सदस्य
9	संयुक्त सचिव, (प्रशासन), निर्माण एवं आवास विभाग	सदस्य
10	संयुक्त सचिव (निर्माण), निर्माण एवं आवास विभाग	सदस्य
11	संयुक्त सचिव (वित्त), निर्माण एवं आवास विभाग	सदस्य
12	महानिदेशक, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	सदस्य
13	उपाध्यक्ष, दिल्ली वि. हास प्राधिकरण	सदस्य
14	संयुक्त सचिव, राजभाषा विभाग	सदस्य
15	महानिदेशक, पूर्ति तथा निपटान	सदस्य
16	मुख्य लेखा नियंत्रक, पूर्ति विभाग	सदस्य
17	निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय परीक्षणशाला, कलकत्ता	सदस्य
18	मुख्य बम्बोवस्तु प्रायुक्त, पुनर्वास विभाग	सदस्य
19	निदेशक, पूर्ति विभाग	सदस्य सचिव

संसद सदस्य

20. श्री रामकृष्ण डान	लोक सभा
21. श्री राम देवी राम	लोक सभा
22. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर	राज्य सभा
23. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह	राज्य सभा

संस्थाओं आदि के प्रतिनिधि

24. अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद्	सदस्य
25. डा० विश्वनाथ अय्यर, अध्यक्ष हिन्दी विभाग, कोचीन विश्वविद्यालय	सदस्य
26. श्रीमती सुमति देवी धनवटे, उपाध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति, नागपुर	सदस्य
27. श्री अम्बुनाथ सक्सेना, संपादक, "निरंजन", ग्वालियर	सदस्य
28. श्री आनन्द प्रकाश सिंह, सह संपादक, 'सारिका', बम्बई	सदस्य

उद्योग प्रतिनिधि

29. श्री एस० बी० टोडी, बम्बई	सदस्य
30. श्री आर० एस० महेश्वरो, अध्यक्ष इंडियन चैम्बर आफ कामर्स, कलकत्ता।	सदस्य

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत मकानों का गिराया जाना

6947. श्री उग्रसेन :

श्री चतुर्भुज :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गली कुंडेवालान में एक ऐसे स्थान पर फिर से उन मकानों का अनधिकृत निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है जिन्हें वर्ष 1972 में गिरा दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या उक्त अनधिकृत निर्माण कार्य उन लोगों ने किये हैं जो इस भूमि के मालिक तक नहीं हैं;

(ग) क्या इन निर्माण कार्यों के विरुद्ध अधिकारियों की बड़ी संख्या में शिकायत

प्राप्त हुई है और संसद सदस्यों ने भी महापौर तथा सतर्कता निदेशक को इस बारे में लिखा है परन्तु उक्त मकान अभी तक नहीं गिराये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन मकानों को गिराने में संबंधित अधिकारियों द्वारा उपेक्षा तथा लापरवाही दिखाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और ये मकान कब तक गिरा दिये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) परिसर की संख्या नहीं दी गई है जिससे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है। तथापि परिसर न० 770/viii गली कुण्डेवाला जहाँ अनधिकृत निर्माण मार्च 1973 में गिरा दिया गया था, वहाँ नया अनधिकृत निर्माण किया गया है।

(ख) इस मामले में श्री कन्हैया लाल नामक एक व्यक्ति ने रोकादेश प्राप्त कर लिये हैं। गृह कर के रिकार्ड के अनुसार, मालिक का नाम श्री हरि राम है।

(ग) और (घ) यह सही है कि इस मामले में शिकायतें मिली हैं। दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम की धारा 343 और 344 के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई आरम्भ की गई है और नोटिस आदि देने जैसी कानूनी प्रक्रिया पूरी कर ली गई है। 18 फरवरी, 1978 का गिराने का कार्य भी किया गया था जबकि मकान में चाले लगे पाये गये थे। कानून ताला तोड़ने के लिए नोटिस जारी किया जा चुका है। विजु पार्टी न 10 मार्च, 1978 को काट से रोकादश प्राप्त कर लिया। न्यायालय के निर्णय के पश्चात् ही इस मामले में आगे कार्रवाई की जायगी।

Amount Sanctioned for repairs of Garhi Surwaya District

6948 SHRI RAGHAVJI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) how much amount has been sanctioned for special repairs to Garhi Surwaya District Shivpuri in 1976-77,

(b) how much expenditure has been incurred to date on this work,

(c) whether the rates of materials and labour charges incurred are at par with M.P.P.W.D rates considering the distances of actual sources of materials procured and wages paid to masons and men coolies respectively and

(d) what is the rate of execution of C. R. Masonry and its difference if the item is analysed from M.P.P.W.D Schedule of Rates?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) During 1975-76 a Special Repair Estimate amounting to Rs 136540/- was sanctioned for Garhi Surwaya District Shivpuri. Against this estimate Rs. 191,714.33 was spent during 1976-77 and Rs

78,726.80 during 1977-78 making a total expenditure of Rs. 2,70,441.13 upto February, 1978.

(c) Materials were purchased at the lowest tender-rates after press publicity through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. The wages paid to masons and men coolies are based on Approved Collector's Labour Rates.

(d) The rate of actual departmental execution of C.R. masonry works out to Rs. 253.55 per cubic metre. The nature of archaeological conservation, being a highly specialised one, the work differs from that of the P.W.D. Estimates on repairs of the ancient monuments are prepared on the analysis of rates based on actual execution. Accordingly the rate cannot be analysed from M.P.P.W.D. Schedule of Rates.

Meeting of Chief Ministers and Food Ministers Re Procurement and prices for 1978-79 Season

6949 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Food Ministers was held recently to discuss the procurement and prices of the 1978-79 season,

(b) if so, whether some State Governments have demanded a higher wheat support price for the rabi season, and

(c) what are the details and the conclusion arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) A statement in this regard has already been made by the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in the Lok Sabha on 12th April, 1978.

Aid to Ghaziabad Development Authority by H.U.D.C.O.

6950. SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that H.U.D.C.O. has given aid to the Ghazi-

bad Development Authority to build number of houses in Vijay Nagar, Ghaziabad for the economically weaker sections; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) HUDCO sanctioned the construction of 500 houses for economically weaker sections at Vijay Nagar, Ghaziabad. All the 500 houses were completed in March, 1976. The details of the houses are as follows:

Particulars	EWS I	EWS II
Plot Area (Sq. M.)	38	38
Plinth Area (Sq. M.)	21	21
Total cost per dwelling Unit (including land cost (Rs.)	7115	9030
Sale price per dwelling Unit on outright sale basis (Rs.)	6800	8725
For sale on instalment basis: 1st Instalment (Rs.)	1360	1745
Subsequent Instalment (1/2 yearly) (Rs.)	₹ 391.50	502.30
Period of recovery (Years)	10	10
Disposal pattern :		
Outright sale basis	45	30
Instalments	267	158
TOTAL	312	188

गुजरात के लिये मंजूर की गई सिंचाई योजनाएँ

(क) गुजरात के लिए हाल ही में कितनी तथा कौन-कौन सी नई सिंचाई योजनाएँ मंजूर की गई हैं तथा उनका व्यौरा क्या है;

6951. श्री शमर सिंह बी० राठवा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) मंजूर की गई प्रत्येक योजना के लिये कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है;

(ग) उनमें से कितनी योजनाएँ आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये हैं और उनके अन्तर्गत कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई होगी, और

(घ) गुजरात के लिये स्वीकृत उन यान्त्रिकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको प्राथमिकता दी गई है और इनके क्या कारण हैं तथा उनका व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) में (ग) अप्रैल, 1977 से योजना आयोग द्वारा गुजरात की दो बृहद् और दो मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों को मंजूरी दी गई है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना में इन स्कीमों की लागत, लाभ और परिव्यय के बारे में जो परिकल्पना की गई है उसका व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है —

स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये में)	लाभ ('000 हेक्टेयर)	1978-79 में परिव्यय (लाख रुपये में)
बृहद्			
बरजत . . .	3720.00	61.97	200.00
हेरन . . .	2526.00	36.42	150.00
मध्यम			
कालूवहार . . .	313.48	3.93	75.00
कावूतारी . . .	113.55	1.75	25.00

उपयुक्त स्कीमों में से बरजत, हेरन और कावूतारी से राज्य के जनजाति क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

(घ) गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में स्थित स्कीमों को, आयोजन और उनके क्रियान्वयन, दोनों के मामले में, सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। उन्होंने यह भी सूचित किया है कि वे मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों जिनमें जनजाति-क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुंचता है, जनजाति उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत घाती है जिसके लिए

घनराशि की व्यवस्था प्रमुख सेक्टरों के अन्तर्गत की जाती है। उद्देश्य यह है कि जनजाति क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित राशि का उपयोग अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए न किया जाये। तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि जनजाति उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य के जनजाति क्षेत्रों की बृहद् योजनाएँ नहीं आती। जो स्कीमें पूरी होने वाली हैं वे ऊपर दी और बडाना है।

Amendment to Copyright Act

6952. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 1963 on 30th August 1976 regarding Amendment to Copyright Act and state:

(a) the names of the Publishers, Industries, Libraries, States and Individuals to whom the proposals were sent;

(b) the present composition of the Copyright Board, its terms of reference; and

(c) when the draft amendments are likely to be finalised for introduction in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Statements furnishing the information are given at Annexures I & II respectively. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2111/78].

(c) Proposals for the amendments are expected to be placed before the Cabinet shortly. After the Cabinet's approval has been obtained, the bill will be drafted and introduced in Parliament.

Constructional Activity in Pitampura Residential Scheme, New Delhi

6953. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plot holders in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi have started constructing houses on their plots;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no proper provision of roads for the trucks to reach the plots easily for unloading building materials; if so, the

steps proposed to be taken, to improve the roads as the earlier marking for roads put two years back has vanished; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no provision of electricity and due to that persons building their houses are facing crisis for finishing floors etc; if so, the provision being made to provide at least temporary light connections to them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The road work has been completed upto Phase I except in Pockets K and T where only metalling has been completed. The Phase II work is to be taken up only after 50 per cent of the plots are built upon.

(c) Necessary funds have been deposited by the DDA with the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. The Undertaking expects to complete the electrification work of four pockets in one year. The Undertaking has reported that since Pitampura Residential Scheme area is not yet electrified, it is not technically feasible to sanction temporary connections for construction and other purposes. However, a few temporary connections have been allowed to plot-holders whose plots happen to be near adjoining electrified colonies. Temporary connections are allowed against specific requests and on completion of usual commercial formalities and subject to technical feasibility.

सरसों का उत्पादन

6954. सुरेन्द्र सा सुमन :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गव वर्षे खाद्य-तेलों की आवश्यकता की तुलना में सरसों के उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई;

(ख) क्या उक्त सभी की देखते हुए इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से विभागी ने बड़े पैमाने पर सरसो की खेती की है और गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष कितनी प्रतिशतक भूमि में सरसो की खेती की गई है और उक्त उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ग) बाजार में मूल्यों पर दूसरा क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है और भावों का रुख कहाँ तक सहो दिशा में रहा है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) गत वर्ष अर्थात् 1976-77 के दौरान 15.62 लाख मीटरी टन तोरिया सरसों का उत्पादन हुआ था। देश में खाद्यान्न तेलों का उपभोग की पद्धति का भारी व्यापक और वैज्ञानिक मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है। अतः खाद्य तेलों की आवश्यकता की तुलना में सरसो के उत्पादन में सभी का ठीक-ठीक अनुमान लगाना कठिन है।

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान तोरिया तथा सरसों की बुवाई लगभग अनुकूल मौसम की परिस्थितियों में की गई थी। क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन के पक्षों पर अनुमान कृषि वर्ष के समाप्त होने के बाद अर्थात् जुलाई-अगस्त, 1978 में किसी समय उपलब्ध होंगे। तथापि, आना है कि वर्ष 1976-77 की तुलना में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन दोनों में सुधार होगा।

(ग) सभी महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रों में तोरिया तथा सरसों के जालू मूल्यों में गत वर्ष के मूल्यों की तुलना में गिरावट आई है। मार्च, 1978 के अंत में तोरिया तथा सरसों का थाव मूल्य रोहतास में 253 रु० (सरसो), बानपुर में 335 रु० (पीली) तथा दिल्ली में 290 रु० (साही) प्रति बिबटल थे। यह मूल्य इन केन्द्रों में गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि के मूल्यों की तुलना में क्रमशः 47 रु०, 30 रु० तथा 30 रु० प्रति बिबटल कम था। तोरिया तथा सरसों के

थोव मूल्यों का सूचकांक, जो मार्च, 1977 के अंत में 211 था, मार्च, 1978 के अंत में गिरकर 189.5 हो गया। इस प्रकार इसमें 10.2 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई।

कृषि उत्पाद-मंडी वाले क्षेत्रों में सरसों के बिरात के लिए राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय सहायता

6955. श्री मोटा लाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने कृषि उत्पाद-मंडी वाले क्षेत्रों में सरसों के विकास के लिए बृहद् योजना की प्रयत्नविधि हेतु भारत सरकार से सहायता का अनुरोध किया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सभी सरकार ने सहायता देने के बारे में निर्णय लिया है और यदि हाँ, तो, कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :
(क) जी नहीं।
(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बैतूल जिले में सिंचाई योजना के लिये प्रस्ताव

6956 श्री सुभाष झाड़ा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई श्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बैतूल जिले में सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए कितने प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं,

(ख) इन सिंचाई योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) इन सिंचाई योजनाओं पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई बेतुल जिले की सिंचाई योजनाओं को इस बीच स्वीकृति दे दी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ). बेतुल जिले के लिए दो मह्यम स्कीमें मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से पांचवी योजना की अवधि में प्राप्त हुई थी। इनके नाम और अनुमानित लागत इस प्रकार है :—

स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपए)
1. विछुआ लतिया	244.20
2. सोनखेडी ताल परि- योजना	65.48

सोनखेडी ताल परियोजना को योजना आयोग द्वारा फरवरी, 1977 में मंजूरी दे दी

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गई थी। विछुआ लतिया परियोजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप से मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।

वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश तथा बिहार को आवंटित की गई चीनी

6957. श्री दयाराम शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1975-76 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश तथा बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वितरण के लिये चीनी का कितना-कितना कोटा आवंटित किया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : राज्य सरकारों को मासिक आधार पर और समूचे राज्य के लिए लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे आवंटित किये जाते हैं। शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग से कोटे आवंटित नहीं किये जाते हैं। चीनी-वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 (अप्रैल, 1978 तक) के दौरान राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों को आवंटित चीनी के मासिक कोटे इस प्रकार हैं :—

चीनी वर्ष (अक्टूबर-सितम्बर) 1975-76	मासिक कोटे की मात्रा (मीटरी टन में)			
	राजस्थान	उत्तर प्रदेश	मध्य प्रदेश	बिहार
1. अक्टू०, 1975—दिस०, 1975	10,219	28,581	13,833	18,240
2. जन०, 1976—सित०, 1976	8,520	28,433	13,833	18,240
1976-77				
3. अक्टू०, 1976—सित०, 1977	8,520	28,433	13,833	18,240
1977-78				
4. अक्टू० और नव०, 1977	8,520	28,433	13,833	18,240
5. दिसम्बर, 1977—अप्रैल, 1978	12,757	41,761	20,825	26,929

2 नवम्बर, 1977 से पहले, राज्य सरकारें स्थानीय स्थितियों, लोगों की चाहों की बदलती हुई स्थिति में खेती कर शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए बेरोजगारी के विवरण को मात्रा निर्धारित करने की लेकिन उन सामान्य मार्गदर्शकों सिद्धान्त यह था कि प्रति व्यक्ति का प्रति माह 1 किलो से अधिक खाद्य मिनराल चाहिए और प्रत्येक परिवार को प्रति माह 1 किलो से कम चीनी नहीं मिलनी चाहिये। दिसम्बर, 1977 में 1-4-1978 की प्रावधानित जनसंख्या के लिए 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता के आधार पर राज्यवार कोई भी निर्धारित किया गया है और राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे बेरोजगारी के विवरण के लिए शहरी और ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को समान समझें। कुछ राज्य सरकारों जिन्होंने शहरी लोगों में चीनी वितरण में वर्तमान अधिक मात्रा देते रहने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है, को यह कहा गया गया है कि वे शहरी और ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को समान मात्रा देने के लिए सोचानवार और शीघ्र व्यवस्था करें।

Offer of High Yielding variety of Wheat developed in U.S.S.R.

6953 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. has developed high yielding variety of wheat and offered the same to India for its breeding experiments?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) U.S.S.R. has not offered any high yielding variety of wheat for breeding experiments.

Indianisation of Higher Education

6959 SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to Indianise higher education through assimilation of Indian way of life, history, culture and needs,

(b) whether Government also propose to regulate admission to higher education on basis of social needs and employment opportunities, and

(c) broad outlines thereof and benefit likely to be achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (c) The policy for the development of higher education during the next plan period proposed by the University Grants Commission visualises restructuring of undergraduate courses to include a set of foundation courses designed to create an awareness of areas such as Indian history and culture, history of freedom struggle in India, concepts and processes of development, the scientific method, etc. The policy also suggests effective vocationalisation at the higher secondary stage to reduce pressures in Universities, selective admissions, greater access to higher education for the weaker sections, expansion of facilities through non-formal channels, etc. The detailed programmes to be implemented during the next plan period are being worked out by the Commission.

Admission of students belonging to Backward Classes

6960 SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government has issued directions to States

that the students belonging to backward classes whose family income from all sources, is Rs. 10,000 or less per annum are eligible to special treatment in the matter of admission to educational institutions including professional institutions and other technical colleges and other institutions which received aid from the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the fixation of ceiling in various States for this special treatment?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No Sir.

Eviction proceedings against Ex-M.Ps.

6961. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to his answer to Unstarred Question No. 819 asked on 27th February, 1978

regarding eviction proceedings against Ex-M.Ps. and state:

(a) whether further progress has been made in the eviction proceedings initiated against the six Ex-M.Ps.

(b) if so, the details thereof, together with the figures for rent paid by each of them during their unauthorised occupation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the six Ex-M.Ps., accommodation from one has been vacated. One of them has filed a petition in the Supreme Court and has been granted stay orders. Efforts to get the Government accommodation vacated from the remaining four Ex-M.Ps. are continuing. A statement of rent paid by each of the six Ex-M.Ps. is enclosed.

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the details of Branches recoverable from Six-Ex. M. Ps.

Sl. No.	Name of Ex-M. P.	Amount due	Amount paid	Balance
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Shri S. S. Mohapatra . . .	15990.59	10,191.99	5,798.60
2.	Shri S. M. Banerjee . . .	10,794.05	7,612.17	3,181.88
3.	Shri Shankar V. Giri . . .	13,495.39	5,212.88	8,282.5
4.	Shri Jambuvant Dhote . . .	16,882.21	Nil	16,882.21
5.	Shri Kartik Oraon . . .	13,948.47	Nil	13,948.47
6.	Shri Tul Mohan Ram . . .	22,338.92	Nil	22,338.92

ऐतिहासिक महत्व के मंदिरों, तलावों और पोखरों की मरम्मत के लिये अनुदान

6962 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐतिहासिक महत्व के मन्दिरों, तालाबों और पोखरों तथा अन्य दर्शनीय स्थानों को नाट्य हानि से बचाने के लिए उनकी मरम्मत करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को कोई अनुदान देती है

(ख) यदि हाँ तो गत दो वर्षों के दौरान विभाग सरकार को कितना अनुदान मिला है और

(ग) क्या दोय गंगा का भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई अनुदान मिला है और यदि हाँ, तो वनमन्त्री द्वारा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं । नवनि भारत सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग ने राज्य सरकार का दोय गंगा मन्दिर के आसपास का 21 56 एकड़ भूमि अधिन करने के लिए 19 54 लाख रुपये की जनराशि पारित की है ।

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण

6963 श्री यशुदा प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए 8

प्रतिशत पद आरक्षित करने का निर्णय लिया है,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के 3 प्रतिशत पद भी आरक्षित करने सम्बन्धी निर्णय लेने का है और यदि हाँ, तो जब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रकार के आरक्षण हेतु राज्य सरकारों को अनुरोध करेगी और यदि हाँ, तो यह जब तक कर दिया जायगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) सरकार ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए "ग" और "घ" पदों में 3 प्रतिशत पद आरक्षित करने का निर्णय किया है

(ख) सरकार अगल कदम उठाने के बारे में विचार करने से पूर्व वर्ग "ग" और "घ" पदों में 3 प्रतिशत का कार्यान्वयन देना चाहती है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए रिक्त पद आरक्षित करने का अनुरोध किया जा चुका है । इस मामले पर कार्यवाही ताकी जा रही है परन्तु ऐसे आरक्षण किम तारीख तक होंगे, यह राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करता है ।

R.S.S. help in Adult Literacy Programme

6964 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Ministry of Education have ex-

tended an invitation to R.S.S. to help them in the adult literacy programme;

(b) whether the Minister is not aware that the R.S.S. is a communal-minded and controversial organisation with a para Military apparatus;

(c) whether the involvement of R.S.S. in adult literacy programme will not be tantamount to subsidising the R.S.S. and extending state patronage to disseminate communal propaganda;

(d) if answer to (a) above is in the affirmative whether the Minister will take immediate action not to involve R.S.S. in the adult literacy programme; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e). Government have decided to launch a massive programme of adult education from October 2, 1978 which will cover the entire illiterate population of about 10 crores in the age-group 15-35. The programme of this magnitude cannot be successfully organised without involuntary agencies. To these meetings ty. For this reason meetings have been held with leaders of all political parties in the Parliament, representatives of trade industry and employers, teachers, students, youth trade unions and voluntary agencies. To these meetings organisations working at the all India level were invited irrespective of their political affiliations and R.S.S. was one of them.

The question of financial assistance to participating organisations would be considered on the basis of the merits of their proposals.

Report of Committee of Review on Rehabilitation work in West Bengal

6965. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the previous Government received the report of the Committee of Review on Rehabilitation work in West Bengal by Shri A. C. Guha;

(b) whether Government implemented the recommendations of Guha Committee; and

(c) if not, whether the present Government propose to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee of Review submitted 20 reports in all of which 11 reports were submitted by Shri A. C. Guha as Chairman. Out of these, 4 reports were submitted to the Department of Social Welfare as that Department was concerned with the subject matter of these reports. Of the remaining 7 reports pertaining to the Department of Rehabilitation, one report related to remission of loans and conferment of right and title to lands in possession of the displaced persons in West Bengal. The recommendations contained therein were, by and large, accepted by the Government of India. Necessary orders for liberalisation of remission of 'type' loans and for conferment of right and title were issued to the Government of West Bengal in 1974. The remaining 6 reports submitted by Shri A. C. Guha were passed on to the Government of West Bengal for necessary action since it was considered that with the remission of loans and conferment of right and title to land free of cost, the displaced persons in West Bengal should no longer be treated as refugees, but

should be deemed to have merged with the general population of the State. These reports were however also considered by the Working Group on the Residual Problem of Rehabilitation in West Bengal set up by Government of India in July 1975. The Group endorsed the view taken earlier in this regard and observed that at this stage, the schemes recommended by the Committee of Review to achieve rehabilitation through poultry fisheries, industrial estates, sericulture etc need not be taken into consideration exclusively for the benefit of displaced persons for they have by and large, merged with the mainstream of the general population of the State.

(c) No further action on these reports lies with the present Government.

ग्रामों का उत्पादन और निर्यात

6966. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में राज्यवार, ग्रामों के उत्पादन का स्तर क्या है ,

(ख) ग्रामों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ बनायेगी, और

(ग) इस समय किन-किन राज्यों में ग्रामों की फसल घटिक है और उनके निर्यात के लिए क्या नीति निर्धारित की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर सिंह बरनाला) : (क) देश में ग्रामों के राज्यवार उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में कोई मुख्य-वर्णित सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है । गत गत दो वर्षों के लिए आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । तबानि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा सन् 1975 में संचालित किय गये तदर्थ अनुमान

इस प्रकार है —

राज्य	उत्पादन (हजार) मीट्री टन में
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1694 3
असम	25 2
बिहार	1153 6
गुजरात	220 1
हरियाणा	33 6
कर्नाटक	243.6
केरल	486 7
मध्य प्रदेश	201.4
महाराष्ट्र	130.5
उड़ीसा	559 8
पंजाब	25 1
तमिलनाडु	371.2
उत्तर प्रदेश	2987 0
पश्चिम बंगाल	675 7
अन्य	117.5
योग	8925 3

(ख) पाचशी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में 35.02 लाख ६० के परिधि से ग्राम सम्बन्धी पंचेज कार्यक्रम की एक केन्द्रीय आयोजित योजना प्रारम्भ की गई । इस योजना में स्टाफ तथा उचित सत्यविज्ञान सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों एवं वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों के बारे में प्रदर्शनों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल, में ग्राम प्रचुरता से पैदा

किया जाता है। मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार आर्यों का निर्वाह रूप से निर्यात करने की आज्ञा है और उस पर मात्रा सम्बन्धी कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। तथापि आर्यों का जहाज पर लदान तभी किया जा सकता है जब कि :

(क) विदेशी खरीदार द्वारा प्रेषित मालकी पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क राशि पर 100 प्रतिशत के लिए अपरिवर्तनीय ऋण पत्र 'खोल दिया गया हो; या

(ख) अग्रिम भुगतान कर दिया गया हो बशर्त कि :

(1) अग्रिम ! भुगतान किसी विशेष निर्यात आदेश के लिए प्राप्त हुआ हो और प्रेषित माल की पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 100 प्रतिशत के लिए हो, और

(2) अग्रिम भुगतान विदेशी मुद्रा के लिए प्राधिकृत व्यापारी के द्वारा प्राप्त हुआ हो।

खाद्यान्नों के भंडार में अवरोध पूंजी

6967. डा० रामजी सिंह :

श्री यशवन्त बोरोले :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लगभग 2,000 करोड़ रु० मूल्य की सरकारी पूंजी खाद्यान्नों के भण्डार में अवरोध है ;

(ख) क्या आगामी वर्षों में खाद्यान्नों के भंडार में वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास 31 मार्च, 1978 को रखे खाद्यान्नों आदि के स्टॉक पर लगभग 1930 करोड़ रुपये (अस्थायी) की पूंजी लगाई गई है। वर्ष में विभिन्न तारीखों को 35 से 88 लाख मीटरी टन के बीच परिवर्तन स्टॉक रखने के अलावा, 120 लाख मीटरी टन का बफर स्टॉक रखने के निर्णय के अनुसरण में खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक पर पूंजी लगाई गई है। खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक में वृद्धि या कमी आने वाले वर्षों में उत्पादन और खपत की सम्भावी प्रवृत्ति पर निर्भर करेगी जो कि स्वयं बहुधा से परिवर्तनशील, तत्त्वों पर निर्भर है। अतः पहले से यह बताना मुश्किल है कि आने वाले वर्षों में स्टॉक में वृद्धि या कमी होगी।

लेवी चीनी के कोटे की कम सप्लाई के कारण चीनी के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

6968. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगामी दो महीनों, मया अप्रैल और मई, 1978 के दौरान चीनी बाजार में लेवी चीनी के कोटे की कम सप्लाई करने के सरकार के निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप चीनी का मूल्य प्रति क्विंटल 60 रुपये से 70 रुपये तक बढ़ गया है और उपभोक्ताओं को बड़े हुए मूल्य पर चीनी मिल रही है ;

(ख) क्या व्यापारी सरकार की इस धारे में अनिश्चितता का फायदा उठाते हैं जिससे उपभोक्ताओं पर भारी आर्थिक बोझ पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार लेवी चीनी की सप्लाई की अपनी

प्रणाली पर पुनर्विचार करने अथवा उसमें सुधार करने का है ताकि बाजार में चीनी के मूल्य अचानक न बढ़ें और उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक पैसे न देने पड़ें ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) ने (ग). राज्य सरकारों को आवंटन करने के लिए लेवी चीनी की मासिक निर्मुक्त दिमस्वर, 1977 से 2 05 लाख मीटरी टन से बढ़ा कर 2 71 लाख मीटरी टन कर दी गई है और अब से इसे उक्त स्तर पर बनाए रखा गया है। अतः अप्रैल, 1978 मास के लिए 2 71 लाख मीटरी टन लेवी चीनी निर्मुक्त की जा चुकी है और अगले माह अर्थात् मई के लिए उतनी ही मात्रा निर्मुक्त करने के बारे में 12-4-1978 को घोषणा की जा चुकी है।

2 खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्यों में बहुत में कारणों जैसे कि समय समय पर माग में घट-बढ़ गूड़ तथा खड़सारी जैसे अन्य स्वीटनिंग एजेंट्स की उपलब्धता, उत्पादन की प्रवृत्ति आदि से परिवर्तन होता रहता है। दिल्ली कानपुर बलकत्ता बम्बई और मद्रास की प्रमुख मण्डियां में चीनी के बीच मूल्य, जो कि दिमस्वर 1977 के अन्त में 376 रुपये से 395 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के बीच चल रहे थे और जो कि फरवरी 1978 के अन्त में नीचे गिर गये थे और 305 रुपये से 348 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के बीच थे, में फिर आंशिक तौर पर वृद्धि हुई है और वे 7-4 1978 को 330 रुपये से 360 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के बीच चल रहे थे। ये मूल्य पिछले वर्ष उनी तारीख को चल रहे मूल्यों की तुलना में लगभग 65 रुपये से 70 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तक कम हैं।

3 सरकार मूल्य प्रवृत्ति पर कड़ी निगरानी रख रही है और खुले बाजार में

उपयुक्त स्तर पर मूल्यों को बनाए रखने के उद्देश्य से खुली बिक्री की चीनी की निर्मुक्त भी बढ़ा दी गई है। अतः चीनी वर्ष 1977-78 अर्थात् अक्तूबर, 1977 से मई, 1978 तक के पहले आठ महीनों के लिए निर्मुक्त खुली बिक्री की चीनी के कंटे की मात्रा 8 90 लाख मीटरी टन है जब कि 1976-77 के दौरान तदनुसंगी प्रवृत्ति के लिए 7 95 लाख मीटरी टन की निर्मुक्ति हुई थी।

Prawn Culture Farm in Balasore, Orissa

6969 SHRI BAIRAGI JENA- Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sent any scheme to establish a prawn culture farm at Irchudi in the district of Balasore,

(b) what is the estimated cost of that scheme, and

(c) what steps have been taken by Central Government to establish it so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 12 33 280

(c) The Government of India has approved the scheme and issued sanction to Government of Orissa for setting up the Prawn Culture Farm at Irchudi in the district of Balasore, Orissa.

गेहूँ और चावल के वसूली मूल्य तथा उचित दर दुकानों से वसूल किये जाने वाले मूल्य

6970. श्री मृत्यंजय प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष गेहूँ और चावल की सरकारी वसूली मूल्य तथा उनके उचित दर दुकानों से वसूल किये गये मूल्य और उचित दर दुकानों द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं से वसूल किये गये उनके मूल्य के बारे में सारणीबद्ध जानकारी दी जाएगी ;

(ख) सरकारी खरीद के मूल्यों तथा उपभोक्ताओं से लिये गये मूल्यों में जो अन्तर है उसका कौनसा भाग प्रशासन के खर्च में जाता है और कौन सा लाभ का सरकार का या उचित दर की दुकान का या विक्री कर का है ;

(ग) गेहूँ और चावल खरीद कर गोदामों में रखने तथा उसे उचित दर की दुकानों द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुँचाने में पिछले पाँच वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष सरकार को कितनी धनराशि खर्च करनी पड़ी ;

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में कितना शुद्ध लाभ या हानि हुई ; और

(ङ) यदि हानि हुई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान गेहूँ और चावल के वसूली मूल्यों को अनुबन्ध 1 के रूप में संलग्न विवरण में बताया गया है।

देश भर में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के डिपो पर निर्गम मूल्य एक समान हैं। पिछले

तीन वर्षों का गेहूँ का निर्गम मूल्य 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है और चावल का इस प्रकार है :—

रुपये प्रति क्विंटल	
मोटा .	135
मध्यम .	150
बढ़िया .	162
बहुत बढ़िया	172

राज्य सरकारें उपभोक्ताओं को खाद्यान्न सप्लाई करने से पहले भारतीय खाद्य निगम डिपो पर निर्गम मूल्य में अपने हैंडलिंग तथा परिवहन प्रभारों, स्थानीय करों, खुदरा व्यापारियों के मुनाफे आदि को जोड़ लेती हैं। ये प्रभार प्रत्येक राज्य में और कुछ मामलों में यहाँ तक कि एक राज्य के अन्दर भी भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं। इस विभाग के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उचित दर की दुकानों के दुकानदारों द्वारा जो उपभोक्ता मूल्य लिये जाते हैं वे गेहूँ के मामले में 129 रुपये से 155 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तक और चावल के मामले में 139 रुपये से 185 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तक थे।

(ख) प्रशासन पर जो धनराशि खर्च की गई उसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

(i) वसूली एजेंसियों को दिये गये प्रशासनिक प्रभार ;

(ii) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रशासनिक प्रभार ;

(iii) भारतीय खाद्य निगम डिपो से देने के बाद राज्य सरकारों के प्रशासनिक प्रभार।

जहां तक (i) और (ii) का संबंध है, स्थिति इस प्रकार है —

बमूली एजेंसियों को दिए गए प्रशासनिक प्रभार

रुपये प्रति किंटल

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
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(संघ०)

गेहूँ	1 10	1 06	1 04
चावल	0 43	0 56	0 34

भारतीय खाद्य नियम के प्रशासनिक प्रभार (गेहूँ तथा चावल के लिए एक ही)

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
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(संघ०)

2 67	2 76	2 65
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पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लगाये गये प्रशासनिक प्रभारों के बारे में जानकारी तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है और उसे इकट्ठा करके सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

वास्तविक लागत के आधार पर बमूली एजेंसियों और भारतीय खाद्य नियम को प्रशासनिक प्रभार दिये जाते हैं। तथापि, उसमें शामिल मुनाफे के बराबर को बताना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

कय कर/बिक्री कर या तो बमूली के समय भयवा भुक्ताओं का बिक्री के समय लगाया जाता है और प्रत्येक राज्य में दर

भिन्न-भिन्न होती है। इस संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) परिचालन तथा वफरस्टाक के लिए गेहूँ और चावल के भण्डारण पर खर्च की गई धनराशि (भण्डारण खर्च, व्याज और नार्म तथा भण्डारण में हुई हानियों समेत) इस प्रकार है —

रुपये प्रति किंटल

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
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(संघ०)

(i) परिचालन 6 55 6.69 7 36

(ii) वफरस्टाक 21 63 19 99 22 75

भण्डारण पर खर्च की गई धनराशि (भारतीय खाद्य नियम डिपा से देने के बाद) राज्य सरकारों के हैंडलिंग प्रभारों का एक भाग होती है और भण्डारण पर इस समय खर्च की गई धनराशि के बारे में बताना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ) वास्तविक बमूली मूल्य और भारतीय खाद्य नियम द्वारा खर्च किये गए बमूली नया वितरण सब्सिडी प्रासंगिक खर्चों के आधार पर खाद्यान्नों की इकनामिक लागत का हिसाब लगाया जाता है। इकनामिक लागत और निर्गम मूल्य के बीच जो अंतर होता है, उसकी भारतीय खाद्य नियम का राज सहायता के रूप में प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जाती है। समूचा काराबार लागत के आधार पर होता है और इसलिए लाभ भयवा हानि का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

चावल और गेहूं के वसूली मूल्य

चावल (मोटे किस्म का)

(रुपये प्रति क्विंटल)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश . . .	121.00	118.00	123.00
2	बिहार . . .	125.00	125.00	—
3	हरियाणा] . . .	127.00	126.00	131.00
4	मध्य प्रदेश . . .	120.00	121.00	125.00
5	कर्नाटक . . .	121.00	121.00	—
6	उड़ीसा . . .	127.00	—	—
7	पंजाब] . . .	127.00	126.00	130.00
8	राजस्थान . . .	—	122.73	—
9	उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	117.00	117.00	123.00
10	पश्चिमी बंगाल . . .	119.00	119.00	—

गेहूं (सभी किस्में)

(रुपये प्रति क्विंटल)

राज्य का नाम	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
सभी राज्यों में . . .	105.00	105.00	110.00	112.50

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

(ख) सरकार का और कितने नये स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

९९७१. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बडकडकी) : (क) निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर 58 स्कूल खोले गए थे :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में समूचे देश में किन किन स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा नये स्कूल खोले गए ; और

रामगुंडम, दिजन, दुलियावन, लोकरा, अमलौर, बरीनी सं० २, बोकारो संख्या 2, धनबाद,

पाटसिया, एच०ई०मी० रावी
स० 2, मोंहाटवरु सरोदा बला
सारेस रोड, फरीदाबाद सख्या
2, गुन्गाव, पिबौर, पालमपुर,
घोल छावनी, भवनूर बिदार,
कुदेमुख, सम्बरा, बोबीन म०
2, बैरागढ, बिलासपुर, देवाम,
ग्वालियर स० 2, जबलपुर स०
2, मह. मरानी, सिंगौली,
बम्बई, हैरी बेली पुनं राड,
अमृतनर छावनी, परोदवाड
छावनी, गुग्गलपुर छावनी,
जलधर छावनी म० 2, पटियाला,
फनेहनगर जाधपुर, जवार खाने
(उदयपुर), गगनाक, अम्बलान्डू,
बारकुडी, उदावमड, इलाराबाद
नई छावनी बाँगे गाव, बगौर,
दरीवा खाने, जम्मु छावनी स० 2,
हरिद्वार, अस्मापुर (कानपुर),
मयूरा छावनी स० 2 मुगलमराय,
तलवाहत, कलकत्ता बखराल,
स० 2।

(ख) नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेन्ट्रल स्कूल) खोलने से सञ्चालित वर्तमान स्वीकृत नीति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय विद्यालय समूह प्रति वर्ष छह केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेन्ट्रल स्कूल) खोल सकता है—दा रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों में और चार अर्नैन्स स्पाना में। 1973-74 से छह वर्ष की अवधि के लिए रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों में प्रति वर्ष छह अर्नैन्स केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेन्ट्रल स्कूल) खोले जाने का एक विशेष कोटा भी स्वीकृत किया गया है।

1978-79 के दौरान खोले जाने वाले नए स्कूलों के स्थान निर्धारण के मन्त्र में अभी तक कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Fodder Scarcity in Rajasthan

6972. SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Central Government to meet the situation created by the acute scarcity of fodder, particularly in the State of Rajasthan, and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) In spite of scarcity conditions in 19 districts in Rajasthan, fodder availability is reported to be satisfactory in all the districts except in Jhunjhunu District where the State Government has already authorised the Collector to procure 50 000 quintals of fodder and make available at subsidised rates for the cattle in the scarcity areas of the district. No reference has been made by the Government of Rajasthan to the Government of India for assistance in connection with fodder supply

There was no specific request from any of the State Governments to meet the situation created by fodder scarcity during the current year

Allotment of paper for production of Cheap Janata Books and Note Books

6973 SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the terms and conditions laid down by the Government for allotment of paper for production of cheap Janata Books and note books for use of students,

(b) the quantity of paper allotted to Delhi for the purpose during the year 1976 and 1977,

(c) whether it is also a fact that still the books and note books are not easily available; and

(d) if so, the steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) 1.20 lakh tonnes of white printing paper per annum at a concessional rate of Rs. 2750 per tonne has been earmarked for the educational sector and this paper is allotted to the States and Union Territories who distribute the allotted paper among various consumers like Text-books Boards, Exercise Books Manufacturers, Private Publishers etc. keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time. These guidelines inter-alia lay down that (a) the concessional rate of paper be reflected in fixing the price of books, (b) the exercise-books will be manufactured in accordance with the standardised pattern and revised rate structure of exercise-books as approved by the Government of India, (c) the allotment of paper will be made only to the bonafide exercise-books manufacturers who have the required machinery/equipment and are registered with the State Department of Industry as a small scale Industry, (d) each book/exercise book will bear the superscription "Paper used in the Production of this book/exercise book has been made available by the Government of India at concessional rate" (e) the price of book/exercise book will be indicated clearly on cover of book/exercise book.

(b) Delhi has been allotted 8001 tonnes for 1976-77 and 6800 tonnes for 1977-78 for text books and exercise books.

(c) and (d). No shortage of text books and exercise books has been reported to the Government although complaints about delays in supply of paper by some mills have come to the notice of the Government. The

Paper Mills have been advised to make supplies of concessional paper expeditiously.

Rice Production Programme of Indian rice development Council

6974. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rice production programme and future strategy for boosting its production was reviewed at a meeting of the Indian Rice Development Council in March, 1978;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at; and

(c) details of the programme sorted out for rice production during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In order to increase rice production in the country, it was decided that particular stress should be laid on the use of simple and improved implements for line sowing of paddy in direct seeded areas; adoption of improved package of practices by majority of the farmers; timely release of canal water supply; popularisation of bio-sources of nitrogen like 'Azolla'; control of pests and diseases in endemic areas; control of weeds; and land reforms.

Besides increasing the coverage of area under suitable high yielding varieties of rice; increasing the irrigated area; and adequate and timely supply of inputs, it was agreed to continue the on-going programmes of the Central Sector viz. Minikit Demonstrations of Rice; raising of Community Nurseries; training of extension workers and farmers including the farm labourers; popularisation of

improved agricultural implements and information support through mass communication media including radio and T V

Difficulties being experienced by Cane Growers

6975 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware of the various difficulties experienced by sugar-cane growers in selling the cane to sugar mills, as it takes two or three days in taking the delivery by the mills after the goods reach the gates of the mills, delay in receiving payments etc. from the mills, and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken so that there is no difficulty to cane growers in disposing of the cane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) Super Mills generally have a system of informing the cane societies regarding the requirements of cane at various purchase centres and cane societies arrange for supply accordingly. Where the factory directly deals with the cane growers, the cane staff of the factory distribute "Parchus" to the cane growers indicating the date and the quantity of cane required either at the purchase Centre or the factory gate. If cane growers cooperate with this system and do not bring cane in excess of the quantities mentioned in the 'Parchus' nor do they bring cane out of turn, there should be no problem. It is in the interest of the factory that the cane is crushed as soon as possible after harvesting/arrival at factory gate. Under Law, payment must be made to cane growers within 14 days of delivery. Hence a delay upto 14 days is

not objectionable. Efforts are made so that cane dues are paid within this period but due to operational and other practical difficulties a delay may sometimes occur. The situation is assessed at the end of the working season and remedial measures taken. To ensure that all the available cane in the factory area is crushed in the current season or before the on-set of the monsoon a rebate in excise duty for crushing beyond 30-4-1978 is likely to be announced shortly.

Summer Moong Programme

(a) whether Union Agriculture Commissioner has written to the States to intensify summer moong programme,

(a) whether Union Agriculture Commissioner has written to the States to intensify summer moong programme,

(b) if so, what is the response of the States,

(c) whether any increase in pulses output has been achieved during 1977-78, and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The response of the States is favourable. The area proposed to be cultivated under summer moong in different States is given below —

States	Area targetted to be cultivated (in lakh hectares)
Bihar	2.00
Gujarat	0.28
Madhya Pradesh	0.05
Maharashtra	0.25
Rajasthan	0.20
Uttar Pradesh	3.00
Tamil Nadu	2.40
West Bengal	0.25

(c) and (d). The estimates of pulses output during 1977-78 are likely to become available after the close of the agricultural year i.e., sometime in July-August, 1978. Therefore, it is not possible to give details of increase in pulses output during 1977-78 at this stage. However, the pulses production is likely to show an increase over that in 1976-77.

राजस्थान में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदाम

6977. श्री जगदीश प्रताप मायूर :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय राजस्थान राज्य में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कितने गोदाम हैं ;

(ख) इस समय राजस्थान राज्य में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास खाद्यान्न का कुल कितना भंडार है और इसमें से कितना खाद्यान्न गोदानों में है तथा कितना खुले में पड़ा हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान राज्य से ऐसे समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं कि वहां पर गोदानों के अन्तर्ग में खाद्यान्न नष्ट हो जाता है ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में कितने गोदाम निर्मित किये गये और वर्ष 1978-79 में कितने गोदाम निर्मित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) राज्य में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के 33 अपने और 112 किराये के गोदाम हैं ।

(ख) 31-3-1978 को भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास कुल 14.11 लाख मीटरी टन का स्टॉक था, जिसमें से 8.11 लाख मीटरी टन गोदानों में था और 6.00 मीटरी टन कवर और प्लिंथ (कोष) में रखा था ।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम को खाद्यान्नों की सति के बारे में कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(घ) 1977-78 के दौरान, भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने वर्तमान गोदाम कम्पलैक्सों में 8 यूनिटों का निर्माण किया था और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लिए प्राइवेट पार्टियों ने गारंटीबद्ध अधिभोग आधार पर 34 गोदानों का निर्माण किया था ।

1978-79 के दौरान, भारतीय खाद्य निगम का 12 युनिटों का निर्माण करने, भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लिए प्राइवेट पार्टियाँ द्वारा गारंटीबद्ध अधिभाग के आधार पर 15 गादामा का निर्माण करने और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लिए केन्द्रीय भाण्डारगार निगम द्वारा गादामा का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Medium of Instruction in Regional Engineering Colleges

6978 SHRI HITENDRA DESAI Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what is the medium of instruction in Regional Engineering Colleges and in other Engineering Colleges of each of the States and Union Territories of India and

(b) what is the policy of Government in the matter of medium of instruction in Engineering colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Medium of instruction in all Engineering Colleges including Regional Engineering Colleges is English.

(b) The policy of the Central Government is to introduce regional languages as media of instruction progressively, at all levels. However, before switching over to the new media it is considered desirable to make adequate preparation by way of text books and other instructional material. The question of mobility of technical personnel and the availability of good employment etc have also to be taken into account.

Cost benefit ratio in Drought Prone Area

6979 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to give special relaxation in cost benefit ratio in the Drought Prone Area for the construction of irrigation project,

(b) if so the broad outlines, and

(c) if not what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) Normally, major and medium irrigation projects are approved with benefit cost ratio of 1.5 or more. In the drought prone areas projects with ratio between 1.5 and 1.1 are also approved.

(c) Does not arise.

नगर आयोजन तथा वास्तुकला स्कूल, दिल्ली में प्रवेश

6980 श्री नाथू सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) नगर आयोजन तथा वास्तुकला स्कूल दिल्ली में प्रवेश सम्बन्धी नियम क्या हैं,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस स्कूल में केवल ऊँचे घरानों और उच्च अधिवारियों के लड़कों और लड़कियों का ही प्रवेश मिलता है, और

(ग) गत पाच वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे बितने प्रतिशत छात्रों को प्रवेश दिया गया है जिनके पिता की मासिक आय 1000 रुपये से कम है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) आयोजन तथा वास्तुकला स्कूल नई दिल्ली के विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों प्रवेश के नियम दर्शाते हैं।

विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।
[द्रष्टा नर में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या
एल० टी० 2112/78]

(ख) स्कूल के सभी पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश केवल योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है तथा अभ्यर्थियों के माता-पिता की आय, धन के लिये कोई मापदण्ड नहीं है।

(ग) प्रवेश पत्रों में माता-पिता की आय के सम्बन्ध में सूचना देना निर्धारित नहीं है, अतः इस सम्बन्ध में सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Libraries Functioning in the Ministry

6981. SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of libraries functioning in various departments, offices and Commissions under his Ministry;

(b) the details of the selection Committees appointed for the purchase of books in these libraries and the subject-wise details of the Hindi and English books purchased by those selection Committees during the last year;

(c) whether Hindi books and periodicals are not purchased in adequate number and indifference is being shown to Hindi in these libraries; and

(d) the steps being taken to stop this indifference towards the provisions of the Official Languages Act and to associate the Hindi Officers with the said selection Committees?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Category of Posts of S.C./S.T. in Ministry and its Undertakings

6982. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of posts in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices and the public undertakings filled in each category of posts with specific shares of S.C. and S.T. in such employment and also the number of posts de-reserved in each category during the entire period of Janata regime and reasons thereof; and

(b) total number of departmental promotions/upgradation of posts in each category of posts and how many posts went to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Preservation and Protection of Heritage of India

6983. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any strategy and plan for the overall and proper preservation and protection of the Heritage of India;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) concrete steps taken in this regard in the years 1976 and 1977; and

(d) the total cost thereof and the percentage of the said cost to the total budget and expenses of the Education Ministry for the said two years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-

DER) (a) and (b) For the protection and preservation of the Cultural heritage of India the Central Government has enacted an Act, entitled the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, under which monuments declared as of national importance are being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India. The maintenance includes repairs, both structural and chemicals, as also security and watch-and-ward arrangements. Besides, under the Fifth Five-Year Plan two separate schemes for the Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of India and Development of monuments were also taken up to cover a large number of monuments for repairs and development.

(c) Apart from annual maintenance and upkeep, special repairs were undertaken at 614 monuments (in 1976) and 683 monuments (in 1977).

(d) The total expenditure incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs in 1976-77 is Rs 2,21,99,576 against a total budget allotment of Rs 6,05,09,000 for the entire Archaeological Survey of India thus showing a percentage of 36.69. The budget allotment for the Archaeological Survey for the year 1977-78 was Rs 6,79,99,000 out of which an allotment of Rs 2,12,33,000 was made available for annual maintenance and upkeep of monuments, and for their special repairs, thus showing a percentage of 31.23.

Sanction for Cattle, Poultry and Pig-gery Unit in Orissa

6984 SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government had sanctioned any special grant to the State of Orissa to up-grade the load cattle, poultry and piggery units run through the State Government,

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned by the Centre therefor; and

(c) is there any proposal to organise a Central Cattle fair by the Extension Directorate for the year 1978-79 in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) The Central Government has sanctioned no special grant to the Orissa State for up-grading the poultry and Piggery units run by the State Government. However, the Central Government has sanctioned a grant to the Orissa State for establishment of Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm at Chiplima, district Sambalpur. The objective of of the farm is to produce high quality exotic bulls for cross breeding/grading up local cattle in the area. Total amount sanctioned for this project is Rs. 32 lakhs (Rs. 29 lakh as Grant-in-Aid and Rs. 3 lakh as loan).

(c) No, Sir; no central cattle fair is proposed to be organised in Orissa State during 1978-79 by the Extension Directorate of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Division of Leased Plots by the Lessees themselves in Bhogal, Jangpura, Delhi

6985 CHOUHDURY BALBIR SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) when the plots were leased out at Jangpura-Bhogal and the area of plots;

(b) whether the construction maps etc are sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation Delhi and not by DDA there,

(c) the number of cases where the division/partition has been allowed by DDA in that area and the cases where courts division orders have been complied with by DDA,

(d) in how many plots division has been allowed in the Municipal records;

(e) whether atleast 50 per cent plots have been divided by the owners themselves;

(f) whether DDA has any objection to it, if so, action taken against those; and

(g) how many division/partition cases are pending in the Courts of Law against DDA when 50 per cent plots already stand partitioned?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The plots were leased out in the year 1922-23. The areas of the plots range from 108 to 422 sq. yards, according to the D.D.A.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 30 cases.

(d) The division has been effected in 105 plots in records of the Assessment and Collection Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for property tax purposes.

(e) No survey of such plots has been conducted. However it is a fact that a number of lessors have divided their plots.

(f) Such Sub-divisions are not recognized in the revenue records maintained by the Authority except in cases of sales made by the Custodian.

(g) The DDA has reported that no such case is pending in the court of law.

Setting up of University in Tripura

6986. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Tripura regarding setting up

of a University in the same State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE. (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Provision of Basic Amenities by D.D.A. in Peetampura, Delhi

6987. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possession of undeveloped plots was handed over to the allottees in the new colony of Peetampura by D.D.A. in May, 1976 as the full cost of the land was already recovered from the allottees in January/February, 1976;

(b) whether D.D.A. is charging ground rent from the date of handing over possession of undeveloped plots from the allottees;

(c) will the D.D.A. consider charging ground rent from the date plots are fully developed i.e. basic civic amenities like water, sewerage, electricity, roads, parks etc. are provided if not, reasons therefor;

(d) the specific date by which the above civic amenities will be provided in that colony; and

(e) will the D.D.A. pay interest on bank rate on the amount paid by the allottees for undeveloped plots from the date of making payment to the date when the development in the colony is completed; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a). Full payment was not

recovered from the allottees in January/February 1976. However plots were handed over without full development.

(b) Yes Sir

(c) No Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has not agreed to do so.

(d) No specific date can be given. The work to provide necessary amenities is however being expedited.

(e) No Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has not agreed to do so.

National Housing Policy

6988 SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a proposal for evolving a National Housing Policy is under Government's consideration for a long time and

(b) if so the details thereof and what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) A proposal for the setting up of National Housing Commission for evolving a National Housing Policy was considered in the Ministry. It has been decided not to pursue the proposal.

The main highlights of the proposed future programme in the field of housing are —

(i) Adoption of a housing programme aimed at clearing the backlog and meeting the additional demand due to population growth and replacement of unsuitable houses over a period of 20 years.

(ii) Restricting utilisation of public funds for low income households so that larger number of dwelling units are constructed with the resources allocated to this sector.

(iii) Provision of incentives to the private sector for taking up housing on a large scale.

Dr Borlaug's views on Floor Prices for Agricultural Products

6989 SHRI P. K. KODIYAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Dr Norman Borlaug, Nobel laureate and noted agriculturist had been here on a two-month long tour

(b) if so whether it is a fact that he has pleaded for floor prices for all major agricultural products and

(c) if so the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Dr Norman Borlaug came to India in the third week of February 1978 to attend the Fifth International Wheat Genetics Symposium. He spent about one month in India visiting some of the Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes.

(b) Dr Borlaug in his inaugural address delivered at the Fifth International Wheat Genetics Symposium pleaded inter alia for reasonable prices to farmers as a measure for increasing agricultural production.

(c) Assurance of remunerative prices to the farmers is a major objective of the Government's price policy for agricultural commodities. Prices for agricultural products are normally fixed by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Price Commission who while fixing the procurement/support price

keep in view the need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximising production. Government also takes into account the views of the State Governments before fixing prices of different commodities.

Underground Shopping Complex in Connaught Place

6990. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether underground Shopping Complex in Connaught Place, under N.D.M.C. control, is complete and ready for allotment;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that shopkeepers of Janpath and Panchkuin Road are likely to be shifted there;

(c) if so, whether the rent fixed for underground complex is so high that the shopkeepers of Janpath and Panchkuin Road are reluctant to shift there; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard and what steps are proposed for allotment of these shops to persons other than the shopkeepers at Janpath and Panchkuin Road?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, except stalls being constructed for vendors and Tibetans.

(b) to (d). The latest policy of the Government is that those shopkeepers (from out of the undermentioned categories) who wish to leave their present shops and desire to obtain shops in the Connaught Place underground shopping centre, may be allowed to come.

(i) Panchkuin Road—98 (all those who fall within the N.D.M.C. area).

(ii) Janpath Stalls—71 Nos.

(iii) Tibetan Stalls—24 Nos.

(iv) Connaught Circus (Yusufzai Market)—117 Nos.

Others who do not wish to take these shops may not be forced to come; the remaining shops be let out on tender. The rent has been calculated on "No profit no loss basis" taking into account the capital investment and the maintenance cost.

कृषि सेवा केन्द्र

6991. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि सेवा केन्द्र कितन-कितन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये गये हैं और इस बारे में क्या नियम हैं;

(ख) क्या किसी छूटे हुए केन्द्र को, यदि अन्य शर्तें समान हैं, तो मांग किये जाने पर योजना में शामिल किया जायेगा ।

(ग) क्या पंजाब में ऐसे 247 केन्द्र हैं, जब कि गुजरात में उनकी संख्या केवल 100 है और यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है और क्या पंजाब कृषि, उद्योगों के मामले में गुजरात से आगे है, परन्तु औद्योगिक वस्तियों में गुजरात से पीछे है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रों की संख्या में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे केन्द्रों को खोलने के लिए क्या नीति अपनाई गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) से (घ). भारत सरकार ने बेरोजगार उद्यमियों द्वारा कृषि सेवा-केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें सहायता देने की योजना दिसम्बर, 1972 में शुरू की थी । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इंजीनियरी

स्नातका, डिप्लोमा धारिया, कृषि स्नातको तथा कुछ श्रेणी के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को वित्तीय व अन्य सहायता मिल सकती है निर्धारित पद्धति के अनुसार, राज्य कृषि उद्योग जिनमें पात्र उम्मीदवारों के आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करन योग्य व्यक्तियों का चयन करती है तथा उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देती है और बैंक से रकम प्राप्त करने में उनकी सहायता करती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत किसी भी पात्र उद्योगी के लिए उसकी आवश्यकता तथा आर्थिक क्षमता के अनुसार विमी भा स्थान पर कृषि सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है।

अभी तत्परिजाव और गुजरात में क्रमशः 264 तथा 102 ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं। किन्तु इस याजना के अंतर्गत किसी राज्य में स्थापित होने वाले केन्द्रों की संख्या के बारे में कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। स्थापित होने वाले कुल केन्द्रों की संख्या अन्ततः पात्र उम्मीदवारों की संख्या उनकी उद्यम सम्बन्धी कुशलता, उनके अलग-अलग स्थलों पर सक्षम व्यापार की सुविधाएँ तथा मशीनों के प्रयोग और कृषि आदानों की आवश्यकताओं के विशेष सदर्भ में कृषि विकास की स्थिति पर निर्भर करता है कृषि उद्योग के द्वारा, कृषि उद्योगों तथा औद्योगिक तंत्रों की संख्या के आधार पर कोई भी अन्तर्राज्यीय तुलना मान्य नहीं होगी।

क्या याजना के लाभ ऐसे केन्द्रों को भी प्राप्त हो सकते हैं, जो योजना के अंतर्गत नहीं आता? यह इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि क्या यह याजना की शर्तों को पूरा करता है।

Food for Work Programme for Road Development

6992 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the programme of 'Food for work' which was for one

year only has been extended for one year and

(b) will the Government earmark this programme for Road Development so as to join all the villages to the main Roads in the Districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) It is not proposed to earmark the scheme only for Road development. In addition to road construction programmes any kind of developmental work resulting in the creation of durable assets are eligible for consideration under the scheme.

Government Employees Allotted Government quarters out of turn/On retirement of their parents

6993 SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL-
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of employees who were allotted Government Quarters out of turn in Delhi during the last 5 calendar years due to retirement of their parents from Government service, and

(b) the total number of applications pending for such allotment as on 1st January, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHAT) (a) 1142

(b) 100

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लॉटों की बढ़ी हुई कीमत

6994. श्री गंगा भगत सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने एक जांच दल नियुक्त किया है जो गत दस वर्षों में निर्माण-वागत में हुई दुर्गुनी वृद्धि के अचिंत्य के बारे में निष्पक्ष जांच करेगा और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिन्दर ब्रह्म) : सरकार ने कोई जांच दल नियुक्त नहीं किया है। तथापि, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने प्लेटों की लागत कम करने की सम्भावना खोजने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की है।

Committee on Master Plan, Delhi

6995. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of his Ministry and DDA have decided to set up a high level committee to discuss the policy frame of the next master plan for the development of Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether the Committee has been set up and if so, the members of the Committee and if not, the time by which the Committee would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No such high level committee has been set up. The Delhi Development Authority is to prepare the Master Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Libraries in Rural Areas

6996. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCA-

TION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no library facilities in the rural areas at present;

(b) whether Government propose to establish a net work of mobile and stationary libraries in the rural areas to cater to the masses there; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Under the Constitution, the subject "Libraries", to the exclusion of central libraries or libraries declared by the Parliament to be of national importance, is a State subject. However, with the voluntary co-operation of the State Governments, steps have been taken for the co-ordinated development of libraries in rural as well as urban areas. These form part of the Central and State Five Year Plans. Apart from maintaining and developing the libraries of national importance, the Central Government is giving financial assistance to libraries in various parts of the country. In addition, the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, an autonomous organisation of the Government of India supplies books and reading material to them and helps State Governments in introducing mobile library services as an extension to different district, central and areas libraries established already.

Pitampura and Shalimar Bagh Residential Schemes, Delhi

6997. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the plots of land were sold to the low and middle income

group people in Pitampura and Shalimar Bagh Residential Schemes Delhi

(n) the rates at which plots of different sizes were sold there

(c) whether the possession of plots has since been handed over to the allottees and the lease has been registered if so when and

(d) whether all the necessary facilities like water, sewerage electricity, street lighting parks etc have been provided there so that the allottees of land could start construction of their residential houses if so when and if not when these basic facilities are likely to be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Between December 75 to January 76 and on 22nd March 1976

(b) The rates are as under —

Plots	Rates
36 sq mtrs	Rs 72/- per sq mtr
70 sq mtrs	Rs 84/- per sq mtr
84 sq mtrs	Rs 96/- per sq mtr
126 sq mtrs	Rs 120/- per sq mtr
167 sq mtrs	Rs 150/- per sq mtr

(c) 3200 plots in Shalimar Bagh Residential Scheme and 1980 plots in Pitampura Residential Scheme were allotted. Except in 60 cases in Shalimar Bagh and 55 cases in Pitampura possession has been handed over in all cases. Lease deeds in respect of 2925 plots in Shalimar Bagh and 1800 plots in Pitampura were registered during the period December 76 to February 78.

(d) A statement showing the stage of development in Shalimar Bagh and

Pitampura Residential Schemes is enclosed.

Statement

Position of Development Works of Shalimar Bagh

1 Roads Phase I treatment of road has been completed in Block A and B except roads in Pocket H, F, J, K, N and S (Paschimi), J and N (Poorvi) in Block B. The works in these pockets could not be taken up along with other pockets as originally these pockets were earmarked for group housing but later on converted into plotted development. However road work in all these pockets have been awarded recently and will be completed by June 1978 subject to availability of funds. The phase-II work is to be taken up only after 50 per cent of the plots are built upon.

2 Water Supply The work of laying water supply lines in Block A and B is complete except in pockets H, F, J and K (Paschimi) and J, H (Poorvi). These pockets were originally earmarked for group housing but later on converted into plotted development. The work of laying water supply in pockets H, F, J, K has been awarded recently while the tenders for pocket H (Poorvi), J (Paschimi) are being called. The work is likely to be completed by June 1978. The water from MCD may not be available for quite some time as such two tube wells have been installed in Block A and 4 tube wells in Block B to meet the immediate requirement of allottees. The water from these tube wells will be available in about two months time for Shalimar Bagh area. MCD laid the water mains upto DDA underground tank. The water supply scheme has since been approved by the MCD. DDA has also constructed underground as well as overhead tank and connection will be made with the municipal mains as and when MCD will complete the water mains.

3. *Sewer Work:* The work of internal sewer in Block A is complete except two connection with the deeper sewer line. In Block B, the work is complete except in pockets H, F, A, J, E and C (Paschimi). These pockets also were originally meant for group housing and converted into plotted development. The tenders for the pockets have been received and are under scrutiny. The work is likely to be completed in about six months. The work of deeper sewer-lines is also in progress and this also will be completed in about 6 to 9 months time. Final disposal of this area will be done in Rithala treatment plant. This work is to be done by MCD. DDA has made own arrangements for disposal of sewerage by constructing sumpwell pump house and oxidation pond.

4. *Electricity:* This work is to be done by DESU. Necessary funds have been deposited with them and the work has been commenced recently. DESU has assured to complete this work within 6 months.

5. *Parks:* Those have already been developed in Block A and further grassing and plantation is being done by Horticulture Department DDA. As regards the parks in Block B, the grill fencing has been done in three parks and further work could not be taken up in view of the conversion of some group housing pockets in plotted development. However, these would be completed in about 12 months when some houses will come up in the area.

Position of Development Works in Pitampura Residential Scheme

1. *Parks:* These have been demarcated and provided with grill fencing in all the pockets except in pocket B Dakshini and 'S' Uttari. Tenders for pocket B (Dakshni) have been received and are under scrutiny. Ten-

ders for 'S' Uttari are being invited. The expected date of completion is June 1978.

2. *Roads:* The road work has been completed upto phase I except in pockets K and T where only mealling has been completed. The phase-II work is to be taken only after 50 per cent of the plots are built upon.

3. *Water Supply:* 80 per cent of water supply lines have been completed. In pockets D.H.K. (Poorvi), UT (Uttari and C D (Dakshni) which were originally earmarked for group housing and later converted into plotted area, the work is at varying stages of design, estimating, tendering and allotment, and is expected to be completed by September, 1978.

MCD supply is not yet available in this area. Interim arrangements will be made through tube wells, some of which have already been installed. An O. N. tank is also to be constructed.

4. *Sewerage:* 70 per cent work on the main scheme has been completed except for pockets originally earmarked for group housing but later converted into plotted area where the work is at various stages of designing, estimating, tendering and allotment. The sewerage work is expected to be completed by June 1979.

The final disposal of sewer from this area is to be done through Rithala treatment plant which is yet to be taken up by MCD. For interim disposal of sewerage sumpwell and oxidation ponds etc. have been proposed for which designs are being finalised.

5. *Street Lighting:* This work has to be executed by the DESU. Necessary funds have been deposited with them. DESU has assured to complete this work within one year.

USSR Experts for Adult Literacy

6998 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the USSR has offered India its entire expertise to help 't root out adult illiteracy and to send USSR Experts to India for training Indians for the purpose and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) During the course of discussion held with the Minister for Higher and Specialised Secondary Education, USSR on his recent visit to India it was inter alia mentioned that India was proposing to launch adult education programme in a big way. The Russian Minister expressed his willingness to share their experience with India in this field, which the Government welcomed.

News Item entitled "Racket Alleged in FCI Wheat Despatches"

6999 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in Financial Express dated 3rd January, 1978 under Racket alleged in FCI Wheat despatches, and

(b) if so the persons who are involved in the racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Consequent upon the staff of the Food Corporation of India in

Delhi Depots resorting to 'work to rule' and causing dislocation by going slow in the supply of wheat to the fair price shops and the roller flour mills in Delhi, movement of wheat was undertaken by the FCI, by road after inviting tenders and entering into a contract in accordance with the prescribed procedure with the Transport Union whose rates were the lowest. These rates varied between Rs 290 and Rs 340 per quintal, depending on the place of delivery in Delhi. Since awarding of the contract took about 8 days' time the roller flour mills in Delhi, during this intervening period, were persuaded to make their own arrangements with the local Transport Union for lifting wheat from adjoining States to maintain the supply of wheat products in Delhi subject to the condition that the additional road freight incurred would be reimbursed to them. The bills received by the FCI are under examination. The actual reimbursement by the FCI is not likely to exceed the rates payable to the Truck Unions directly. In the aforesaid circumstances the allegation that there was a racket in FCI Wheat despatches was not based on facts.

Enhancement of Housing Loans Limit

7000 DR BAPU KALDATE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government employees, Semi-Government employees Teachers of the aided schools requesting to increase the limit of housing loans to middle income groups from Rs. 10 000 to Rs 50 000 and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The limit of loan under the plan scheme for middle income group housing is Rs. 27,500 and not Rs. 10,000. A representation was received by the Delhi Administration from the Delhi University Teachers Association for raising the limit of loan to Rs. 50,000.

(b) It has been decided not to increase the limit of housing loan under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme. The Government intend to ensure utilisation of public funds in such a way that larger number of dwelling units are constructed for lower income households with resources allocated to this sector.

Consultancy Service of F.C.I.

7001. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANIWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly-started consultancy service of Food Corporation of India in food storage and processing has found encouraging response at home and as well as from abroad;

(b) if so, the names of the countries showing interest in our consultancy;

(c) whether to cope up with increasing responsibility the FCI intends to train a large number of its employees to suit the requirements; and

(d) if so, steps being taken in this direction to make this service inter-alia employment intensive also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Consultancy Service is confined with in India and has received encouraging response.

(c) Assignments so far received do not warrant training on a large scale.

(d) Does not arise.

सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा जातीय भेदभाव समाप्त करने के लिए शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार

7002. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा जातीय भेदभाव को दूर करने के लिए सरकार शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार आंदोलन की योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत क्या कार्य करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली के विकास के उद्देश्य से, जो सामाजिक एवं जातीय भेदभाव को समाप्त कर सके, सरकार सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रीय नीति का पुनरीक्षण कर रही है।

Bal-Kunj Institute, Delhi

7003. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the activities of the Institution named Bal-Kunj in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the said Institution is really doing public service;

(c) if so, whether Government ever gave any aid to that Institution; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to do so now?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER)** (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Institution is engaged in Child Welfare activities like organising Holiday Camps Library and other recreational activities

(c) No direct Central Government assistance has been given but small grants ranging from Rs 2000/- to 6000/- per annum were given to this institution by the Delhi State Social Welfare Advisory Board during the year 1974-75 and 1975-76. In addition the Directorate of Social Welfare Delhi Administration has given them a small amount Rs 200 in 1976-77 for celebration of children day. No grant during the year 1977-78 was given because the working of the Institution was not found satisfactory.

(d) As has been stated above, the Central Government have not given any direct assistance to this organisation. The Delhi State Social Welfare Advisory Board have a proposal to give this institution a grant of Rs 5000/- in 1978-79 for holiday camps on a written assurance from the Institution that they will abide by the terms of the grant.

**Assistance to State for opening
Schools in Rural and Backward Areas**

**7004 SHRI AMARSINH V. RAT-
HAWA** Will the Minister of EDU-
CATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND
CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Govern-
ment provide some assistance to the
State Governments for opening schools
in the rural and backward areas of
their respective States,

(b) if so the assistance given to
Gujarat State by the Central Govern-
ment for the purpose

(c) the number of high schools and
other schools opened in Gujarat dur-
ing the last 3 years with the assistance
given,

(d) the amount of assistance and
contribution given by the State Gov-
ernment for the purpose and the per-
centage of amount which should be
borne by it as per the scheme of
Gujarat State and the Central Govern-
ment,

(e) whether grants given to Gujarat
State for the purpose have lapsed be-
cause of their non utilisation by it
and

(f) if so the amount so lapsed and
the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARA-
KATAKI)** (a) Central Government
do not give separate grants and aid
to States for the opening of schools
in the rural and backward areas. The
Central assistance is given as block
grants for the State plans as a whole.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

**Encroachment on Sites of Monuments
of Archaeological Depts.**

7005 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will
the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleas-
ed to state

(a) whether a number of sites of
the monuments of Archaeological De-
partment of Government of India
have been encroached upon by vari-
ous State Governments, if so how
many of what nature and for what
period and by which States Govern-
ments

(b) whether the Central Govern-
ment or the Directorate of Archaeo-
logy have brought to the notice the
said fact to the respective State Gov-
ernments and if so when, what is the
response to it and

(c) what action Government of India propose to take in respect of the said existing encroachments in near future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. There are 28 cases so far listed of encroachments covering varying periods in respect of sites and monuments by State Governments of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. They comprise construction, lease or allotment of lands to private parties inside protected limits, occupation of the monuments or parts thereof for schools, offices, etc.

(b) and (c). Invariably the matter has been taken up with the State Governments. Each case of encroachment is being carefully examined and efforts are being made to have the encroachments removed.

संगतानवर में किसानों को मुआवजे का भुगतान न किया जाना

7006. श्री वेगरराम चौहान : क्या

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री बप बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 में भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान सरकार के आदेशों के अनुसार संगतानवर (राजस्थान) के 10 मील लम्बे सीमावर्ती

क्षेत्र में जिन किसानों को वहाँ से स्थानान्तरित किया गया और जिनकी फसलें नष्ट कर दी गई थी उन्हें मुआवजे का भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या इनमें से केवल 50 प्रतिशत किसानों को मुआवजा अदा किया गया था और क्या सरकार का विचार अब 50 प्रतिशत किसानों को भी मुआवजा अदा करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या उनकी एक सूची समा-मटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) :

(क) और (ख). कुल 12,431 मामलों में से 11,562 मामलों में पहले ही 1,36,24,650 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान मुआवजे के रूप में किया जा चुका है। इन समय लगभग 10,95,640 रुपये के मुआवजे के केवल 869 मामले विचाराधीन हैं।

(ग) प्रत्येक तहसील में कुल मामलों की संख्या को दर्जाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। राजस्थान सरकार उन मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाना चाहती है।

विवरण

1971 में भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान जिन भारतीय राष्ट्रियों की पसलें नष्ट हो गई थी उनके मुआवजे की श्रदायगी के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक तहसील में सन्विष्ट पड़े मामलों की सूची —

क्रम संख्या	तहसील का नाम	दी जाने वाली शेष राशि	
		पिमानों की संख्या	राशि
1	गंगानगर तहसील	741	10 10,490 रुपये
2	ररापुर तहसील	88	59,070 रुपये
3	रायमह नगर तहसील	21	11,050 रुपये
4	अनूपगढ़ तहसील	19	15,030 रुपये
योग		869	10,95 640 रुपये

Consumption Loan to Weaker Sections

7007 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India had issued guidelines to the cooperatives to issue consumption loans to the weaker sections,

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some States have not implemented these guidelines so far, and

(c) if so, the names of such States and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines regarding issue of consumption loans to the weaker sections. These guidelines have been addressed to the State Governments with copies to the concerned State

Cooperative Banks for information and necessary action. The guidelines presuppose that consumption credit will be disbursed through the reorganised primary agricultural credit societies having full time paid secretaries/Farmers' Service Societies/Large-sized Multi-purposes societies organised in tribal areas.

The programme of reorganisation has been more or less completed in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. The programme has made substantial progress in the States of Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. Out of above States, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have issued necessary instructions/guidelines to the cooperatives also. Government of Rajasthan have appointed a Committee to make recommendations about the measures to be taken for

implementing the recommendations regarding issue of consumption loans.

Production and Export of Gum

7003. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gumarabic (gum) produced in the country, State-wise, during the last two years;

(b) how much gum is consumed indigenously and how much is exported; and

(c) whether Government propose to organise the production of gum so as to benefit the economic life of the adivasi inhabitants; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The acacia gums, largely known as gumarabic, are derived from several species of genus acacia. Statewise production of gums in the country during 1975-76 and 1976-77 is as under:—

(Production in tonnes)

Producing States	1975-76	1976-77
1. Gujarat	1.4	2.8
2. Punjab	Neg.	Neg.
3. Haryana	16.0*	16.0*
4. Rajasthan	483.3	302.7**
5. Madhya Pradesh	640.0	337.0
6. Himachal Pradesh	Neg.	Neg.
7. Uttar Pradesh	278.9@	323.4@@
TOTAL	1419.6	1201.9

Neg. . . Negligible
*— . . . Average Annual Production.

** . . . Relates to the year 1974-75.

@ . . . Relates to the year 1970-71.

@@ . . . Relates to the year 1972-73.

(b) The bulk of the gum from indigenous sources is consumed locally. Exports of gumarabic during 1975-76 and 1976-77 are reported to be 6.1 and 10.9 tonnes valued approximately at Rs. 38,700 and Rs. 143,000 respectively.

(c) Yes Sir. The following measures have been taken by certain States to organise the collection of

gum so as to benefit the economic life of the adivasi inhabitants:

Gujarat: The Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Ltd., took up the work of collection of gums from Rajpipla East and Bulsar Forests Divisions during 1977-78.

Madhya Pradesh: The introduction of State Trading of gums in Madhya

Pradesh State since 1969 has insured proper wages to adyasis collectors for their benefit year after year

Rajasthan Gums are being collected regularly from 1977-78 in tribal areas through Tribal Areas Development Corporation Limited

जायसवाल भवन को खाली करना

7009 श्री दुर्गम चन्द कछवाय क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय ने विश्वविद्यालयिक सम्पूर्ण विभाग के कमचारियों और छात्रों के लिए होस्टल के रूप में उपयोग करने हेतु जायसवाल भवन को किराये पर लिया है और

(ख) क्या न्यायालय ने अपने निष्पक्ष में कहा है कि विश्वविद्यालय का यह भवन (जिसमें उक्त होस्टल है) खाली कर देना चाहिये यदि हा तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इसे कब तक खाली कर दिया जायेगा और क्या सरकार का विचार इसे बाजार मूल्य पर खरीदने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द) (ग) जी, नहीं

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Sugar and Khandsari Factories in UP

7010 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of sugar factories and Khandsari factories in UP; and

(b) the number of sugar and Khandsari factories which have given agreed price to the sugar cane growers in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) 85 sugar factories worked in Uttar Pradesh during the current season 1977-78 According to information furnished by the Government of U.P., 3500 khandsari units worked in the State during 1976-77

(b) All the 85 sugar factories are paying the agreed price of cane to cane growers There is no agreed price in the case of khandsari units Complaints have been received against some khandsari units paying prices less than the minimum prices notified under law The Government of UP have reported that action is being taken against the defaulters

Strength of Staff in Mathematics Department of Delhi University

7011 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of students in Delhi University Colleges in Mathematics is very low as compared to the number of teachers

(b) if so what is the number of students in each year of B.A. (Hons) in Maths in each college as compared to the number of teachers and

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce pooling system in respect of teaching in Maths?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

गिर इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डेवलपमेंट राष्ट्रीय स्तर के संस्था का दर्जा दिया जाना

7012. श्री हरमोचन्द्र वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिना निरीक्षण किये ही 'गिर इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डेवलपमेंट स्टडीज' को राष्ट्रीय स्तर के संस्थान का दर्जा दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संस्थान के बारे में सरकार ने जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर के संस्थान का दर्जा देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (जा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, नहीं :

(ख) नवम्बर 1976 में भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा नियुक्त की गई एक निरीक्षण समिति ने संस्थान द्वारा किये गये कार्य तथा इसकी विकास योजना की जांच की ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता :

प्राथमिक निर्माणों को नियमित करने के लिए दण्ड

7013. श्री हरमोचन्द्र वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दिल्ली में प्राथमिक निर्माण की अनुमति दे रही है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसे निर्माणों को नियमित करने के लिए दण्ड कम कर दिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने उन अनधिकृत निर्माणों का नियमन करने के लिए जुर्माना घटा दिया है जो 31-12-77 से पहले के बने थे, वस्तु यह कि वे अन्याय भवन उपनियमों नीति और बृहत योजना आयोग नियमों के अनुसार हों :

Foreign Assistance for Dairy Development

7014. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign assistance given for dairy development in the country during the last two years;

(b) the manner in which it was disbursed. State-wise; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The details of foreign assistance given for dairy development during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 are shown in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). Skimmed milk powder (S.M.P.) and butter oil (B.O.) received under World Food Programme assistance was sold to the dairies in the States of Maharashtra (3,543 tonnes S.M.P. and 510 tonnes B.O.), West Bengal (6,364 tonnes S.M.P. and 578 tonnes B.O.), Tamil Nadu (5,697 tonnes S.M.P. and 1097 tonnes B.O.),

Gujarat (1,752 tonnes SMP and 808 tonnes BO) and Delhi (10 146 tonnes SMP and 2 219 tonnes BO) for generation of counterpart funds for implementation of the Operation Flood Project. The gift supplies of SMP from Australia and European

Economic Community were pooled with indigenous S.M.P. and sold to various dairy plants/factories under commercial quota. The funds generated through sale of gift SMP will be utilised for dairy development programme in the country.

Statement

Statement showing details of foreign assistance given for dairy development during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77

Sl No	Year	Type of assistance	Source
1	1975-76	(a) 26 861 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder	World Food Programme (United Nations)
		(b) 7 165 tonnes of Butter Oil	Do "
		(c) 765 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder	Australia,
		(d) Cash assistance of US \$ 1,35 000	Ford Foundation
		(e) Training of 5 officers from Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tripura	FAO
		(f) 7 experts	UNDP
2	1976-77	(a) 17 634 Tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder	World Food Programme (United Nations)
		(b) 11,762 tonnes of Butter Oil	Do]
		(c) 2 000 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder	EEC
		(d) Training of 3 officers from Tripura, West Bengal and Delhi	FAO
		(e) 7 experts	UNDP
		(i) Karnataka	Rs. 3 984 million
		(ii) Rajasthan	Rs. 22 83 million
		(iii) Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 1 529 million

गेहूँ वसूली बोनस योजना के अन्तर्गत गुजरात द्वारा मांगी गई राशि

7015. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गेहूँ वसूली बोनस योजना के अन्तर्गत बोनस देने के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने 70 लाख रुपये की राशि की केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांगी की है, और यदि हाँ, तो गुजरात सरकार ने कब कब ऐसी मांगें की हैं और उक्त मांगें किस प्रकार की हैं;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार को 70 लाख रुपये का बोनस दे दिया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) 70 लाख रुपये का बोनस गुजरात सरकार को कब दे दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) से (ग). गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्रीय पूल में गेहूँ के सांकेतिक अंशदान पर 70 लाख रुपये के प्रोत्साहन बोनस के भुगतान के लिए नवम्बर, 1976 में अनुरोध किया था । बाद में समय समय पर अनुस्मारक भी प्राप्त हुये हैं : इस अनुरोध पर वित्त मंत्रालय के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है और बहुत जल्द निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Deep Sea Fishing on Coast of Ratnagiri, Maharashtra

7016. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fish worth crores of rupees is exported from areas in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra every year;

(b) whether it is a fact that no deep sea fishing vessels are operating on the coastal line of Ratnagiri district;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce deep-sea fishing vessels by the end of next year for the development of deep-sea fishing in Ratnagiri district through fishermen's Cooperative Societies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Mango Plantation in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra

7017. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to remove economic backwardness of the people in Konkan in Maharashtra, Government propose to frame a scheme for extensive mango plantation in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra;

(b) whether any survey has been made in this connection; and if not, whether Government propose to make the survey; and if so, when; and

(c) details of the scheme; if any?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a)

The State Government of Maharashtra is considering to formulate an Integrated Tree Crop Development Project for Kookap region with major emphasis on mango plantation.

(b) No survey has been made so far. Survey will precede project preparation and the State Government

of Maharashtra has sanctioned an amount of Rs 20 000 on 28-3-78 as State Government share for payment as Consultancy charges to the Development Corporation of Konkan Ltd for preparation of the project report

(c) Details of the scheme has not been worked out as yet

Grants to Indian Council of Social Science Research

7018 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what is the amount of grant sanctioned to the Indian Council of Social Science Research during the last three years-wise,

(b) what to the amount of grant sanctioned by the Council to the Rural Educational Institutions in each State during the above period year wise,

(c) what is the amount of grants sanctioned to each Educational Institutions in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years year-wise and

(d) what steps the Council have taken to popularise its project in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The amounts of Grants sanctioned by the Government of India to the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research during the last three years are as under —

Year	Amount
	Rs
1975 76	91 96 000
1976-77	93 75 000
1977 78	99 48 000

(b) Amount of grant sanctioned for Research Projects to the Rural Education Institutions in each State during the last three years is as follows

S No	Name of the State	1975 76	1976-77	1977 78
1	Rajasthan	43 875		5 000
2	Tamil Nadu	51 830		
3	Uttar Pradesh			76 590
4	West Bengal		15 461	

(c) Amount of grant sanctioned to the Education Institutions in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years is as under —

	1975 1976	1976 77	1977 73
Himachal Pradesh	20 000		20 000
University Simla			

(d) The Council has financed a number of research projects relating to the problems of rural poverty, development and planning

Review of cases against Students Teachers and Employees of Central Universities

7019 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to review and withdraw the cases against

the students, teachers and employees of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi and other Central Universities instituted during the past two years in connection with the different students, teachers and employees agitations; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in this regard and the steps so far taken to review/withdraw these cases?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Overdues in Land Development Bank, Maharashtra

7020. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main issue which is faced today by the Land Development Bank of Maharashtra is about its mounting overdues;

(b) is it a fact that as against a demand of Rs. 61 crores during the year 1976-77, the Bank could recover an account of Rs. 21 crores only as on 30th June, 1977;

(c) whether the President of the Bank has submitted a memorandum in this connection to Prime Minister on 28th September, 1977; and

(d) what action the Government propose to take on the suggestions made in the memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes; the percentage of evidence of the Maharashtra State Land Development Bank has risen from 58.53 in 1974-75 to 60.50 in 1975-76 and further gone

upto 63 per cent in 1976-77. As on 30th June 1977 according to the information received from the bank, against the demand of Rs. 5947 lakhs the recovery was of the order of Rs. 2210 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Yes; the points raised in the memorandum are being examined.

महाराष्ट्र में विद्यापीठ की स्थापना

7021. श्री केशव राव घोडगे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य में नये विद्यापीठों की स्थापना के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं और कितने विद्यापीठों के लिए प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं;

(ख) किन स्थानों पर इनकी स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा इन प्रस्तावों पर किये गये निर्णय का आधार क्या है ; और

(घ) अगर ये प्रस्ताव अमान्य हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चव्हाण) : (क) से (घ). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत देश की किसी भाग में विद्यापीठों की स्थापना के लिए सहायता दी जाती हो। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने पाँचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान के तत्वावधान में चल रहे केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्या-

पीछी की तरह पूना और इम्बई प्रत्येक में एक-एक संस्कृत विद्यापीठ विकसित करने के कुछ प्रस्ताव किये थे। तथापि, सरकार इस पक्ष में नहीं थी कि राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत सत्पाठ विभिन्न राज्यों में नए केंद्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठों की स्थापना करने और अनुरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी लें।

सन्त कवि सूरदास की 500वीं जयंती

7022 श्री रामसेवक हजारी क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार न सन्त कवि सूरदास की 500वीं जयंती-गाठ मनाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) बड़े पैमाने पर कां-गाठ मनाने के लिए क्या कार्यक्रमों की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य भन्ने (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार द्वारा, शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रों की अध्यक्षता में एक सूर पत्रपत्रिका समन्वय समिति स्थापित की गई है। इस समिति ने सन्त कवि सूरदास की 500वीं जयन्ती, मई 1978 से लेकर अप्रैल 1979 तक वर्ष भर मनाने के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार किए हैं।

12 मई 1978 को दिल्ली में एक सूर समारोह के आयोजन के साथ इस समारोह के उद्घाटन का प्रस्ताव है। इस समारोह के

लिये जिन अन्य प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाई गई है वह सूरदास के चुने हुए पदों का भारतीय/भाषाओं अप्रैली में अनुवाद, सूरदास की कविता का प्रामाणिक सम्पादित पाठ का प्रकाशन, सूरदास की जीवनी और चित्रों के एक एलबम, केंद्रीय मंत्रिवाच्य पुस्तकालय में सूरदास में सम्मिश्रित एक पुस्तकालय खण्ड खोलने, सूरदास में सम्मिश्रित स्थानों के विनास, विश्वविद्यालय/कालेजों में गौष्ठियों, व्याख्यानों के आयोजन, रेडियो और टेलीवीजन पर कार्यक्रम, सप्ताह डाक टिकट जारी करना, रासलीला जैसे सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन में सम्मिश्रित है।

राज्य सरकारों तथा सप्त शान्ति क्षेत्रों में अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में जायक कार्यक्रम आयोजित करें।

Non-Formal Part Time Education to Drop-outs

7023 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN, Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme for providing non-formal part-time education to the drop-outs, and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme and what steps are being taken for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) On the basis of the recommendations made in the interim report of Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education, models for non-formal part-time education for children of the age group 9-14 and the programme of non-formal education for implementation during the next Plan period are being prepared in consultation with the State Governments and

experts. The problem of drop-outs mostly relates to the stage of Elementary Education (classes I—VIII).

Times Bound Programme for Elementary Education to Children.

7024. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a time-bound programme for providing elementary education to children upto the age of 14; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to universalise Elementary Education for children of the age-group 6—14 in another 5—7 years' time. For this purpose State Master Plans of Universalisation are being prepared by the State Governments. The State Plans will indicate the year-wise targets of enrolment in formal schools and non-formal part time education centres, the number of location of schools and centres and other inputs required for this programme.

The State plans will be on the basis of the framework suggested by the Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education. The Working Group has estimated that 452 lakhs of additional non-enrolled children will have to be brought under the school system by 1983/1985, to achieve the goal of universalisation. The National target for the next-plan period is 320 lakhs of additional non-enrolled children—comprising 220 lakhs in classes I—V and 100 lakhs in classes VI—VIII. 160 lakhs children will be covered by non-formal part-

time education while the remaining 160 lakhs will be enrolled in the formal schools.

The hard core of non-enrolled children consists of children from the weaker sections of the community like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and landless agricultural labourers. 74 per cent of the non enrolled children are in the eight educationally backward States (viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal). Special non-formal programme suiting different target groups in varying conditions are being prepared.

As an evidence of Centre's concern for these backward States, the Working Group has recommended a Central sector scheme during VI Plan with a provision of Rs. 50 crores which will essentially take care of non-formal part-time educational programmes in the eight backward States. The details are being worked out. The budget provision for this scheme during 1978-79 is Rs. 4 crores.

Drinking Water Arrangements in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi

7025. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that drinking water lines have been laid in Pitampura residential scheme; Delhi

(b) if so, the particulars of the blocks where this work has since been completed; and

(c) when the water connection is proposed to be provided to the persons who have already started constructing houses on the plots there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). 80 per cent of

water supply lines have been completed. In pockets DHK. (Poorvi) UT (Uttari) and C&D (Dakshini) which were originally earmarked for group housing and later converted into plotted area the work is at varying stages of design estimating tendering and allotment and is expected to be completed by September 1978 MCD supply is not yet available in this area. Interim arrangements will be made though tube wells some of which have already been installed. An O H tank is also to be constructed.

Group Housing Co-operative Societies in Pitampura Residential Housing Scheme Delhi

7020 SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of members in each of the Group Housing Co-operative Societies who have been allotted land in the Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi

(b) whether any of the above societies has since started construction work there and

(c) when the other societies are likely to start construction work and whether no time limit has been fixed by the Government so that these societies could start construction work early and thus ease the housing problem?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Details are furnished in the Statement attached

(b) No Sir as reported by the DDA

(c) It is for the societies to decide on starting construction work. No time limit has been laid down by the Government. However according to the terms of the lease deed executed with them they are required to complete construction of flats within four years from the date of execution of the perpetual lease deed.

Statement

Coop Group Housing Societies which have been allotted land in Pitampura area

S No	Name of Society	No. of members
1	S P L Employees CGHS	83
2	Jhulelal Sindhu Nagar CGHS	500
3	Emnabad CGHS	10
4	IDPL Employees CGHS	70
5	Gashwal CGHS	81
6	E.K. Jot CGHS	100
7	DTC Employees CGHS	100
8	Ajay CGHS	57
9	Apna Ghar CGHS	97
10	State Bank of India Employees CGHS	105
11	Rajasthanis Bhawan Nirmal Samiti CGHS	305

NOTE.—The figures of membership are based on the allotment of land by DDA

नेत्रहीनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र, देहरादून के अधिकारियों द्वारा कार्यभार सौंपा जाना

7027. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेत्रहीनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र, देहरादून में प्रथम श्रेणी के कितने अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं तथा वर्तमान निदेशक का नाम क्या है; और वह किस श्रेणी का है ;

(ख) क्या छुट्टी पर जाते समय निदेशक प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की उपेक्षा कर द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारी को अपना कार्यभार सौंपता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं :

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) नेत्रहीनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र, देहरादून में प्रथम श्रेणी के तीन अधिकारी हैं, जिनमें निदेशक श्री जे०वी० अग्रवाल शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग). श्री अग्रवाल ने जब से कार्यभार सम्भाला है, तब ने वे लम्बी छुट्टी पर नहीं गए हैं ।

Applications for Gobar Gas Plants

7029. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received so far from the farmers for the installation of gobar gas plants;

(b) the approximate cost of such a plant; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any subsidy for the installation of such plants?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The information is being collected from the programme implementing agencies and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

(b) Estimated cost of a gobar gas plant varies from Rs. 2,332 for 2 cu. m. size to Rs. 58,000 for a 140 cu. m. size.

(c) Central subsidy for installation of gobar gas plants is 25 per cent of the capital cost to small and marginal farmers for small plants (2 and 3 cu. m.), 20 per cent to other farmers for all sizes, 33 per cent for community plants and 50 per cent for plants set up in hilly and tribal areas.

Financial Assistance for Development of Cities from Metropolitan Development Funds

7030. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide financial assistance from the metropolitan development funds for the development of cities;

(b) if so, the assistance disbursed during the last three years and to which cities;

(c) whether any case for further request of financial assistance are pending with Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Financial assistance by way of loan is provided under the Scheme for Integrated Urban Development

(b) A statement is attached

(c) and (d) Assistance is sanctioned and released on the basis of assessment of the progress of the on going project from year to year and appraisal of the new projects

Statement

Statement indicating the Central assistance sanctioned under the Scheme for Integrated Urban Development of Metropolitan Cities and areas of National importance

Name of City/Town IUDP	Amount sanctioned -Rs. in lakhs		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1 Bhopal	75	100	
2 Indore	75	110	
3 Ludhiana	75	150	104
4 Cochin	60	60	80
5 Kanpur (IUDP)	61	107	
Kanpur (IDA Water Supply)	50		
6 Allahabad (IDA Water Supply)	50		
7 Hyderabad (IUDP)	43	40	13
Hyderabad (Six Point Formula)	60	151	358.38
8 Visakhapatnam	75		
9 Haldia	50	80	
10 Ahmedabad	35	75	117
11 Bangalore		30	170
12 Lucknow		20	51
13 Asansol		10	
14 Raipur		10	39
15 Jullundur		10	75
16 Baroda		10	
17 Calcutta	600	750	1050
18 Bombay	315	1100	484
19 Madras	265	112	284
20 Ujjain			95
21 Gwalior			15

1	2	3	4	5
22. Jabalpur	.	.	.	75
23. Korba	.	.	.	29
24. Amritsar	.	.	.	100
25. Pune	.	.	.	20
26. Nagpur	.	.	.	20
27. Kolhapur	.	.	.	29
28. Sholapur	.	.	.	46
29. Coimbatore	.	.	.	146
30. Madurai	.	.	.	32
TOTAL			1889	2925
				3416.58

Implementation of Community Development programme in States

7031. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to various States for the implementation of Community Development Programme for the last three years; the amount spent by various State Governments during that period;

(b) whether the Planning Commission have set up any machinery at Centre's level for ensuring implementation of the Programme by the various State Governments with the money sanctioned to them and if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what is the amount for the programme sanctioned to each State during the last three years, year-wise and the amount spent by each state during the above period and what is the amount lapsed each year; and

(d) what is Government's present policy in respect of Community Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a), (c) and (d). Community Development Programme has been transferred to the State Sector from the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan. In view of this no sanction have been accorded by the Government of India to the States for implementation of Community Development Programme during the last three years. Information regarding the amount spent by various State Governments in this behalf during that period is not available.

(b) Does not arise.

Procurement of Rice from Dadra and Nagar Haveli

7032. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India is purchasing paddy/rice from Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Union Territory;

(b) if so, the quantity purchased during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware that the officer of FCI and the mil-lions are engaged in foul play and are mixing the inferior quality of rice with superior quality, and

(d) in view of the fact whether Government will make an enquiry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH) (a) Food Corporation of India does not handle procurement of paddy/rice in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Staff Position at State Agricultural Farms

7033 **SHRI S R DAMANI** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that State Farms are over staffed,

(b) if so the details of staff posi-tion at each farm as on 31-12-77 and those considered in excess of the re-quirements and

(c) the steps taken to rationalise the staff without recourse to retrenchment?

THE MINISTER OF AGRI-CULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) No Sir the farms of the State Farms Corporation of India are not over staf-fed

(b) and (c) Do not arise

State Farms Corporation of India

7034 **SHRI S R DAMANI** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of the Chairman and the Directors of the Board of Direc-tors of the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd, and their qualifications,

(b) since how long each one of them has been on the Board,

(c) whether in view of the low pro-file of the performance of the State Farms, Government is thinking of changes in the Board and other ma-nagement personnel, and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRI-CULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b)

S No	Name and particulars	Position	Qualifications	From
1	Smt Anna R Malhotra Depart-ment of Agriculture	Chairman	MA (English Literature) IAS	20-3-78
2	Dr G S Kalkat Department of Agriculture	Member	MSc PhD	15-4-77
3	Shri R K Rath Deptt of Agri-culture	Member	MA IAS	21-3-78
4	Shri A N Mukhopadhyay, Deptt of Agriculture	Member	B Com SAS & IA & AS	21-3-78

1	2	3	4
5	Shri P. J. Zachariah, Deptt. of Agriculture	Member 1. B.Sc. in Agri Engineering 1. M.S. in Agri. Engg. West Virginia (U.S.A.)	21-3-78
6	Dr. D.R. Bhumbra, I.C.A.R.	Member M.Sc. Ph. D. (Agronomy)	21-3-78
7	Shri S.S. Bal, Managing Director, N.S.C., New Delhi.	Member M.S. (Agronomy)	21-3-78
8	Dr. A. S. Sandhu, General Manager, S.F.C.I., New Delhi.	Member Ph. D. (Agronomy)	21-3-78

(c) No, Sir. The Board has been reconstituted only recently.

(d) Does not arise.

(b) how much of land in each case has been provided so far with irrigation facility; and

Area of Land attached to each Farm of State Farms Corporation

7035. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land held by each of the farms managed by the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.;

(c) the steps taken to cover the entire area with irrigation and by what time this will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b).

S. No.	Name of the Farm	Area in hectares as on 30-6-1977	
		Area under possession	Area irrigated
1	Suratgarh including Sardargarh (Rajasthan)	11131	3644
2	Jetsar (Rajasthan)	5391	2911
3	Hissar (Haryana)	2798	1215
4	Ladhawal (Punjab)	1168	924
5	Raichur (Karnataka)	2960	1490
6	Chengam (Tamil Nadu)	3096	445
7	Cannanore (Kerala)	3060	115
8	Kokilabari (Assam)	1986	200
9	Bahraich (U. P.)	2307	1032
10	Rachareli (U.P.)	190	120
11	Mizoram (two units)	523	16

(c) An Expert Committee was appointed by the Government of India to look into the irrigation problems at the various Central State Farms. The Committee in their report submitted in May 1976 have recommended various measures to increase the quantum of water supplies to meet the requirements of the farms. Follow up action is being taken by the SFCEI. The Government of India is also in touch with the State Governments of the work involved it is likely to and other agencies concerned. In view take appreciable time to bring the whole irrigable area under irrigation.

Teacher victimised in various Universities during Emergency

7036 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) names of UGC aided Universities where teachers were victimised in various forms during the period of Emergency

(b) number of teacher in each University (1) dismissed (2) suspended and (3) transferred during the period of Emergency

(c) how many teachers salary University wise was withheld for not getting sterilised and

(d) University wise number of teachers reinstated to date without any disciplinary action?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d) Although the University Grants Commission provides grants to all Central Universities and those established under the Acts of the State legislatures neither the Commission nor the Central Government has any say in the administration and management of these universities.

In early June 1977, all the Vice Chancellors of Central universities and the State Governments were requested to look into the legitimate grievances of teachers, paramcharis and students and to take immediate steps to redress them. However, no information is available with the Government about the number of teachers who were victimised during the period of emergency, the nature of victimisation and the reason in each case.

According to information furnished by the Central universities one teacher of Delhi University was deemed to have been placed under suspension for the period for which he was detained under the Defence of India Rules and he resumed duties on release. In the Banaras Hindu University one teacher was suspended but reinstated with full pay for the period of suspension after an enquiry. There have been no cases of any disciplinary action on political grounds during the period of emergency in any other Central University. There were also no instances of stoppage of salary of any teacher in any Central University for not getting sterilised.

House Sites for the Rural Poor

7037 SHRI JYOTIROY BOSU Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the latest figure of the number of rural families without house site State wise

(b) total number of families State wise provided with house site to date

(c) how many families State wise have availed of house sites and built houses with Government financial assistance

(d) average financial assistance given to each family State wise for building houses and

(c) whether it is a fact that in the absence of adequate Government assistance the families provided with house sites have not been able to build their own houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). A statement is appended at Annexure—I [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2113/78].

(c) to (e). The Scheme provides for allotment of house-sites free of cost, to landless workers in rural areas and the allottees are expected to construct houses with their own resources or with such assistance as can be provided by the State Government or voluntary organisations. Some State Governments and Union Territories Administration are rendering assistance to the allottees to build their own houses on the house sites allotted under the scheme. A note is appended at Annexure—I [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2113/78].

Realisation of Sugarcane Arrears

7038. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2572 on 13th March, 1978 regarding sugarcane arrears and state:

(a) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken to realise the arrears; and

(b) the reasons why no penal action is being taken against the defaulting mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Cane arrears outstanding as on 15-2-78 against various sugar factories in the country amounted to 24.2 per cent of the dues for the cane purchased in this season. As a result of various measures taken by the Government, the arrears are coming down gradually and were 21.2 per cent on 28-2-78 and 20.1 per cent on 15-3-78.

A statement listing steps taken by Government for liquidation of cane arrears is attached. As some of the steps have been taken only recently their effect will be perceptible after some time.

(b) Action against defaulting factories wherever necessary is taken by the State Governments under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Statement

Steps taken by Government to reduce arrears of cane price—

(i) A continuous dialogue is maintained with the State Governments to reduce the arrears.

(ii) The Sugarcane (Control) Order has been amended w.e.f. 2-2-78 to provide for a 15 per cent interest on delayed payment of cane price.

(iii) Provision has also been made in the Sugarcane (Control) Order for the transfer of cane price arrears for which there are not bona-

side claimant stream amongst the cane growers concerned to the State funds with the stipulation that the same will be utilised by the State Government as far as possible for the development of sugarcane

Besides the above steps the following decisions since taken by the Government will also be helpful in liquidating the cane price arrears

I The weighted average ex-factory price for levy sugar on all India basis shall be fixed at Rs 187.50 per qtl. The prices applicable for the different zones have also been notified. These prices have taken effect from 1st March 1978.

II Excise duty rebate will be given to encourage the factories to continue late crushing beyond 30th April 1978 to absorb as much of the additional cane production as possible this year. Details of the scheme are being worked and will be announced shortly.

III Export of 65 lakh tonnes of sugar (which is the quota in effect for 1977-78 under the International Sugar Agreement) has been permitted. This will help the sugar factories by reducing the stocks which they will otherwise have had to carry.

IV Since with the additional production the factories will have to carry larger stocks than last year arrangements are being made to suitably increase the credit limit of the factories to cover the additional credit needs.

Out of turn Allotment of Government Accommodation to the Physically Handicapped Employees

7039 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether out of turn allotment of Government quarters is being sanctioned in the case of physically handicapped Central Government Employees in Delhi

(b) if so what is the number of out of turn allotments made to these employees during the last one year

(c) whether it is a fact that a long period intervenes between the issue of a sanction order and the actual allotment to these employees and

(d) whether Government propose to allot quarters to these employees on an overriding priority basis and

(e) if so the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir on fulfilment of certain conditions

(b) 26

(c) There is a time lag between the sanction and actual allotment as only 5 per cent of the vacancies are for allotment to persons who are sanctioned ad hoc allotment on medical grounds.

(d) No Sir

(e) Does not arise

Sale of Periodicals by Sapru House Library

7040 SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a special Committee appointed to look into disposal of old periodicals by the Sapru House Library has come across huge stocks of valuable books some of them rare books; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Indian Council of World Affairs has appointed a sub-committee to look into the matter. However, its report is awaited by the Council.

Accommodation for Retired Government Employees

7041. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allot alternative accommodation to retired Government servants before their eviction from the present accommodations, particularly the Central Government employees who have spent major part of their lives for the service of the country; and

(b) whether any committee was appointed by Government to look into this matter and if so, the details regarding its recommendations and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Ancient Places of Historical Importance in Almora

7042. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many ancient places of historical importance in the district of Almora:

(b) whether any effort has been made to locate those historical sites with a view to excavate things and articles of archaeological importance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to c). Yes, Sir. Remains of old temples have so far been located at Devidhura, Pinath, Someshwar, Meeng, Binteshwar, Gwaldam and Bageshwar, besides a painted rock shelter at Lakhidyar. So far no potential mound deserving excavation has come to light. However, village to village survey of the area is being undertaken.

गिरि इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डेवलपमेंट स्टडीज,
लखनऊ को कृषि विकास पर आयोजित
विचार गोष्ठी के लिए दिया गया धन

7043. श्री हरमोबिन्द वर्मा : क्या
शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गिरि इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डेवलपमेंट स्टडीज, लखनऊ की आपात स्थिति के दौरान कृषि विकास पर आयोजित विचार गोष्ठी के लिए धन दिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना और यह विचार गोष्ठी कब आयोजित की गई थी और उस पर कितना खर्चा हुआ था ;

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). योजना बनाने और उसके कार्यान्वयन से सम्बन्धित विषयों पर समाजार्थिक अनुसन्धान को प्रोत्साहित करने के कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में, योजना आयोग,

जनवरी, 1976 में गिरि विकास अध्ययन सत्यान, लखनऊ को कृषि विकास के लिए क्षेत्रीय आयोजना की नीति और तकनीक में सम्बन्धित उनकी अनुसन्धान परियोजना के लिए 45759 00 रु० का एक महत्वपूर्ण अनुदान देने के लिए महमत हुआ था। इसमें अनुसन्धान कार्यक्रम तैयार करना तथा एक सेमिनार में, जा कि 5 और 6 अगस्त 1977 को हुआ था, उन पर विचार करना शामिल था। सत्यान न रिपोर्टें देते हैं कि इस पर 40 543 30 रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

Students problem in University Campus

7044 SHRI SAMAR GUHA

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether students agitations inside various University Campus, particularly of the University under Central control, have increased,

(b) if so facts about such agitations and disturbances during last three months, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by the Government for dealing with such students' problems?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) With the lifting of Emergency, students are able to ventilate their grievances on issues like postponement of examinations recognition of Student Unions reservation of seats removal or appointment of Vice Chancellor, etc., besides issues like provision of better transport facilities, disputes in buses restaurants cinemas etc

So far as Central Universities are concerned, there have been disturbances in the Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University and Delhi University during the last three months as per details given below. —

Aligarh Muslim University There were some incidents on January 23 24, 1978 when following the announcement of appointment of some students to managerial posts in a Hostel, one group of students attacked another group with lathis and knives etc, 12 students were severely beaten up and admitted to the Hospital and the matter was reported to the Police. The names of 28 students involved in the incidents were removed from the rolls of the University and the Campus was declared out of bound for them. The Vice-Chancellor also set up an Enquiry Committee to examine the causes of the incidents and suggest suitable action.

Banaras Hindu University There was student agitation in February, 1978 in support of their demand for giving weightage of marks in the Pre medical Test and also for reservation of seats in MBBS Course. There were violent incidents on account of which the Police had to intervene. Teaching in the University was suspended for one day. Subsequently, the Rector of the University issued an Office Order closing the University sine die with effect from 11th March 1978. The University started re-opening in phases from March 31 1978. According to telegraphic intimation received from the University on 11th April 1978 students have started agitation once again and have indulged in violence.

Delhi University In March 1978, a section of the students led by the president and secretary of the Delhi University Students Union started agitation for postponement of examinations. The students indulged in violence and manhandled the Vice-Chancellor and certain other officers and employees of the University. The

University lodged a report with the Police and also suspended three students involved in the disturbances. The University has also appointed Committees to enquire into the incidents as well as the charges against the three students. Some of the examinations for Post-graduate Courses and for Under-graduate Courses other than those in Science, which were to commence between April 10-15, were postponed to April 17, 1978.

(c) It was suggested to the State Governments and the Central Universities to set up forums for dealing with genuine grievances of students and to take immediate steps to redress them. The State Governments have also been advised recently to set up State level and District level Committees to watch the functioning of such forums and to give them advice and guidance, to anticipate problems and to ensure timely action to prevent minor problems becoming major issues. It is also proposed to initiate discussions with the leaders of political parties at the National level to seek their co-operation in keeping University Campuses free from political interference. The State Chief Ministers have also been requested to take similar steps at the State level.

Houses constructed by Central Government through H.U.D.C.O. in the Country

7045. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) facts and the expenditure about the development of Housing by the Central Government by H.U.D.C.O. during 3-years from 1975 to 1977; and

(b) break-up of the figures of such development for different years and the places where such housing developments have been made?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) HUDCO does not construct houses but finances housing schemes of various housing Agencies throughout the country. The only direct construction work done by HUDCO has been at Calcutta where 252 houses for Low Income and Middle Income Group households were constructed.

Break up of HUDCO's loan sanctions for various categories of Houses for various State Governments and Union Territories during the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 is as under—

Category	1977-78 Amount	1976-77 Amount	1975-76 Amount
(Rs. in crores)			
Economically Weaker Sections	27.432	18.543	11.293
Low Income Group	20.423	22.689	13.709
Middle Income Group	19.995	17.541	17.384
Higher Income Group	6.952	2.914	3.282
Rental Scheme	2.562	3.880	0.669
Others	10.690	6.292	2.126
(Commercial buildings, building material industries, etc.)			
TOTAL :	88.034	71.858	51.793

(b) State/Union Territory wise details of loans sanctioned during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are given below —

State/Union Territory wise loans sanctioned by HUDCO during 1975-76 to 1977-78 (As on 31.3.78)

State/Union Territory	Loan sanctioned		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Andhra Pradesh	471.905	512.500	
Assam		59.470	
Bihar	466.090	591.100	
Gujarat	466.53	848.957	623.661
Haryana	177.20	187.570	786.810
Himachal Pradesh	79.40	17.910	14.170
Jammu & Kashmir		72.00	95.280
Karnataka	122.35	934.250	85.930
Kerala		44.740	1115.66
Madhya Pradesh	585.72	319.320	207.660
Maharashtra	225.56	227.823	1106.440
Orissa	115.63	181.605	146.050
Punjab	374.22	371.666	151.210
Rajasthan	621.63	380.810	484.510
Tamil Nadu	664.50	1367.200	430.80
Uttar Pradesh	813.65	704.20	912.730
West Bengal	453.39	396.45	391.670
UNION TERRITORIES			
Chandigarh		217.36	120.960
Delhi	150.010		157.110
Coa. Daman & Diu		8.57	
Pondicherry		17.37	
TOTAL	5179.260	7185.826	8803.341

Survey of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

7046. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether physical survey of Shastri Nagar and other unauthorized colonies in Delhi Sadar Parliamentary Constituency has been completed;

(b) the details of progress in each unauthorized colony in Delhi Sadar Parliamentary Constituency; and

(c) how much amount will be spent in each colony for providing civic amenities during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that physical survey of Shastri Nagar is being done and is likely to be completed in the near future. No list of unauthorized colonies constituency-wise has been prepared.

(c) A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for providing civic amenities in unauthorized colonies in their area. The budget provision has not been allocated to the various unauthorized colonies.

Hostels in Delhi University and Colleges

7047. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of seats in hostels in colleges of Delhi University;

(b) what is the total requirement of seats in hostels for girls and boys;

(c) what is the proposal to add seats in hostels in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(d) has Government or U.G.C. received any representation from the Delhi University about it;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(f) what specific steps Government propose to take to remove this shortage temporarily?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The number of seats available in the College hostels is 3922 while that in the University hostels is 697.

(b) to (f). In order to meet the growing demand for hostel accommodation, both in the University and its affiliated colleges, the University has taken the following steps:—

(i) Proposals for construction of a new hostel for boys consisting of 200 rooms and a hostel for the Faculty of Music consisting of 50 rooms and addition of 100 rooms to the existing Post-graduate women's hostel in the main campus have already been submitted to U.G.C. and are under their consideration.

(ii) Proposals for construction of a new hostel for girls consisting of 200 rooms and addition of 100 rooms to the existing International Students Hostel, both in the University Campus, are being sent to the University Grants Commission shortly.

(iii) The University has approached the Ministry of Health and the Lady Hardinge Medical College, for permission to use 75 rooms, which are currently available, for use as hostel accommodation.

(iv) The University has recommended to the University Grants Commission a proposal of Shri Venkateswara College for construction of a hostel and that of I.P. College for addition of rooms to its existing hostel.

(v) A proposal of SGTB Khalsa College regarding construction of a hostel is under consideration of the University.

Grants for construction of hostels are given by the University Grants Commission and not by Government.

Development of Ghonda Residential Scheme to LIG Employees

7048 SHRI MAHI LAL will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4391 dated the 19th December, 1977 regarding Development of Ghonda Residential Scheme for persons under LIG and state

(a) the progress made in the construction of roads, laying of sewage and water supply and completion of electric lines and wires,

(b) whether tenders in respect of the said items have already been called for, accepted and the work awarded to the contractors,

(c) whether a good number of houses have already been constructed and/or are under construction in Block 'C',

(d) whether the development work in those residential scheme, e.g. Pitampura which were announced much later is far ahead than that of the Ghonda Residential Scheme, and if so, the reasons thereof, and

(e) the time by which all these facilities will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed

(c) About 100 houses have come up in Block C

(d) The Pitampura Residential Scheme was started in 1973-74 and the Ghonda Scheme was started in 1975

(e) Subject to the availability of material and funds, the development works are expected to be completed by March 1980

Statement

The progress in the development of Ghonda Residential Scheme is as under —

(i) Roads In Block C-1 to C-4 all roads are complete. In Block C-5 to C-9, 9 meter and 13.5 meter roads are complete and 5 meter roads are in the process of award. In Block C-10 to C-12 all the road work is under process of award. In Block B-1, B-2 and B-5, 9 meter and 13.5 meter roads are complete and 5 meter roads are under the process of award. All 18 meter and 24 meter roads are under execution.

(ii) Sewerage The shallow sewer lines have been laid in Block C-1 to C-6. For the remaining area the designs are under consideration of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(iii) Water Supply 6 tube-wells have been sunk. In Block C-2 to C-4 distribution lines have been laid. In Block C-1 the laying of distribution lines is under progress. Two submersible pumps have already been installed and another two pumps are going to be installed shortly.

(iv) Electrification The estimate for Block 'C' is awaited from the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. Due to unauthorised occupation of sub-station sites in Block B the estimates could not be prepared. Out of 9 sub-station sites planned for this area, 3 sub-station sites have been handed over to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

Persons sent abroad for Training in Agriculture

7049. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons sent abroad for training in agriculture during the last three years indicating the names of those countries;

(b) the experience possessed by the persons in the field of agronomy sent for training and the criteria for their selection as also the expenditure incurred on them; and

(c) country-wise number of foreign agronomists who came to India for imparting training in agronomy during the said period and the names of the places where their training programme was conducted?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

छोटे-छोटे भूमिधारियों वाले देशों को किसानों के प्रतिनिधिमंडल

7950. श्री मही लाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार उन देशों में, जहां भारत की तुलना में भूमि की छोटी-छोटी जोतें हैं और प्रति हेक्टेयर अधिक उपज होती है, किसानों के प्रतिनिधिमण्डल भेजने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : जी नहीं।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अत्यधिक दरों पर भूमि की बिक्री

7051. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने पुनर्वास कालोनियों में 5 रुपये प्रतिगज की दर से भूमि खरीदी थी और अब यह इस भूमि का विकास किये वगैरह 200 रुपये प्रति गज की दर से इसे बेच रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित किए गए जनता फ्लैट का क्षेत्रफल 25 वर्गगज है जिसमें एक ही कमरा है, जिसकी लागत 6360 रुपये है अर्थात् 25 वर्गगज भूमि की लागत 5000 रुपये और कमरे की लागत 1360 रुपये है जबकि इसमें सीवर, फ्लश शौचालय और बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस मुनाफाखोरी को बन्द कर जनता को उचित लागत पर मकान देन के लिए कदम उठायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जो, नहीं। पुनर्वास कालोनियों की भूमि को रिहायशी और वाणिज्यिक प्लॉटों में विकसित किया जाता है। रिहायशी प्लॉट लाइसेंस शुल्क के आधार पर आवंटित किए जाते हैं, जो 25 वर्गगज के प्लॉट के लिए अधिक से अधिक 8 रुपये प्रतिमास है, इसमें एक रुपये सफाई प्रभार का शामिल है। केवल कुछ वाणिज्यिक प्लॉटों को नीलाम किया गया है।

(ख) प्लॉट की लागत केवल 1860/- रुपये है और एक कमरे वाले टेनामेंन्ट की लागत 4500/- रुपये है। सभी पुनर्वास कालोनियों में मड़क की रोजनी सड़कों, पेयजल और शौचालयों आदि के रूप में

सामाजिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जा चुकी हैं।

(ग) मकानों की लागत मूल्य पर आवंटित किया जाता है और कोई लाभ नहीं लिया जाता है।

दिल्ली में पुनर्वासि बास्तियों में दूध की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था

7052 श्री दयाराम शास्त्री क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने कल्याणपुरी, नन्दनगरी, नई मीमापुरी आदि जैसी राजधानी की पुनर्वासि बास्तियों में जिनमें अधिकतर गरीब लोग बसे हुए हैं, दूध की सप्लाई के कोई प्रबंध नहीं किये हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन बास्तियों में नए दुग्ध टोवन बनाने अथवा राशन कार्डों के आधार पर दूध सप्लाई करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने 15-4-77 में नन्दनगरी महित 18 पुनर्वासि बालोनिया में टोड दूध की सप्लाई के लिए प्रबंध किया है। परन्तु दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने कल्याणपुरी एवं नई मीमापुरी की पुनर्वासि बालोनिया में दूध की सप्लाई के लिए कोई प्रबंध नहीं किया है।

(ख) जो नहीं, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने प्रतिदिन लगभग 3.75 लाख लिटर दूध का वितरण करना पहले से ही आरम्भ कर दिया है, जो इसकी अनुमूलतम क्षमता है तथा इस समय और अधिक व्यवस्था करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

परन्तु, मंदर डेरी शीघ्र ही यमुनापार के क्षेत्र खिचड़ीपुर, त्रिलोकपुरी, नन्दनगरी और मोकुलपुरी पुनर्वासि बालोनियों में दुग्ध-दूध आरम्भ करेंगी।

आलू एवं प्याज का परिरक्षण

7053 श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आलू एवं प्याज को सड़ने से बचाने के लिए नई पद्धति अपनाते वा है जिसमें प्रति वर्ष वर्षों के मौसम में इस कारण होन घाली करोड़ों रुपयों की हानि को रोका जा सके, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे प्रबंध करने का है जिससे छोटे किसानों को बैंकों से ऋण मिल सके और वे बैंकों के माध्यम से अपने आलू एवं प्याज 'कोल्ड स्टोरेज' में जमा कर सकें जिससे उन्हें अधिक लाभ हो सके ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) फिट्टल आलुओं के परिरक्षण के लिए शीत भण्डारों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। आलुओं को शीत भण्डारों में रखने के अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के वागदानी विभाग द्वारा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में आलुओं को धानु-शीत भण्डारों में रखने के लिए परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं। आलू और प्याज का भण्डार करने के लिए भाभा अणु अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, बम्बई द्वारा भी परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं। फिर भी, यह केवल प्रयोगात्मक अवस्था में है।

(ख) बैंक प्राधिकृत शीत भण्डारों में रखे स्टॉक के मुकाबले में किसानों को ऋण भी ऋण की सुविधाएं मुलभ कर सकता है। सरकार और अधिक शीत भण्डारों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा दे रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में अध्यापकों की नियुक्तियाँ

7054. श्री दयाराम शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश से 1971 से 1977 की अवधि में राज्य में प्रशिक्षित हजारों प्राथमिक विद्यालय अध्यापकों को अभी तक नियुक्त न करने के कारणों की पूछताछ की है जिससे उनमें बढ़ते हुए असन्तोष को रोका जा सके; और

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उस राज्य में बड़े ग्रामों में नये प्राथमिक विद्यालय खोलने के लिए राज्य सरकार को अतिरिक्त धनराशि प्रदान करेगी, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से की गई पूछताछ के फलस्वरूप मालूम हुआ है कि प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र प्रशिक्षित बेरोजगार अध्यापकों की कुल संख्या इस समय लगभग 53,000 है। 1977-78 के दौरान, राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1:40 के अध्यापक छात्र अनुपात के आधार पर 10,900 प्राथमिक अध्यापकों तथा 40 से अधिक छात्रों के लिए एक अतिरिक्त अध्यापक की भर्ती के लिए मंजूरी दी गई थी ; इसके अतिरिक्त 1977-78 के दौरान खोले गए 3162 एकल शिक्षक प्राथमिक विद्यालयों और 612 जूनियर उच्च (हाई) विद्यालयों के परिणामस्वरूप 5122 अतिरिक्त प्राथमिक अध्यापकों को रोजगार मिला। 1978-79 के दौरान राज्य सरकार का प्रस्ताव 317 एकल शिक्षक प्राथमिक विद्यालय और 1020 जूनियर

उच्च (हाई) विद्यालय खोलने का है जिसके फलस्वरूप 7270 अतिरिक्त प्राथमिक शिक्षकों को रोजगार मिलेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त विद्यमान अध्यापकों की सेवानिवृत्ति तथा त्यागपत्र के कारण उपलब्ध होने वाली रिक्तियों के विरुद्ध लगभग 6000 अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों को रोजगार मिलने की सम्भावना है। स्थिति की गम्भीरता से निपटने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित प्रमुख उपाय किए गए हैं।

(i) वर्ष 1977-78 में अध्यापकों की भर्ती पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध को उठाना जो 1974-75 से 1976-77 तक लागू था।

(ii) सभी प्राइवेट प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं को बन्द करके और प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम को सुदृढ़ बनाकर तथा प्रशिक्षण की अवधि को दुगुना करके बी०टी०सी० प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की वार्षिक संख्या को कम करना।

(ख) सरकार ने अगले सात वर्षों की अवधि में 6-14 आयु वर्ग के सभी बच्चों के लिए प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा को सर्व व्यापी बनाने का निश्चय किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में, सर्वव्यापीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए 67 लाख दाखिल न हुए अतिरिक्त बच्चों को विद्यालय पद्धति के अन्तर्गत लाना होगा। यह कार्यक्रम औपचारिक स्कूलों और साथ ही अनौपचारिक अंगकालीन शिक्षा द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। इस सन्दर्भ में, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को, अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों सहित सर्वव्यापीकरण के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य और केन्द्रीय, दोनों क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त राशि प्राप्त होगी।

Power Given to Director of Education,
Delhi

7055. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-
DIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state

(a) whether any rule of Delhi School Education Act or Rule 1973 give power to the Director of Education Delhi who is a respondent in an appeal filed by an employee, to allow the management of any school who is also a respondent to start de novo enquiry after setting aside the termination orders by the Delhi School Tribunal

(b) if not, whether it is correct that the Director of Education Delhi issued any instruction to the Manager of an aided school of Delhi to this effect and

(c) if so reasons why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) The position is being ascertained from the Delhi Administration and facts will be laid on the Table of the House

Money Involved in Foodgrain Storage

7050 SHRI G M BANATWALLA

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 31st March, 1978,

(b) what is the money involved therein for foodgrains storage in the country during the last three years, year-wise,

(c) the agencies, banks etc from whom F.C.I. has obtained loans for

the storage of foodgrains as on 31st March, 1978, and

(d) whether F.C.I. propose to obtain fresh loans for the coming rabi wheat crop expected in the next three months and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) The quantity of the foodgrains with F.C.I. as on 31st March 1978 was 137.24 lakh tonnes (provisional)

(b) The value of foodgrains held by the F.C.I. at the end of the last three years was as under —

	Rs /Crores
31-3-76	1390.68
31-3-77	2184.69
31-3-78 (Provisional)	1822.93

(c) The funds required by the Corporation for financing the stocks of foodgrains are obtained by it primarily from the banking sector. The Corporation has also obtained loans and equity from the Government of India for its buffer stock operations. The bank over-draft is provided by a consortium of banks with State Bank of India as the leader

(d) No Sir

Development of Sanskrit

7057 SHRI G M BANATWALLA

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since approved Sixth Plan for the development of Sanskrit in the country,

(b) if so, the amount allocated for the purpose during the 6th Plan, and

(c) main features of the plan relating to strengthening of correspondence courses, institution of composite course for teaching Sanskrit alongwith the mother tongue and research development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Main features of the Plan are being worked out.

Procurement Plan for Rabi

7058. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the procurement plan of rabi harvest from the farmers of Wheat Growing State of the country during the next six months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the statement made by the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation on the floor of the Sabha on 12th April, 1978, giving details of procurement plan in respect of wheat for the 1978-79 Rabi Marketing Season.

Coarse Grains for Orissa

7059. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the inadequate supply of coarse varieties of foodgrains for meeting the basic requirement of such foodgrains of the tribal and other backward population in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether Central Government are also aware of the discontent prevailing among the tribal population in the State over the inadequate stock of milo available for them; and

(c) if so, what steps the Central Government are taking to increase the supply of coarse grains to the State for these people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Orissa Government, availability of coarse-grains in Orissa is adequate. The Orissa Government have also reported that tribals in Orissa do not consume milo.

(c) Does not arise.

Master Plan for National Capital Region

7060. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a new Master Plan for the National Capital Region: and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार में फाल्गुन नदी पर बाध

7061 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बिहार में फाल्गुन नदी गमियों में सूख जाती है,

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या इस नदी पर बाध का निर्माण करने की योजना सरकार ने विचाराधीन है जिससे 12 महीने जल मिल सके, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) फाल्गुन नदी को उमकी ऊपरी पट्टी में लीलाजान कहा जाता है। यह हजारीबाग जिले के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से निकलती है और यह एक वर्षा-पोषित नदी है। ओ गर्मी के दिनों में जलबल सूख जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को तकनीकी जांच के लिए "लीलाजान जलाशय स्कीम" प्रस्तुत की है जिसमें मिट्टी के दो बाधों का निर्माण परिकल्पित है जिनमें से एक बाध लीलाजान नदी के ऊपर सिन्दुआरी गांव के निकट और दूसरा बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले में जोरी गांव के निकट जाम नदी पर बनाया जाता है। इस परियोजना पर 19.85 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसने गया और हजारीबाग जिलों में प्रति वर्ष 36,915 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई होगी।

राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कथित आरोप

7062. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय को राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन शिकायतों का स्वरूप क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बडकटकी) : (क) जी, हा।

(ख) सामान्य रूप से शिकायतों में कथित प्रशासनिक तथा वित्तीय अनियमितताओं और गैर कानूनी परिणामों लेने का उल्लेख किया गया है। कुछ आरोप निराधार पाये गये हैं, तथा कुछ एक की उपयुक्त प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, साधारण प्रशासनिक प्रकृति की शिकायतों पर विभागीय कार्रवाई पहले ही की जा चुकी है।

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अधीन बनाये गये नियमों का पालन

†7063 श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अधीन बनाये गये नियमों की धारा 3 (3) के उपबन्धों का उनसे मंत्रालय में पूरी तरह क्रियान्वयन नहीं किया जा रहा है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977 के अंतिम छः महीनों के दौरान कितनी सूचना में सामान्य आदेश, परिपत्र, सूचनाएँ, टेंडर, पत्र जारी किये गये और उनमें से कितने अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी जारी किये गये; और

(ग) यदि उक्त धारा का पूरी तरह से क्रियान्वयन नहीं किया जा रहा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उसकी क्रियान्विति के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशन समाचार-पत्र और पत्रिकाएँ

7064. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनमें मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा 1977 के प्रकाशित प्रकाशनों, समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रकाशनों, समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किया गया तथा जेप प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन सभी प्रकाशनों, समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का है जो इस समय अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश की आवास सहायता

7065. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की आवास योजना के लिए 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के लिए क्रमशः कुल कितनी राशि का आवंटन किया गया;

(ख) क्या राज्य के नगरीय एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग आवंटन किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर वरत) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों को सभी राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 'समेकित ऋणों' और 'समेकित अनुदानों' के रूप में दी जाती हैं जो किसी योजना विशेष या विकास शीर्ष से संबद्ध नहीं होती। राज्य सरकारें विभिन्न राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए अपनी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार निधियाँ निर्धारित करने में स्वतंत्र हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का आवास पर योजना

परिष्कृत जिनम ग्रामीण आवास शामिल है, कमज 654 लाख, 1372 लाख और 1419 लाख रुपये था।

आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के विभिन्न आवास अभिकर्तों को कमज 8.44 करोड़ रुपये, 7.04 करोड़ रुपये और 9.16 करोड़ रुपये के ऋणा की स्वीकृति दी थी।

तम्बाकू का उत्पादन

7066. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न किस्म के तम्बाकू का कितना उत्पादन हुआ, और

(ख) कुल जितनी मात्रा में तम्बाकू का निर्यात किया गया और उसमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजीन सिंह बरनाला) : (क) एक विवरण मलग्न है, जिसमें तम्बाकू पैदा करने वाले प्रमुख राज्यों में वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान तम्बाकू का किस्मवार उत्पादन दिया गया है। राज्य सरकारों ने वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए ऐसी ही सूचना कृषि वर्ष मनाए होने अर्थात् जुलाई-अगस्त, 1978 में कितनी समय उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान 96.6 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के 80.1 हजार मीटरी टन तथा वर्ष 1977-78 के प्रथम सप्ताह महीनों के दौरान 105.4 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के 71.2 हजार मीटरी टन तम्बाकू का निर्यात किया गया।

विवरण

(हजार मीटरी टन)

राज्य	निकोटिमाता रजिस्ट्रार	निकोटिमाता टैरिफ़		योग
		घर्जानिया	अन्य	
1	2	3	4	5
आन्ध्र प्रदेश . . .	—	91.7	41.8	133.5
बिहार . . .	7.2	—	5.8	13.9
गुजरात . . .	—	—	164.6	164.6
कर्नाटक . . .	0.7	2.4	23.6	26.7
उड़ीसा . . .	—	—	9.7	9.7
महाराष्ट्र . . .	—	0.2	6.5	6.7
राजस्थान . . .	—	—	5.4	5.4
तमिलनाडु . . .	—	—	19.8	19.8
उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	7.6	—	2.6	10.2
पश्चिम बंगाल . . .	12.4	0.1	2.5	15.0
अखिल भारत . . .	28.4	94.4	291.4	414.2

प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक सामग्री की सुरक्षा के लिए विशेष अभिलेखागार

7067. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक सामग्री की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई विशेष अभिलेखागार बनाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कहाँ पर बनाया जाएगा ; और

(ग) उसके निर्माण पर कुल कितना व्यय किया जाएगा और वह कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जाएगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, नहीं । इस प्रकार के किसी विशेष अभिलेखागार की स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

निर्धनों के लिए आवास

7068. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :

श्री सरत कार :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में निर्धनों के आवासों के निर्माण के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिन्कवर बक्ता) : (क) आवास सहित राज्य क्षेत्र के सभी कार्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता, राज्य सरकारों को 'समेकित ऋणों' तथा 'समेकित अनुदानों' के रूप में दी जाती है जो किसी विकास शीर्षक अथवा योजना विशेष से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती । राज्य सरकारें अपने विभिन्न राज्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए अपनी आवश्यकता तथा प्राथमिकता के अनुसार निधियों का नियन्त्रण करने में स्वतंत्र हैं । पिछले दो वर्षों (1976-77 तथा 1977-78) में विभिन्न राज्यों का आवासीय आयोजना परिधाय 235.15 करोड़ रुपये था ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, इस अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को विभिन्न सामाजिक आवासीय योजनाएं चलाने के लिए निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय ने 3,925 लाख रुपये की जीवन्त शीमा निगम ऋण का नियन्त्रण किया ।

इस अवधि के दौरान आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने राज्यों में आवास अभिकरणों को कुल मिलाकर 8,908,63 लाख रुपये के ऋण मजूर किए जो ऐसे परिवारों के लिए मकान बनाए जिनकी मासिक आय 600 रुपये से अधिक नहीं है ।

(ख) विभिन्न आवासीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में 58,549 मकान बन चुके हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 12,12,014 परिवारों को बास स्थल दिए जा चुके हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, इस अवधि के दौरान सहकारी आवास समितियों ने भी मकान बनाए हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश गुड और खण्डगारी मर्चेंट्स फंड-
रेशन, मुजफ्फरनगर की ओर से जापन

7069 श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल .
क्या दृष्टि और निष्ठाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश गुड और खण्ड-
गारी मर्चेंट्स फंडरेशन ने इ मंडा मुजफ्फर-
नगर न सरकार का एन जापन दिया है जिममें
गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में गम्भीर आर्थिक
संकट गन्ना और गुड उत्पादकों का भारी
हानि खंडसारी कृषि और चानी मिला व
बन्द होने और बिमाना का गन्ने व उचित
मूल्य का भुगतान व वारे में 9 मार्ग प्रस्तुत
का गई है यदि हा ता व मार्ग किम किस प्रकार
की है ,

(ख) उन 9 मार्गों के सम्बन्ध में
सरकार ने क्या तात्कालिक और प्रभावकारी
चरण उठाये हैं, और

(ग) गन्ना उत्पादकों तथा खन्डगारी
निर्माताओं के हितों की रक्षा करने व लिये
क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का
विचार है तथा प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही कब
की जायगी ?

दृष्टि और निष्ठाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) (क) जी
हा । मार्ग का ब्यौरा सलग्न विवरण—I
में दिया गया है । [प्रन्त्यालय में रखा गया
देखिये सख्या एनटी—2114/78]

(ख) और (ग) गन्ने की भरपूर फसल
हाने और सभी स्वीटनिंग संस्थाओं के मूल्यों में
गिरावट आने के कारण पैदा हुई स्थिति की
दृष्टि में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों
का ब्यौरा सलग्न विवरण—II में दिया गया
है । [प्रन्त्यालय में रखा गया । देखिये
सख्या एनटी—2114/78] ।

Drinking Water in Maharashtra

7070 SHRI R. K. MHALGI

SHRI BAPU SAHEB
PARULEKAR

Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of villages (District-
wise) in Maharashtra where safe
drinking water is not available as in
March 1978

(b) the time by which arrangements
of safe drinking water in the said
village, will be made, and

(c) the plan of Central Government
in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT) (a) and (b) The requi-
site information has been called for
from the Government of Maharashtra
and will be laid on the Table of the
Sabha on receipt

(c) In order to accelerate the pace
of provision of drinking water in ru-
ral areas in various States (includ-
ing Maharashtra) the Government of
India have launched a Centrally
Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water
Supply Programme from 1977-78 to
give grant-in-aid to State Govern-
ments for providing drinking water
in problem villages. The programme
envisages the coverage of all problem
villages in the country in about 6 7
years

Grant-in aid amounting to Rs 312.80
lakhs has so far been given to Maha-
rashtra during 1977-78 under the Cen-
trally Sponsored Programme

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में घटिया किस्म के गेहूँ की सप्लाई

7071. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा कुछ स्थानों पर सप्लाई किया जा रहा है बहुत ही घटिया किस्म का है और सड़ा हुआ है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकारियों ने ऐसा गेहूँ लेने से इन्कार कर दिया परन्तु फिर भी वही गेहूँ उन्हें सप्लाई किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी सूचित किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप स्टाक ही उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से दिया जाता है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

गन्ना मूल्य आयोग नियुक्त करने के लिये प्रस्ताव

7072. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रतिवर्ष गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित करने हेतु एक पृथक गन्ना मूल्य आयोग नियुक्त करने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय नियुक्त समिति अथवा आयोग का दृष्टिकोण गन्ना उत्पादकों के हित में नहीं है और इसके स्थान पर दूसरी समिति अथवा आयोग नियुक्ति करने की मांग की गई है जो किसानों के हितों का ध्यान रखें ; .

(ग) क्या गन्ना खरीद अधिनियम में उपयुक्त संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) कृषि मूल्य आयोग का रवैया गन्ना उत्पादकों के प्रतिकूल नहीं रहा है । हाल ही में, गन्ने के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए पृथक नियम नियुक्त करने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए लोक सभा में एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल पेश किया गया है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने "गन्ना क्रय अधिनियम" के नाम से कोई अधिनियम नहीं बनाया है । तथापि, गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 द्वारा गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारण शासित होता है । फिलहाल उस आदेश में कोई भी संशोधन करने पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) की दृष्टि में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Price of Agricultural Inputs

7073 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) what were the prices of insecticides, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs during the period from April, 1976 to January, 1977 and from April, 1977 to January, 1978 and

(b) what facilities were provided to the farmers during these period in respect of insecticides, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) A statement showing the prices of the more important insecticides, seeds and fertilisers during the periods from April 1976 to January, 1977 and April, 1977 to January, 1978 is appended

(b) The following facilities were provided to the farmers in respect of insecticides, seeds and fertilizers —

I Insecticides/Pesticides

1 Efforts were made to make available insecticides/pesticides to farmers at as reasonable a cost as possible in two ways, (i) Firstly, appropriate subsidies were given wherever possible. For example, under the Centrally Sponsored Endemic Areas Scheme for Eradication of pests, Government has been providing subsidy on operation cost @ Rs 7.50 and Rs 17.50 per ha for ground and aerial spraying respectively. Besides, under a sub-scheme of the main endemic areas scheme, Government has been providing central assistance @ 33 per cent to 50 per cent towards the cost of pesticides, and operational subsidy @ Rs 7.50 per ha by ground operation for the control of five pests of national importance. Further Government has been giving subsidy @ 25 per cent towards the cost of weedicides and ground operational subsidy @ Rs 7.50 per hectare. (ii) Secondly, as a result of Government persuasion, the Pesticides Industry agreed to re-

duce the prices for a number of pesticides ranging from 2 per cent to 12 per cent

2 Efforts have been made to ensure availability of pesticides to farmers at the right price by introducing a scheme of allocating 50 per cent of the technical grade pesticides to the State Governments for formulation and sale through their formulating units in the States with a view to breaking the monopoly of distribution by a single agency

II Seeds

1 Government is giving subsidy to farmers under Intensive Cotton District Programme, Pulses Development Programme and Oilseeds Development Programme

2 Prices of some varieties of seeds have been reduce as shown in the statement

3 Government have launched the National Seeds Programme which aims at adequate and timely supply of seeds to farmers at reasonable prices through the network of sale counters and dealers at the village level

III Fertilisers

1 Efforts were made to make available fertilisers to farmers at reasonable a cost as possible by (a) reducing prices wherever possible, (b) providing subsidy to farmers, and (c) reduction of customs duty/excise levy where possible

2 Efforts were made to increase the number of retail outlets and storage points so that fertiliser became available to farmers nearer to the place of consumption

3 To cope with unforeseen shortages of fertilisers due to failure of domestic production or sudden spurt in demand, a system of buffer-stockings was introduced.

Statement showing the approximate prices of insecticides, Fertilizers and Seeds during the period from April, 1976 to January, 1977 and from April, 1977 to January, 1978.

Name of Products	Price from April, 1976 to January, 1977	Price from April, 1977 to January 1978
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
INSECTICIDES		
1. B.H.C.: Technical	5,500/tonne	3,700/tonne
2. Malathion Technical	28,000/tonne	26,000/tonne
3. DDT Technical	12,920/tonne	11,930/tonne
4. DDVP Technical	90,000/tonne	85,000/tonne
5. Copper Oxychloride Tech. . . .	24,000/tonne	20,000/tonne
6. Aluminium Phosphide Tech. . . .	90,000/tonne	72,000/tonne
7. 2, 4-D Technical	24,000/tonne	20,000/tonne
8. Endosulfan (35% EC)	70/litre	60/litre
9. BHC (50% WDP)	4,600/tonne	3,600/tonne
10. DDT (50% WDP)	10,000/tonne	9,500/tonne
11. Monocrotophos	146/litre	146/litre
12. Carbofuran	13,600/tonne	13,600/tonne
13. Phenthoate (50% EC)	60/litre	60/litre
14. Phorate (10% granules):	63/kg.	63/kg.
15. Phosalone (35%)	86/litre	66/litre
MAIZE	SEEDS	
(a) G. S-2, Histarch & Decoan	400/quintal	400/quintal
(b) G-4, G-5 & Him-123	425/quintal	425/quintal
(c) Vijay Composite	380/quintal	380/quintal
SORGHUM:		
(a) C.S.H.-1	730/quintal	730/quintal
(b) C.S.H.-5 & C.S.H.-6	955/quintal	885/quintal
BAJRA		
All varieties	955/quintal	650/quintal
WHEAT		
All varieties	240 to 255/quintal	255 to 265/quintal
PADDY		
(a) Coarse & Medium Coarse Varieties	180 to 200/quintal	168 to 180/quintal
(b) Fine & Medium Fine Varieties	200 to 220/quintal	190 to 216/quintal

Fertilizers

Rs per tonne

Name of Fertilizers	Price during April, 1976-January, 1977		Price during April 1977-January, 1978	
	Imported	Indigenous	Imported	Indigenous
Urea 45% N . . .	1750 *	1750 *	*1650 (1550 from 12-10-77)	*1650 (1550 from 12-10-77)
Ammonium | Sulphate 100 kg packing . . .	925 *	925 *	*925	*925
Cyan ammonium Nitrates . . .	..		
25% N . . .	..	*1015		*1015
25% N . . .	*1060	.	*1060	.
Di Ammonium Phosphate	2600 (2210 from 20-4-76) |	2210	2210	2210
Muriate of Potash (100 kg Packing)	900	..	79 ,	.
Ammon Nitro-Phosphate				
20-20-0	1660 FACT FCI	2150 1950	1590	1845 1760 FAC FCI
24-24-0	2295 (2270 from 20-4-76) IFFCO MFL	2270 2330	2045	2080 1950 IFFCO MFL
N P K				
15-15-15	1645 (1570 from 20-4-76)	1570	1520	1520
17-17-17 . . .	2125 (1970 from 20-4-76)	1970	1810	1810
14-28-14	2020	2920	1855	2045
Single Superphosphate	.	492 to 686 (from 18-10-76)	.	496 to 662 (from 12-1-77) 475 to 676 (from 1-12-77)

*Prices fixed statutorily under the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957.

Flood Control Scheme in Rajasthan

7074. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government has formulated new perspective flood control schemes of the order of Rs. 15.30 crores in the State;

(b) whether Central Government is aware that there are certain parts in the State where there are chronic drought conditions and facing worst flood fury after every two years; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the scheme sponsored by the State Government and the financial assistance extended by the Central Government to the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The State Government of Rajasthan have reported that they have taken

up a phased programme of flood control in the State, at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.94 crores against which an expenditure of Rs. 9.33 crores had been incurred upto March, 1978.

(b) The Member probably has in mind the areas lying in the North-Eastern parts of the State which are subjected to both drought and flood conditions like Bharatpur district and other scattered pockets.

(c) Flood Control and irrigation form part of the State Sector and, therefore, the initiation, planning and execution of flood control and irrigation schemes including financing thereof is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, during 1977-78, an Advance Plan assistance of Rs. 7.97 crores was allocated to the State by the Centre for meeting the increase in expenditure necessitated by floods. Out of this, the amount earmarked for flood control schemes was Rs. 2.70 crores as detailed below:—

1. Bharatpur district :

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Providing increased capacity of regulators on inundation tanks of Banganga river.	30.00
(ii) Providing increased capacities of regulators of inundation tanks of Looparail.	20.00
(iii) Renovating and remodelling Homes Canal.	10.00
(iv) A catch-water storm drain in the West of Bharatpur- district opposite Ranjeet Nagar leading the flows into the outfall drain including the washed away road bridge.	25.00
(v) Provision for speeding up construction of outfall drain.	50.00
2. Providing link drain and inlets into Pahari Kaman drain.	15.00
3. Providing pump houses and pumping sets for permanent arrangements of pumping flood waters from low lying areas into the Kaman Pahari drain.	20.00
4. Restoring, raising and strengthening and providing embankments in vulnerable reaches on Banganga river.	100.00
TOTAL :	270.00

In addition on an Advanced Plan assistance of Rs. 5 crores was allocated during 1977-78 for accelerating various irrigation schemes in the States.

पुनर्वासि बस्तियों के निर्माण में दिक्कतें

(ग) प्रश्न हो नहीं उठता ।

7075. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

Ban on Hunting of Wild Animals

7076 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government have issued orders to prohibit completely the hunting of wild animals,

(b) if so, the names of the States which have complied with these orders, and

(c) whether Government propose to frame rules restricting the trading in the hide of panther also in order to discourage the tendency of hunting?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) Sale or offer for sale of panther or any article made out of it, any trophy, uncured trophy or meat derived from it is strictly regulated under Section 43 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 As the Leopard or Panther is included in Schedule I of this Act, its hunting is totally banned

Scheme for Personal Promotion in B.H.U and A.M.U

7077 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for personal promotion for various categories of teachers has been introduced in Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University,

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पुनर्वासि बस्तियों के निवासी इस बात का निर्णय नहीं कर पा रहे हैं कि वे दिल्ली में उन्हे आवंटित प्लॉटों पर पहले मकानों का निर्माण करवायें अथवा वे पहले अपने राशन कार्ड बनवायें क्योंकि बैका से ऋण लेने के समय राशन कार्ड दिखाना जरूरी है ,

(ख) क्या राशन कार्ड बनाने सम्बन्धी नियमों के अनुसार किसी व्यक्ति को राशन कार्ड तभी जारी किया जाता है जब उनका स्थायी पता हो और इन परिस्थितियों में न तो मकान का ही निर्माण किया जा सकता है और न ही राशन कार्ड बनवाया जा सकता है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस समस्या का क्या हल निकाला है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख) आयुक्त खाद्य और पूर्ति, दिल्ली प्रशासन न सूचित किया है कि वह व्यक्ति जा दिल्ली के मध्य राज्य क्षेत्र में स्थायी तौर पर रह रहा हो या रहना चाहता हो और वह पारिवारिक फूड कार्ड बनवाना चाहता हो तो वह उस के लिए आवेदन कर सकता है । फूड कार्ड बनाने तभी जारी किया जाता है जब आवेदक अपने बनाए हुए पते पर रह रहा हो, चाहे उस मूमि पर संरचना स्थायी हो या अस्थायी । बिना पते के (होमलेस) कार्ड उन व्यक्तियों को वेश्वर तीन महीने की अवधि के लिए जारी किये जाते हैं जिन का कार्ड स्थिर या निश्चित गृहस्थानो स्थान न हो ।

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and from when the scheme has been introduced;

(c) what steps Government are taking to introduce the scheme in Delhi University and other Central Universities and by when the scheme will be introduced; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. However, the Executive Council of the Banaras Hindu University, at its meeting held on October 27, 1977, decided that the teachers already recommended for promotion by duly constituted Selection Committees under the Personal Promotion Scheme, which was discontinued from 1974 onwards, be given the benefit of personal promotion to mark the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the University with effect from January 24, 1977, under intimation to the University Grants Commission.

The Executive Council of the Aligarh Muslim University also passed a resolution in February, 1978 to the effect that all those members of the teaching staff, who were considered eligible by the Selection Committees for personal promotions in 1973-74 and were not accommodated in higher posts in the first 5 per cent selections, may be accommodated, after the approval of Executive Council in each case in the next higher posts on similar lines as in the Banaras Hindu University.

According to the information received from the University Grants Commission, the Personal Promotion Scheme which was introduced in the Central Universities, was allowed to be implemented only for one year, in 1972 and thereafter it was withdrawn. The Banaras Hindu University, however, continued this during

1973 and this was objected to by the University Grants Commission. The Commission have taken serious exception to the decision of the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University and the matter is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Sen Committee had in its report recommended a Scheme of Personal Promotion for University and College Teachers. This recommendation has not been accepted by Government so far.

Coarse Grain Output during VI Plan

7078. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to increase coarse grain output during the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the current Plan, it is proposed to increase the production of coarse grain in the country through (a) increased coverage under high yielding varieties/hybrids of jowar, bajra and maize by 5 million hectares; (b) conservation of soil and moisture and adoption of other dry farming techniques on a large scale; and (c) need based pest management particularly in the case of jowar where high yielding varieties/hybrids of similar maturity period need to be cultivated in large compact areas within the shortest possible time to avoid pest build up.

Groundnut Seed Multiplication Programme

7079 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL

SHRI D D DESAI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item published in the *Economic Times* dated the 20th March 1978 indicating that groundnut seed multiplication programme undertaken by the Indian Oil and Produce Exporters Association is likely to run in jeopardy for want of funds and

(b) if so whether Government are considering the need to give financial assistance to the programme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government

Management of Sugar Mills

7080 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the management has been taken over by the Government of such of those Sugar Mills which did not fulfil their obligations towards cane growers for the current year and which are those mills

(b) if not the reasons therefor and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure fulfilment of the obligations of sugar mills towards the cane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) To protect the interests of sugarcane growers who have not been paid their dues by sugar factories the Sugar cane (Control) Order, 1936 was amended recently on 22/10/78 to provide for interest at 15 per cent per annum on payments delayed beyond the statutory period of 14 days and also to provide for depositing all unpaid dues of cane growers at the end of the sugar year with the Collector of the district who would arrange payment to the growers. Proposals for taking over of the management of sugar mills who are unable to fulfil their obligations to cane growers and for other reasons are sent by the State Governments which are considered on merit. In the current season the management of one unit in Andhra Pradesh was taken over as it was lying closed and arrears of cane dues were also high.

(c) Recovery of cane growers' dues is generally covered by State Legislation regarding purchase and supply of sugarcane which provide for recovery of cane dues as arrears of land revenue. The need for ensuring prompt payment of such dues is impressed upon the State Governments from time to time at a very high level.

Recommendation of National Commission on Agriculture re Agricultural Production

7081 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture to augment the production of the Agricultural Commodities and

(b) if not what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Out of about 2400 recommendations made by the National Commission on Agriculture for the improvement and modernisation of agriculture and increasing the level of agricultural production, about 1200 recommendations have already been accepted by the Government. Only eight recommendations not having a direct bearing on augmentation of production of agricultural Commodities have not been accepted. The remaining recommendations are still being processed.

(b) Does not arise.

Contracts and Licences granted to S.C./S.T.

7082. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state total number of contracts/licences granted by his Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices including the public sector undertakings and the share there, if any, to S/C and S/T in each category of such contracts/licences during the entire period of Janata regime and if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Loss to F.C.I. in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

7083. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India's unit in Dadra and Nagar Haveli is facing a great financial loss for the last few years;

(b) if so, the loss incurred during the last two years;

(c) whether enquiry has been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for these losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No. Sir. There is no unit of Food Corporation of India at Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Stoppage of work by Graduate Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D.

7084. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.P.W.D. Graduate Junior Engineers have stopped doing design work of Government Buildings and if so, whether such action has resulted in the paralysing of Government construction works all over the country; and

(b) if so, how are Government tackling the said situation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Graduate Junior Engineers in the C.P.W.D. have stopped doing design work. However, this has not resulted in paralysing the Government work all over the country.

(b) Alternative arrangements have been made to get the design work done by senior officers.

Implementation of Afforestation Programmes and Projects

7085 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the afforestation programmes and projects all over the country including Andaman and Nicobar Islands are implemented by the coordinated and even joint machineries of the Central and State Governments,

(b) if so broad indication thereof

(c) concrete steps being taken in this regard in the years 1975, 1976 and 1977, and

(d) the expenses thereof and the net results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The afforestation programmes and projects all over the country including Andaman and Nicobar Islands are not implemented by the coordinated or even joint machineries of the Central and State Governments. Though Central assistance is being released to States under the Central/Centrally sponsored forestry schemes for afforestation works the execution/implementation of the schemes is being done by the State Governments and forest development corporations.

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Journals

7086 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Education Ministry brings out one or more journals in English, Hindi and other languages,

(b) if so, full facts thereof, including the years of their starting, periodicity, annual subscription, total number of copies printed, etc.,

(c) how many of such copies are distributed gratis and to whom, and

(d) what is the actual net sales of the said Journals during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pakistan Refugees in Banaskantha

7087 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any refugees from Pakistan living in Banaskantha and other districts of Gujarat,

(b) if so full facts thereof,

(c) whether the said refugees are rehabilitated on a proper and permanent footing and if so how, and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A statement is attached

(c) No Sir

(d) Government have since decided to allow the benefit of permanent rehabilitation to these persons. The State Governments have been requested to formulate schemes for the purpose.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the position of Pak Nationals staying in Gujarat State as on 31-12-77

Name of District	Name of Camp	No. of persons at present staying in camps.			No. of Pak Nationals living outside the camps		
		No. of family	Male	Female	Children	Total	Total
KUTCH	1. Shivalakha . . .	259	655	465	223	1943	..
	2. Kankavati . . .	184	327	224	253	804	..
	3. Zura . . .	252	606	463	200	1269	..
	4. Nirona . . .	170	320	217	263	800	..
	5. Matauo-Mach . .	73	188	122	55	365	..
Total 5 camps..		938	2096	1491	994	4581	63
BANAS-KANTHA	1. Tharad . . .	427	932	820	501	2253	..
	2. Suigam . . .	209	493	396	314	1203	..
		636	1425	1216	815	3456	181
						398	305
							139
							842

Total expenditure incurred since the beginning of camps }
Rs. 233.50 Lakhs upto 31-3-1978.

परीक्षाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति

7088. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति परीक्षाओं के माध्यम से करने का निर्णय लिया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सब राज्यों की परीक्षाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति करने का सुझाव देने का है जिमसे देश में शिक्षका का स्तर ऊँचा हो सके।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सस्कृति मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरबटकी) (ब) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Issue of Milk tokens by Delhi Milk Scheme

7089 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Milk Scheme have issued milk tokens to the people even after the announcement made to the effect that after 31st of December, 1977 no milk tokens will be issued as no waiting list is being maintained in Delhi Milk Scheme,

(b) if so how many milk tokens have been issued after 31st December, 1977 till date,

(c) how many persons from the above (officers and staff) belonging to Delhi Administration, have been sanctioned milk tokens, and

(d) whether it is a fact that Delhi Milk Scheme are not entertaining applications for issue of milk tokens even to the patients of TB, Cancer, Ulcer, etc on medical ground, if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) During the period 1-1-1978, to 6-4-78 DMS issued milk tokens to 855 applicants on compassionate grounds.

(c) Since DMS issues milk tokens after verifying the identity of the applicants with reference to the ration cards, the DMS maintains records as per the residential address and not official address. In view of this, it is not possible to indicate the specific number of the applicants belonging to the Delhi Administration, who might have been issued milk tokens during 1-1-1978 to 6-4-1978

(d) It is not a fact that DMS is not entertaining applications for milk tokens to the patients of TB, Cancer, Ulcer, etc on medical grounds.

Stoppage of work at Modern Bakeries Ltd, Madras

7090 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government-owned Modern Bakeries Limited at Madras has stopped work due to continued labour unrest,

(b) if so, what are the demands of the workers and what efforts have the management made to peacefully negotiate the same till today, and

(c) what efforts have been made by the Government to bring peaceful end of the strike and start functioning of the Bakery Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Unit at Madras suspended its operations on 11-3-1978 afternoon and resumed them on 18-3-1978.

(b) and (c). The demands were:—

1. Stoppage of engaging casuals to cover absenteeism.
2. Grant of overtime to regular employees to cover absenteeism.

The matter was taken up with the labour authorities for conciliation. As a result, settlement was reached quickly and production was resumed from 18-3-1978. The unit is now functioning normally.

Objection to R.S.S. or ABVP help for Adult Literacy

7091. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Ministry has invited, sought or accepted the help of Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad or the R.S.S. to help in its scheme to educate the illiterates in the age group 15-35;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has received any representations objecting to the involvement of the above mentioned RSS or the ABVP in the Adult literacy programme of the Government; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The National Adult Education Programme would require the support of all sections of the community and all organisations including political parties and in this context the ABVP and the RSS were

among those who were invited to participate in the discussions.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the answer to (a), above, Government's view is that a party which is not banned could participate in the programme of Adult Education.

Representation on Formation of Agriculture Research Service

7092. SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received by Government on the formation of Agriculture Research Service with their details;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon on each; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Representations have been received from time to time in regard to the Agricultural Research Service which has been formed with effect from 1-10-1975, consequent upon introduction of the new personnel policy for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The representations mainly relate to:

- (i) Change in the recruiting agency for the Service;
- (ii) Modification of the norms adopted for assessment of scientists for their career advancement as also for making direct recruitment to the Service; and
- (iii) Removal of certain anomalies that have arisen in the operation of the Service rules.

(b) The action taken on these representations is indicated below serially:

- (i) A proposal was made that recruitment to the Agricultural

Research Service should be entrusted to the Union Public Service Commission. The proposal was examined in detail in consultation with the UPSC and concerned Government Department. It was found that the UPSC is not authorised to make recruitment for the ICAR, which is an autonomous registered Society. The work of recruitment to Agricultural Research Service has therefore been entrusted to a specially constituted Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board with a senior Agricultural Scientist as its full time Chairman who works directly under the President of the Society. The Board functions independently on the pattern of the UPSC.

- (ii) The Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board being an independent agency adopts its own norms in matters of selection and recruitment to the Agricultural Research Service. However wherever any suggestions are received regarding modification of these norms the same are brought to the notice of the Board for such action as it may consider necessary.
- (iii) Certain anomalies in the operation of the Service Rules were pointed out in the representations made to the Council. These have been examined in consultation with the Standing Advisory Committee set up for the Agricultural Research Service and necessary action taken to rectify them to the extent feasible.

(c) Does not arise

Inclusion of Technical Assistant (Statistics) in Agricultural Research Service

7093 SHRI M A HANNAN ALHAJ
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether graduate Technical Assistants (Statistics) of Indian Agriculture Statistics Research Institute under ICAR, have represented against their non inclusion into the Agricultural Research Service recently formed

(b) whether at the time of formation of service all the existing said Technical Assistant were not taken in the service

(c) if so the reasons therefor when the interest of all existing staff is to be protected under the Fundamental Rules

(d) whether the said Technical Assistants have also protested against promoting juniors including Senior computers to senior position

(e) if so the reasons therefor whether they were given opportunity to improve their prospect and

(f) if so when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The minimum qualification prescribed for induction into Agricultural Research Service is a post graduate degree excepting in the field of Agricultural Engineering where B.E. or B.Tech is the minimum qualification. Accordingly Technical Assistants possessing these qualifications were considered for induction alongwith other eligible persons. Those possessing lower qualifications being ineligible were not considered for induction.

(d) Yes Sir

(e) and (f). With the reorganisation of personnel system in the I.C.A.R., Senior Computers who were earlier in the scale of pay of Rs. 425-600 have been brought on to the same scale of pay as that of Technical Assistants, viz., Rs. 425-700. Such of the Senior Computers as are post-graduates are also being considered for induction into the Agricultural Research Service. Since the A.R.S. is distinct from Technical Services, the induction of these Senior Computers into A.R.S. does not affect the seniority of the Technical Assistants.

After the introduction of the Agricultural Research Service with effect from 1.10.75, scientific and technical personnel who do not possess the requisite qualifications are being given facilities like Study Leave etc., for acquiring post-graduate qualifications. They are also being assisted in the matter of their admission to the Agricultural Universities.

मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय को नियंत्रण में लेना

7094. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार के मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में परिवर्तित कर अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक जिला मुख्यालय में केन्द्रीय हाई स्कूल और केन्द्रीय कालेज स्थापित करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और

(ख). ऐसे कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं हैं ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल

7095. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के अधिकांश गांवों में शुद्ध पेय जल की गम्भीर समस्या है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में उक्त समस्या को हल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) इस समस्या को हल करने में यूनीसेफ का क्या योगदान है और वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में उसने कितने गांवों के लिए कितने हेण्डपम्प दिये हैं ;

(घ) "यूनीसेफ" द्वारा दिए गए उपर्युक्त पम्पों में से कितने पम्प अभी तक लगाये जा चुके हैं ; और

(ङ) मध्य प्रदेश में "यूनीसेफ" द्वारा अब तक कितने पम्प लगाये जा चुके हैं और इससे कितने गांवों को लाभ पहुंचा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जो हाँ ।

(ख) समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को शुद्ध पेय-जल देने की योजनायें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन चलाई जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने

वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में शुद्ध पेयजन देन की योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जनपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अधीन अनुदान गहायता के रूप में 38 20 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) यूनिफेक सन्त पद-रीने क्षेत्र तथा बोल्डर क्षेत्रों में जमीन में छेद करने के लिए ड्रिलिंग रिज, अनिरिज्ड पुव, उम्वर आदि दे रहा है। यूनिफेक ने वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान 50 हैड पम्प और 3500 पम्पहैड तथा वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान 950 हैडपम्प तथा 8 000 पम्पहैड दिए हैं। ये लगा दिए गये हैं।

(ङ) यूनिफेक ने मध्य प्रदेश को 200 हैडपम्प तथा 2200 पम्पहैड दिए हैं जो समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों के 2400 वामवाव वारों में लगाये जायेंगे।

Setting up of sugar factory in Narsinghpur Distt, MP

7096 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to Press Reports to the effect that a sugar factory will soon be set up by Government in Narsinghpur District, Madhya Pradesh,

(b) if so, the details of the proposed project, and

(c) whether it is a fact that it has been strongly recommended by the Government of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU SINGH): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that there is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

गुजरात में सिंचाई योजनायें

7097 श्री अमर सिंह श्री० राठवा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(१) गत तीन वर्षों में गुजरात राज्य में केन्द्रांश गहायता में कितनी और कितनी भी बड़ी और मध्यम दर्जे की सिंचाई योजनाएँ आरम्भ की गईं,

(२) उनमें से कितनी योजनाओं पर कार्य चल रहा है और उक्त प्रत्येक योजना पर कितना व्यय हुआ तथा कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है, और

(३) ऐसी योजनाओं की मूल्या कितनी है जिनके बारे में योजना मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है और उनके अब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री गुरजीत सिंह बरताला) (१) केन्द्र द्वारा किसी सिंचाई स्कीम की वित्त-व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है बल्कि सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को स्वयं तैयार किया जाता है और उनको कार्यान्वित किया जाता है और उनकी वित्त-व्यवस्था भी उनके द्वारा ही की जाती है। राज्यों का केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्याक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी विशिष्ट विरासत जैसे अथवा विशिष्ट स्कीम में सम्बन्धित नहीं होती। किन्तु कुछ चुनौतीपूर्ण सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्यों की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के उद्देश्य से गुजरात राज्य का 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के वर्षों के दौरान क्रमशः 7 30 करोड़ रुपये, 3 करोड़ रुपये और 18 25 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम योजना सहायता दी गई थी।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(ग) : गुजरात की 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना में निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है :

बृहद मध्यम आधुनिकीकरण

(1) पांचवी योजना से पूर्व निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाएं	8	20	—
(2) पांचवी योजना नई परियोजनाएँ :			
(क) स्वीकृत	2	81	—
(ख) अस्वीकृत	6	22	3

पांचवी योजना से पूर्व की सभी बृहद और मध्यम परियोजनाओं और बहुत सी नई मध्यम परियोजनाओं के पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) में पूर्ण होने की संभावना है।

Reduction in cost of sugar production

7098. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has urged the sugar industry to make efforts to reduce the cost of production and also work for the development of rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details and the sugar industry's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) In his speech on the occasion of the 44th Annual General Meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association held on 2nd December, 1977, the Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation urged the sugar industry to devise ways and means of re-

ducing the cost of production of sugar. Development of sugarcane in sugar factory areas was also urged.

(b) No reply or specific response has been received from the industry or the association.

Homesteads to the Shelterless

7099. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to provide homesteads to the shelterless poor by providing them accommodation on lend lease basis;

(b) if so, how many one room tenements were constructed in Delhi/ New Delhi and handed over to the needy during 1977-78; and

(c) if no construction has taken place, whether Government propose to chalk out yearly plans for the purpose to remove housing shortage?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Housing is a State subject. However, Government is aware of the heavy backlog. Efforts are constantly being made to increase the housing stock.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that 2,028 one room tenements were allotted during 1977-78.

(c) Does not arise.

Vacant Posts of Teachers in Delhi Colleges

7100. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 550 vacancies in Delhi colleges;

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to ensure that these vacancies are filled up, and

(c) reasons for such vacancies continuing?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (c) The information is being collected by the University from the colleges and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

भारतीय छात्र निगम के कार्यकरण के बारे में कथित शिकायतें

7101 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय . क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय छात्र निगम के कार्यकरण के बारे में देश के निम्न भागों में शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं और छात्रावासों के रख रखाव पर कोई नियंत्रण न होने के कारण यह निगम एक घाटा देने वाला निगम बनता जा रहा है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन शिकायतों का मुख्य आधार क्या है और इसे घाटा होने के क्या कारण हैं

(ग) अनेक स्थानों पर खुले में पड़े हुए और इस प्रकार गोदामों की सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण खराब होते जा रहे छात्रावासों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय विद्ये गये हैं, और

(घ) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान तथा दिसम्बर, 1977 तक निगम का कुल कितना व्यय हुआ और इसे कितनी आय हुई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) • (क)से(ग)

हालांकि निगम के कार्य के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, लेकिन यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि निगम हानि उठाने वाली समस्या बनती जा रहा है और छात्रावासों के अनुपकरण पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। निगम ने छात्रावासों की सुरक्षा करने के लिए कई एव उपाय किए हैं और इनका व्यापक सलमन विवरण में दिया गया है।

भारतीय छात्र निगम सरकार की ओर से छात्रावासों का प्रय, भंडारण, संचालन, परिवहन, वितरण और विपणन करता है। दोस्तों वसूली और निगम मुख्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं और छात्रावासों की इकनामिक लागत और निगम मूल्यों के बीच अंतर को निगम की राजसहायता के रूप में प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है। तथापि, निगम द्वारा किए गए मामूली वाणिज्यिक परिचालनों में उनकी कुछ मांजिनल लाभ हुआ है।

(घ) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान निगम ने खरीदारी तथा अन्य मदों पर कुल 3007.37 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए थे। विक्री से लाभ और भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई राजसहायता की प्रतिपूर्ति को ध्यान में रखने के बाद, निगम ने अपने मांजिनल वाणिज्यिक परिवर्तनों से 2.09 करोड़ रुपये का मामूली लाभ कमाया। इसी प्रकार, अनुमान है कि 1977-78 में 2395.25 करोड़ रुपये की खरीदारी की जाएगी और अन्य खर्च किए जाएंगे और उसी आधार पर 1.99 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ होगा।

विवरण

भंडारण में छात्रावासों की सुरक्षा करने के लिए किए गए उपाय, जैसाकि भारतीय छात्र निगम ने सूचित किया है।

भारतीय छात्र निगम अपने गोदामों में अथवा राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम, राज्य भाण्डागार निगम, प्राइवेट पार्टियों से किराये पर लिए गए गोदामों

तथा कैप स्टोरेज में वैज्ञानिक ढंग से खाद्यान्नों का भण्डारण करता है। कीट नियंत्रण संबंधी आधुनिक तरीके अपनाये जाते हैं और खाद्यान्नों की मास में कम से कम एक बार जांच की जाती है और जब कभी उनमें कीड़े पाये जाते हैं, तब उनमें कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ डाली जाती हैं। यदि स्टॉक को क्षतिग्रस्त पाया जाता है, जो कि प्राकृतिक कारणों से अथवा वर्षा के पानी के रिसने के कारण हो सकता है, तब मरम्मत का कार्य सुरुत किया जाता है।

खुले में रखे गए स्टॉक को उचित ढंग से सुरक्षित रखा जा रहा है और दूषण होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। खुले में रखे गए खाद्यान्नों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए निम्नलिखित पग उठाए गए हैं :—

(1) स्टॉक को लकड़ी के क्रेटों में रखा जाता है और उनको विशेष रूप से बनायी गई पोलिथीन की वाटर प्रूफ चादरों से ढका जाता है।

(2) आंधी के दौरान हवा के कारण चादरों का उड़ने से बचाव करने के लिए पोलिथीन की चादरों को उचित ढंग से बांधने के लिए नाइलोन की रस्सियाँ सुलभ की जाती हैं।

(3) मौसम के प्रकोप से और सुरक्षा करने के लिए प्रमुख कैप काम्प्लेक्सों में मोनोफिलामेंट के जाल और कवर टाप्स भी सुलभ किए जाते हैं।

(4) खाद्यान्नों की सुरक्षा करने के लिए पोलिथीन की चादरों को समय समय पर बदला जाता है।

(5) खाद्यान्नों को अच्छी हालत में बनाए रखने के लिए साफ मौसम में खुले में स्टॉक का आवश्यक रूप से बांझ किया जाता है।

(6) खुले में रखे गए स्टॉक का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण, उपचार करने तथा उसे सुरक्षित रखने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। भारी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों का स्टॉक खुले में लगभग दो वर्षों से पड़ा होने के बाद भी काफी अच्छी हालत में है।

Allotment of Plots in Delhi to non-Resident Indians

7102. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to allot plots in Delhi for non-resident Indians living abroad to build residential houses has been introduced;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) the response to the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 260 plots of 400 sq. yds each (334,452 sq. metres) in Badarpur-Mehrauli Road area will be available after development, for allotment to the non-resident Indians living abroad @ Rs. 200.00 per sq. yd. (239.20 per sq. metre) as premium plus 2½ per cent of the premium as annual ground rent. The price of land and the cost of construction shall be payable in foreign exchange. All non-resident Indians living abroad except members of Indian Foreign Service are eligible for allotment of plots provided they do not have a house/flat/plot in Delhi/New Delhi either in their own name or in the name of their family members as defined in the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. For such persons who are unable to arrange their own executing agency, the Cen-

tral P W D can undertake the designing and construction work on "deposit basis" Prospectuses containing the full details of the Scheme are available with the Land and Development Office on payment of Rs 10 00 The last date for receipt of applications is 30th April, 1978

(c) Over 3000 copies of the prospectuses have either been sold in Delhi or have been despatched to the Indian Missions abroad for sale 25 applications along with the earnest money have been received

केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों और ससद् सदस्यों के बगले

7103 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ससद् सदस्यों और मन्त्रियों के लिए बनाये गए प्रत्येक टाइप के बगलों की भूमि का कुल क्षेत्रफल क्या है तथा भूमि प्रयत्न उस के परिमर के वृक्षों से किसकी धामदनी होती है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बट्ट) मन्त्रियों तथा ससद् सदस्यों के दफ्त के प्रत्येक टाइप के बगलों के कुछ उद्यान क्षेत्र मलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

किचन गार्डन तथा फलों के पेड़ों को पैदावार का उपयोग उसी कोठी के दफ्तल-कार करते हैं जिसमें यह किचन गार्डन होते हैं । प्रत्येक बगले के मशीन से काटे गए घास तथा पेड़ों की लकड़ियों की नीलामी द्वारा प्राप्त आय को केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व के नामे जाला जाता है ।

विवरण

मन्त्रियों तथा ससद् सदस्यों के दफ्तल के प्रत्येक टाइप के बगलों के कुल उद्यान क्षेत्रफल का विवरण ।

केन्द्रीय मन्त्री

क्रम सं०	टाइप	बगलों की संख्या	उद्यान क्षेत्र
			एकड़
1	VIII	42	82 76
2	VI	3	0 64
		45	83 40

ससद् सदस्य

			एकड़
1	VIII	40	62 26
2	VII	57	29 83
3	VI	61	27 89
4	V	5	1 07
		163	121 05

World Bank Aid for Planting of Pine Sapling

7104 SHRI VASANT SATHE

SHRI SHARAD YADAV

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the World Bank have proposed to finance project entitled 'Intensive Foresting' envisaging Plant-

ing of several lakhs of pines sapling with the investment of Rs. 200—500 crores;

(b) if so, important details of the project and the decision taken in the matter;

(c) whether Government are aware of the criticism appearing in certain section of the press alleging that it will spell a disaster and that it is not in the interest of the Government; and

(d) if so, what action is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There is no such proposal to be financed by the World Bank which envisages the planting of several lakhs of pine saplings with an investment of Rs. 200—500 crores. However, the World Bank appraised and made available IDA credit to the tune of U.S. \$ 4 million to M.P. Forestry Technical Assistance Project of Bastar district. One of the components of the project is raising plantations of Tropical Pines on an experimental basis.

(b) The World Bank Project already under execution is mainly a research and development scheme for a period of 5 years starting from April 1, 1976. The main components of the scheme are:—

(i) Research trials and pilot plantations of fast growing species especially pines from tropical regions for establishing technique of large scale plantation programme. The total area to be planted in five years will be 3,200 hectares and the aim is to determine whether self-sufficiency in production of long fibre pulping material for the Pulp and Paper industry could be attained by converting some of the low value forests into man-made forests of long-fibre pulpwood.

(ii) A comprehensive feasibility study to provide a basis for determining the location, size and configuration of forest based industries that could be established in the catchments of Jagdalpur, Barsur and West Bastar.

(iii) Pilot logging/training unit to develop suitable systems for handling and supply of large volumes of forest raw material that would be needed by the forest based industries as suggested by the feasibility study.

(iv) A study on tribals to work out plans to ensure their integration with the future forest operations and forest industries that would be established in the area.

(c) The Government is not aware of any specific criticism regarding the raising of tropical pine plantations. As has already been stated the area to be covered under tropical pines is 3,200 hectares which is only 0.0014 per cent of the total forest area of Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh where these plantations are being raised. It is not true to say that raising of tropical pines will spell disaster and that it is not in the interest of the Government. In fact, tropical pines provide long fibre raw material which is extremely useful for making certain varieties of paper which are in short supply in the country. This species is raised only in such areas where the existing forest is of very low value.

(d) Does not arise.

जनता काफ़ी हाजिर, कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली
के लिए स्थान

7105. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फ्लाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में जनता पार्टी हाउस, के निर्माण के लिए स्थान का चुनाव कर लिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में ज्यादा क्या है,

(ख) ग्राम आदमी की ज़रूरतों को देखते हुए इसका शीघ्र निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(ग) यह अब तक बनकर तैयार हो जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री निखनर बरत) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Repairs to Quarters at Rouse Avenue,
New Delhi

7106 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the roofs of Daffry type quarters in Rouse Avenue (Din Dayal Upadhyaya Marg), New Delhi are damp and plaster broken at several places,

(b) whether the CPWD Enquiry Office in that area does not respond to the requests of the local residents for adequate roofs plastering and repairs of these quarters

(c) whether it is a fact that during the rainy season, ~~उनी कोठा~~ of these quarters leaking and ~~किसी~~ response is received from ~~किवन~~ Enquiry for redress, and ~~नी~~ से काटे

(d) if so, what action Government ~~नीतामी~~ propose to take to remedy ~~वृत्त~~ situation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Ceiling plaster has fallen at some places and dampness also appears in a few roofs in the rainy season.

(b) within the limitations of funds the Central PWD Enquiry Office always responds to the requests of the residents for repairs to roof plaster and other repair works

(c) Complaints of leaking roof are immediately attended to

(d) These are very old houses and the department is maintaining them in a reasonable state after carrying out necessary repairs. Some roof painting with bitumen is likely to be carried out as special repairs

Grievances of Employees in Clerical Cadre in National Archives of India

7107 SHRI MAHI LAL Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 1996 on 29th November, 1971 regarding grievances of employees in clerical cadre in National Archives and state

(a) action taken so far in regard to creation of additional clerical posts on Administrative side,

(b) whether many new technical posts have been created under the Plan Schemes in National Archives of India, while the Ministerial side has been over looked merely on the grounds that there is a ban on creation of Ministerial posts and the technical staff is put on Administration work

(c) whether Administration work being dealt with by the Technical Staff is not the misuse of their technical capability, and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recruit additional clerical staff to look after the House keeping jobs which at present is being dealt with by the Technical staff?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (b). 12 additional clerical posts on the administrative side have been sanctioned during the period November, 1971 to-date. Consequent on the increase in the number of technical posts, a proposal for further augmentation in the staff strength on the administrative side is under work study assessment. Pending this assessment, some important administration work such as planning has been entrusted to technical staff. No house keeping job has, however, been assigned to them.

मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय की सहायता

7108. श्री केशव राव धोंडगे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में औरंगाबाद स्थित मराठावाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से कितनी राशि की तथा किस प्रकार की सहायता मांगी ;

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने कितनी राशि की सहायता दी; और

(ग) यह सहायता देते समय क्या शर्तें लगाई गई ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय के लिए पांचवी योजना अवधि के हेतु 84.00 लाख

रुपए की सहायता के विकास कार्यक्रम स्वीकृत किए गए थे । इसके अतिरिक्त, विश्वविद्यालय ने पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान 47.10 लाख रुपए की सहायता अतिरिक्त उपस्करों की खरीद (13.60 लाख रुपए) भवन निर्माण (18.65 लाख रुपए), तरण ताल (13.40 लाख रुपए) पुस्तकालय, पुस्तक इत्यादि (1.45 लाख रुपए) और 2 रीडर के पदों, 8 लैक्चररों के पदों और ऐतिहासिक सामग्री के संग्रहालय के लिए स्टाफ हेतु मांगी है ।

आयोग ने उपस्करों की खरीद के लिए (7.10 लाख रुपए) भवन (4.50 लाख रुपए), पुस्तकालय, पुस्तकें इत्यादि (1.45 लाख रुपए) और विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित समस्त स्टाफ के लिए 16.00 लाख रुपए के अतिरिक्त अनुदान प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित किए हैं । आयोग से उपलब्ध सहायता भवन की लागत का 50% और लेक्चररों के वेतन का 75% है इस अतिरिक्त अनुदान में से विश्वविद्यालय ने अब तक उपस्करों की खरीद के लिए केवल 50,000 रुपए मांगें हैं जो दे दिए गए हैं । नानडेड में उत्तररत्नातक केन्द्र के लिए सहायता और विश्वविद्यालय में एक कैंटीन की व्यवस्था के प्रस्ताव आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं ।

आगरा के किले में शिवाजी का स्मारक

7109. श्री केशव राव धोंडगे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आगरा के किले के उस कमरे के परीक्षण के लिए क्या प्रवन्ध किए गए हैं जिसमें छतपति शिवाजी बन्दी रखे गए थे;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस स्थान का अब कोई चिन्ह उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस विले में शिवाजी महाराज का स्मारक बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सस्टूति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (घ) और (ख) उपलब्ध ऐतिहासिक प्रमाणों के अनुसार उत्तरपति शिवाजी को आगरे के विले में नहीं, अपितु कुमार राम सिंह की हिरासत में आगरा नगर की प्राचीर से बाहर एक मदान में रखा गया था जिनकी वास्तविक स्थिति अनिश्चित ही है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Storage Capacity in Tripura

7110 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of proper storage capacity for cereals in Tripura,

(b) if so, the total storage capacity required in the State and how much of it is available there with the Food Corporation with Central Government, Tripura Government and with private ware-houses and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to provide for adequate and scientific storage capacity in the public sector including that required for maintenance of the required buffer stocks of about 10 0000 M tonnes for meeting the demands during the lean season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (c) There is no acute shortage of proper storage capacity for cereals in Tripura. However, steps being taken by FCI to increase storage capacity include construction of built capacity of 3340 tons construction of 6670 tons by private parties under Guarantee Scheme and, proposal for additional construction of 10,000 tons

(d) The owned capacity available for storage with FCI and Tripura Government is 2 500 tonnes and 34,271 tonnes respectively. In addition FCI has hired capacity of 10,80 tonnes from private parties

Rice to Tripura under 'Food for Work' Programme

7111 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of rice required by Tripura Government annually for a supply under the 'Food for Work Programme', as approved by the Planning Commission, and

(b) the amount of rice allocated by Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) The State Government of Tripura requested for an allocation of 7636 tonnes of wheat and 5091 tonnes of boiled rice under the Food for Work Programme

(b) No rice could be allocated as the scheme in its present form provides for allocation of wheat and milo only

Setting up of Sugar Mill in Punjab

7112. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up a Sugar Mill in Punjab Co-operative sector is pending with the Union Government;

(b) what is the policy of the Union Government with regard to issuing of licences for the setting up of fresh sugar mills and by what time the proposal of the Punjab Government will be given clearance; and

(c) what steps have been taken to utilise the surplus capacity of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy of the Union Government for licensing new capacity in sugar industry during the Plan Period 1978-83 is under consideration. The decision on the proposal of Punjab Government will depend on this policy.

(c) The following steps have been taken to utilise the surplus sugar:

(i) Export of sugar quota in effect for 1978 has been permitted.

(ii) Monthly releases of levy sugar has been increased from 2.05 lakh tonnes to 3.71 lakh tonnes from December, 1977.

(iii) The excise duty on Free sale sugar has been reduced to make free sugar available at cheaper rate and thereby to increase its consumption.

दिल्ली में गन्धे पानी की निकासी

7113. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में कुल गन्धे पानी से केवल 60 प्रतिशत की निकासी की व्यवस्था सरकार के पास है और शेष 40 प्रतिशत गन्धे पानी दिल्ली के नागरिकों के लिए खतरा बना रहता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली के लोगों को पानी के प्रदूषण से बचाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बरत) : (क) दिल्ली में प्रतिदिन सप्लाई किए जा रहे 2250 लाख गैलन पानी की तुलना में मौजूदा मल जल शोधन संयंत्र प्रतिदिन 1180 लाख गैलन मल जल का शोधन कर रहे हैं। शेष मल-जल यमुना नदी में बहा दिया जाता है। ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता कि बिना शोधन किए मल-जल से दिल्ली के नागरिकों के स्वास्थ्य को खतरा पैदा हो रहा है क्योंकि घरेलू प्रयोग के लिए सप्लाई किया जाने वाला पानी नदी के उपरि भाग से लिया जाता है तथा उसका पूर्ण रूप से शोधन किया जाता है।

(ख) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल-जल व्ययन संस्थान ने इस नदी में बिना शोधन किए मल-जल को गिराने की रोकथाम के लिए आवश्यक उपाय आरम्भ कर दिए हैं।

Irrigation Projects pending clearance submitted by Maharashtra

7114. SHRI VASANT SATHÉ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the irrigation projects submitted by

the Government of Maharashtra are pending clearance of the Central Water Commission for long

(b) if so project wise details in respect of the schemes which are not cleared by the Commission and the reasons therefor

(c) what specific steps have been taken/proposed to expedite clearance of these irrigation proposals submitted by the Government of Maharashtra, project-wise and

(d) what is the anticipated expenditure for irrigation schemes financed by the Central Government in Maharashtra during the current year and irrigation potential likely to be created alongwith the provision of funds made for 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra have sent reports of 9 new major and 11 new medium irrigation projects to the Central Water Commission. The details of these schemes are given in the attached statement

Of the above comments on 5 major and 2 medium schemes have been

sent by the Central Water Commission and the replies of the State are awaited. The remaining 4 major and 9 medium schemes are in various stages of examination

(c) The Central Water Commission has requested the State Government to expedite their replies/compliance with the comments and to depute their officers for discussions to expedite the clearance

(d) Irrigation Schemes are not financed by the Centre as irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are formulated implemented and financed by the State Governments themselves. Central assistance to the States is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or specific scheme

During the year 1977-78 an expenditure of about Rs. 120 crores was anticipated to be incurred on major and medium schemes of the State creating an additional irrigation potential of 135 lakh hectares. For the year 1978-79 an outlay of Rs. 111.9 crores is provided for major and medium irrigation projects

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (1000 ha.)
1	2	3	4
<i>Major</i>			
1	Bhawanthadi (Jointly with Madhya Pradesh)	2347.36	50.926
2	Nandur Madhameshwar	3626.51	37.65
3	Lower Tirna	2003.36	21.57
4	Lower Godavari	2515.00	84.50
5	Sas at Kolegaon	1486.96	16.87
6	Upper Tapi Stage-II (Jointly with Madhya Pradesh)	8793.00	106.54
7	Warna Project	8197.00	85.39

1	2	3	4
8	Tillari Irrigation (Jointly with Gen Administration).	4787.13	28 17
9	Modernisation of Canal System of Girna Project.	372.59	8.141
<i>Medium</i>			
1	Kalimatitola	112.291	2 80
2	Vadivale	330.11	5.83
3	Nivra	188.38	3.46
4	Kalyan Project	176.934	2.02
5	Kumari Nalla	73.835	1.353
6	Chikutra Project	428.49	4.696
7	Kasari Project	615.18	9.458
8	Kadvi Project	347.30	9.219
9	Morna Irrigation Project	176.85	1.659
10	Kalu Irrigation Project.	276.26	3.077
11	Anjari Irrigation Project	284.69	3.981

Uniformity in Timing and Duration of Academic Year at School Level

7115. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no uniformity at present about the timing and duration of academic year at the schools level thereof;

(b) if so, reasons;

(c) whether Government propose to bring about uniformity with regard to the commencement and closure of academic year in all the schools in the country so as to mitigate hardship to parents for admission etc. of their wards; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. State Governments and Union Territories decide the timings and the duration of the academic year according to the needs and conditions obtainable there.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Ishwarbhai Patel Committee which was appointed by the Education Minister to review the curriculum for the 10 year school, has also recommended that as more than 80 per cent of primary schools are in rural areas, no rigid academic year should be prescribed. The school sessions should be scheduled according to local needs.

रतलान और सावधुआ जिलों में माइलों की सप्ताई न होना

7116. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले की तहसील सेलाना में और झाबुआ जिले में अनेक स्थानों पर सूखा पड़ने तथा फसलें नष्ट हो जाने के कारण आदिवासियों का मुख्य खाद्य पदार्थ मक्का का उत्पादन अत्यधिक कम हुआ है ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि महा के आदिवासियों ने मक्का के स्थान पर 'माइलो' खाना स्वीकार कर लिया है परन्तु वह भी उन्हें उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है जिससे वहाँ लगभग भूखमरी की सी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है ,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र के खाद्य निगम को आदिवासियों के लिए 'माइलो' की सप्लाई करने का अनुरोध किया गया था परन्तु उन्होंने भी 'माइलो' सप्लाई करने से इन्कार कर दिया है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 'माइलो' सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) . (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि रतलाम जिले के सेलाना तहसील में अनुमानित वर्षा होने और झाबुआ जिले में अत्यधिक वर्षा होने के कारण मक्का के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा था ।

(ख) से (घ) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि आदिवासियों का मक्का के विकल्प के रूप में माइलो स्वीकार्य है । केन्द्रीय भण्डार में आयातित माइलो का स्टॉक लगभग समाप्त हो गया है और अब कोई आयात नहीं किया गया है । मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के डिपो में माइलो की जो थोड़ी मात्रा उपलब्ध है उसे राज्य सरकार को उसकी तात्कालिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए दिया गया है अथवा दिया जा रहा है

ताकि वे उसे झाबुआ और रतलाम जिलों के प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को दे सकें । महाराष्ट्र में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के डिपो में उपलब्ध 500 मीटरी टन माइलो भी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को आवंटित कर दिया गया है । और मध्य प्रदेश को उचित स्टॉक भेजने के लिए अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं राज्य सरकार को यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि यदि राज्य सरकार की इच्छा हो तो उन्हें माइलो के स्थान पर गेहूँ की अतिरिक्त मात्रा आवंटित की जा सकती है ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल को चावल, गेहूँ और चोनी का आवंटन

7117. श्री हुसैन चन्द कटवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री पश्चिम बंगाल को चावल, गेहूँ और चोनी के आवंटन के बारे में 12 दिसम्बर, 1977 के तारकित प्रश्न सदन्या 368 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में चावल, गेहूँ और चोनी की मांग की थी और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसका कितनी मात्रा में आवंटन किया था , और

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए आवंटित काटे में से चावल और गेहूँ की कितनी मात्रा मानव उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त थी और वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान सरकार का विचार कितनी मात्रा में इन वस्तुओं की सप्लाई करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) . (क) पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में चावल और गेहूँ की मांग

और आबंटन के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख मीटरी टन में)

वर्ष	माघ	आबंटन
	चावल	गेहूं चावल गेहूं
1976-77	5.8	18.7 4.2 18.7
1977-78	9.1	21.0 8.7 21.0

पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार को आबंटित लेबी चीनी की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख मीटरी टन)

1976-77	2.28*
1977-78	2.47*

*इसमें भेषज निर्माताओं, सीमा सुरक्षा दल, और सी०आर०पी० के लिए आबंटन शामिल है।

दिसम्बर, 1977 से आगे लेबी चीनी के आबंटन का मासिक कोटा 21,994 मीटरी टन (भेषज निर्माताओं, सीमा सुरक्षा दल और सी०आर०पी० की जरूरतों को छोड़कर) कर दिया गया है। यह कोटा 1-4-1978 को प्रायोजित जनसंख्या के लिए 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति की उपलब्धता के आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया था। पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने 28.225 मीटरी टन लेबी चीनी का मासिक आबंटन करने के लिए कहा था (इसमें भेषज निर्माताओं, सीमा सुरक्षा दल और सी०आर०पी० की जरूरतें शामिल नहीं हैं)। राज्य सरकार के लिए लेबी चीनी का कोटा निर्धारित करने के लिए अपनाया गया आधार उन्हें बताया गया है और राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया गया है कि लेबी चीनी के मासिक कोटे में वृद्धि करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) 1976-77 के आबंटनों के प्रति राज्य सरकार को मानव उपभोग के अयोग्य चावल और गेहूं का कोई स्टॉक नहीं दिया गया है। 1977-78 के दौरान, राज्य सरकार

द्वारा आबंटनों के प्रति 5.62 लाख मीटरी टन चावल और 11.95 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं लिया गया था।

West Bengal opposition to cordonning of movement of paddy and rice

7118. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal opposed withdrawal of State-wise and district-wise cordonning of movements of paddy and rice;

(b) whether after withdrawal of such cordonning, the State faced any difficulty for which its Government lodged any complaint with the Central Government and if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether withdrawal of cordon has in anyway affected either price or supply of food and distribution of food through ration shops and if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) whether West Bengal Government asked for additional supply of food for the State and if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of West Bengal had represented at the outset for reconsideration of the decision to lift restrictions on movement of paddy and rice mainly on the grounds that the procurement of paddy/rice in the State would be adversely affected and that the open market price of rice would rise on account of large movement of paddy and rice to other States. The basic aspects of the new policy of allowing free movement of rice/paddy throughout the country were explained to the State Government, who were assured that Government of India would come to their assistance to the extent necessary for effective maintenance of public distribution system. There-

after, the State Government have not pointed out any specific difficulties Procurement of rice in West Bengal, if anything is higher than last year Upto 13th April 1978 for which information is available, a total quantity of 1 80 190 tonnes of rice has been procured against the quantity of 1 40 318 tonnes in the corresponding period of the last Kharif marketing season of 1976-77 The market prices of various varieties of rice are generally lower this year as compared to the last year's prices With inflow of rice from other States the position of availability is much better than before Distribution of rice through public distribution system and ration shop has not been affected because of removal of restrictions on movement of rice/paddy

(d) An allotment of 80 000 tonnes of rice per month is being made regularly to West Bengal since September 1977 There is no request so far from the State Government for allotment of additional quantity of rice

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में शिक्षा का प्रचार और प्रसार

7119 श्री अधन सिंह ठाकुर . क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर जिला शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पिछड़ा हुआ है और वहां बेरोजगारी तथा पिछड़ेपन होने का यह एक मुख्य कारण है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने वहां शिक्षा का प्रचार और प्रसार करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है

(ग) यदि हा, तो उस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और क्या सरकार समझती है कि इस क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के

लिए वहां विज्ञान, इंजीनियरिंग और कृषि कालेज स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है ; और .

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) योजना आयोग में अनुसार बस्तर जिले को पिछड़ा जिला घोषित कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी, हा ।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें निम्नलिखित हैं —

1. उच्च शिक्षा :

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के माध्यम से कालेजों को उनके विचार के लिए सहायता दी जा रही है ।

2. स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा :

5वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत राजकीय कालेज जगदलपुर (जिला बस्तर) के विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है ।

याजता	स्वीकृत राशि	आयोग का हिस्सा
1 प्रयोगशाला		
उपकरण	1,00,000	1,00,000
2 पुस्तकालय		
पुस्तकें	1,30 000	1,30,000
3 पशु गृह	27 574	27,574
4 वनस्पति संग्रहालय		
(हर्बेरियम)	30 000	30 000

पुस्तक बैंक की स्थापना के लिए 10,000 रुपए की एक राशि (जिममें विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का हिस्सा 7,500 रुपए है) भी स्वीकृत की गई है।

3. एकीकृत जल विकास सेवाएं :

इस प्रयोगात्मक परियोजना के अंतर्गत बस्तर जिला के लोनपाल प्रखण्ड में 15-44 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग की महिलाओं को स्वस्थ एवं पोषण शिक्षा देने की एक योजना की व्यवस्था है।

4. कार्यात्मक साक्षरता योजना :

15-45 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग की प्रौढ़ महिलाओं की बच्चों की देखभाल, स्वास्थ्य, पोषण, पर्यावरण स्वच्छता, ग्रामीण शिल्पों इत्यादि के क्षेत्र में शिक्षा दी जाती है।

5. प्रौढ़ महिलाओं के लिए शिक्षा के सघन पाठ्यक्रम की योजना :

केन्द्रीय ममाज कल्याण बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा 1975 में इस योजना का विस्तार मध्य प्रदेश के जिला बस्तर के जिला महिला मण्डल जगदलपुर तक किया गया ताकि 18-30 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग की महिलाएं रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण के लिए न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यताएं प्राप्त कर सकें। तदनुसार उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा के लिए 25 महिलाओं को तैयार किया गया। संस्था की छात्रवृत्तियों, शिक्षकों के वेतनों, शैक्षिक उपकरण, आकस्मिक एवं आवास के किराए के छत्ते पूरे करने के लिए 25,150 रुपए का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया था।

6. कृषि कालेज

अपने पड़ोसी जिला बस्तर की कृषि प्रशिक्षण में सेवा के लिए रायपुर में, जबाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय का एक सुव्यवस्थित परिसर है। एक ही कृषि जलवायु

वाले क्षेत्र में एक दूसरे कृषि कालेज का औचित्य प्रतीत नहीं होता है।

7. इंजिनियरिंग कालेज

उन तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि तकनीकी जन शक्ति की वर्तमान आपूर्ति ग्रामीण बजारों के लिए पर्याप्त है, इस क्षेत्र में तकनीकी शिक्षा की सुविधाओं के विस्तार का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव अतिरिक्त नहीं पड़ा है।

जिले में शिक्षा के प्रसार की मध्य जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है।

Exploitation of underground water of dry river in Rajasthan

7120. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations involving satellite photography have revealed that the extinct river channels in the Rajasthan desert are still maintaining the flow of water underneath the present dry beds;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to a paper presented by some experts at the international symposium on desert research and development held at Jodhpur, there are indications of the water flow beneath the dry river beds which are considered potential zones for ground, water exploitation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the scheme of Central Government in this regard to help the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Study of aerial photographs of this region has revealed numerous relics of old channels.

(b) At the International Symposium on desert development held at Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur

a paper was presented on this aspect by the Scientists of National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning. This paper confines to the interpretation of Satellite imageries for purposes of mapping buried channels which are supposed to be potential zones for ground water exploitation. On this basis it has been concluded that multiband LANDSAT imageries can act as reliable tools for getting synoptic view of the ground water location. Further the interaction co-operation and coordination between the imagery analysers and ground water Hydrologists through feed back process can obtain quick results for detection of ground water in the desert.

(c) Research on this aspect is in progress at Central Arid Zone Research Institute Jodhpur.

CAZRI proposes to undertake operational projects on this aspect in the next plan.

Reorganisation of Agricultural Credit Institution in Rajasthan

7121 SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert team of Reserve Bank has been asked to reorganise the pattern and procedure of agricultural credit institutions in Rajasthan and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) Neither the State Government of Rajasthan nor the Government of India have requested an Expert Team of the Reserve Bank of India to reorganise the pattern and procedure of agricultural credit institutions in Rajasthan now. However at the instance of Government of India the Reserve Bank of India had appointed a Study Team on the Agricultural Credit Institutions in Rajasthan 4 years back. The Study

Team considered primarily the short-term agricultural production credit and the cooperative credit structure dealing with the short and medium-term credit. The Team finalized its Report in April, 1975. The recommendations relating to cooperatives are being implemented by the State Government. The Report of the Study Team is available in the Library of Parliament.

Distribution of Fertiliser produced in Bihar

7122 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilizers produced in the fertilizer plants in Bihar are distributed in that State or are being despatched to other States also, and

(b) if so the quantum of fertilizers despatched to other States during 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Fertilizers produced in Bihar State are being distributed in Bihar and also to other States. Similarly fertilizers produced by fertilizer plants in other States are also distributed in Bihar.

(b) The quantum of fertilizers allotted from the fertilizer plants located in Bihar to States other than Bihar during 1976-77 was 37365 tonnes of N. The whole of the production of P_2O_5 in Bihar was distributed in the State itself.

Per capita Income of Farmers

7123 SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the tremendous increase in farm pro-

duction, per capita income of the farmers has declined; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to improve farmers' per capita income?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information on per capita income of the farmers is not available. However, several programmes are being implemented to increase agricultural production which will raise the farmers' income. These programmes relate to expansion of crop areas, extension of irrigation facilities and improvement in crop yields. For improving the crop yields, the steps taken by the Government include increased provision of inputs like certified seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and improved farm machinery and implements to the farmers, bringing larger areas under the cultivation of high yielding varieties, expansion in the supply of institutional credit and intensification of problem-oriented research. In addition, incentives are being provided to the farmers to produce more by assuring them remunerative prices for their agricultural produce and through subsidies on different inputs.

promotion of Graduate and Diploma Junior Engineers in CPWD

7124. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the eligibility period for promotion of Graduates and Diploma JES according to CPWD Manual;

(b) whether Government adhere to the provisions of the manual regarding the promotions of graduates and Diploma JES: and

(c) if not, the reasons for flouting their own regulations?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) For promotion of Junior Engineers to the grade of Assistant Engineer, the eligibility period is five years' service in the case of graduates and ten years' service in the case of diploma-holders.

(b) 50 per cent of the vacancies are to be filled by promotion of graduate and diploma-holders on merit-cum-seniority basis. For this the eligibility criterion mentioned in part (a) is followed; but for the remaining 50 per cent, which are to be filled, through a limited departmental competitive examination, four years of service have been prescribed as the minimum eligibility period by a duly notified rule. (c). The rule regarding competitive examination supersedes the provision of the Manual which was meant for normal promotion otherwise than through a competitive examination. For the latter, a lower eligibility criterion has been fixed to enable comparatively junior people also to compete and secure their promotion.

Housing Loans at reduced rates by LIC and Nationalised Banks

7125. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-availability of housing loans to middle-income groups the housing in the middle income group has come to a standstill; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to advise the LIC and Nationalised banks to provide housing loans to middle income groups at reduced rates of interest?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exploitation of Fish Resources

7126 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking of a massive plan to exploit fish resources in the off shore economic zone as also developing Inland Water resources,

(b) if so what are the suggestions of the working group for resources, utilization employment potential and foreign exchange earnings

(c) has the Government tapped the possibility of aid available from the World Bank if so what are specific projects and schemes

(d) what is the total figure of fish production both marine and inland in the country during the last three

years and how much of it earned foreign exchange and of what value, and

(e) what steps Government have taken to protect domestic consumer and peg down the prices of sea-food?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH DARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The suggestions of the Working Group are of interim nature and are being revised and finalised

(c) Yes Sir An Integrated Marine Fisheries Project in Gujarat is being implemented with World Bank Assistance Another Project an Integrated Marine Fisheries Project for Andhra Pradesh has been approved by the World Bank and further negotiations are being held at Washington. There is one more Project Deep Sea Fishing Project for Kerala which is in the early stages of consideration

(d) The details are as follows —

Year	Fish Production (in thou and tonnes)			Export	
	Marine	Inland	Total	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1974-75	1472	783	2255	45009	68.4
1975-76	1478	850	2328	54463	124.5
1976-77	1525	875	2400	66750	189.1

(e) All efforts are being made to increase the fish production both from marine and inland waters in order to fill the gap between the consumers demand and supply. A scheme of linking up of major production centres with interior marketing points is also under consideration in order to stabilise the prices

WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether reports of 'Ragging' of freshers in different educational institutions have appeared in press,

(b) whether ragging was stopped by Government orders,

(c) if so, facts thereabout, and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the present Government for stopping attempts of re-introduction of ragging in different educational institutions?

Ragging in Educational Institutions

7127 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDER CHUNDER): (a) to (d) In July-August 1975, the vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, Directors of Indian Institutes of Technology and Heads of other institutions under the control of this Ministry were requested to ban the practice of ragging and to take disciplinary action against those who indulged in it. The State Governments were also requested to take action on similar lines. These instructions have not been withdrawn. It is expected that the authorities of various institutions would take appropriate action whenever any instance of ragging comes to their notice.

Development of fishing on Western Coast

7128. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a massive programme for development of fisheries on the Western Coast of the country;

(b) if so, details of the scheme, incentive proposed yearwise phasing of financial and physical/production targets for areas in Maharashtra;

(c) whether foreign agencies have offered any technical/financial co-operation in the scheme; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Various plan programmes for the development of fisheries of both coasts of the country are under formulation by the Working Group constituted for this purpose.

(b) The details have not yet been worked out for areas in Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) At present an Integrated Marine Fisheries Project in Gujarat is being implemented with World Bank

Assistance. Under Norwegian Agency for International Development, work is progressing on the construction of fishery survey and training vessels in the Goa Shipyard. With assistance from the United Nations Development Programme/Food and Agriculture Organisation, investigations on the pelagic fishery resources of southwest coast of India is nearing completion at Cochin. Other development programmes which may require technical/financial assistance from bilateral/multilateral organisations are under discussion with the concerned Agencies.

Teaching of Foreign Languages in Universities

7129. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities in which foreign languages are taught alongwith the names of languages;

(b) the details of the financial assistance given for the purpose by the University Grants Commission to these Universities during the last three years, year-wise and University-wise; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the quantum of financial assistance to the foreign language departments of these Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has been supporting universities for teaching of foreign languages. According to the available information, 59 universities and 4 institutions deemed to be universities have provision for teaching of foreign languages. A statement indicating the names of the universities, foreign languages taught and financial assistance provided by the Commission during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2115/78].

(c) The Commission had set up a Committee of Experts to consider how best foreign language teaching in India could be developed further. On the recommendations of this Committee, the Commission has decided to support one lecturer in French, German and Russian in a few selected Universities. The Commission also proposes to consider, with the help of expert Committees, the kind and level of support which will be required by the universities for developing teaching and research in Foreign languages during the next plan period.

Central University of Sanskrit at Kalady

7130 SHRI R K MEHALGI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a memorandum requesting the establishment of Central University of Sanskrit at Kalady (Kerala), birth-place of Shri Shankaracharya and to raise the said village a Pilgrim Town was submitted by Shri Ram Krishna Advaita Ashram of Kalady (Kerala) to the Prime Minister during his visit to the place in September, 1977,

(b) if so, what were the other requests made in the same memorandum, and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The other requests relate to provision of funds for the buildings of Brahmanandodayam High School,

Upper Primary and Junior Basic Schools

(c) It is not possible for Government to set up a Central University of Sanskrit at Kalady. The other requests are being referred to the State Government for suitable action.

MR SPEAKER Papers to be laid.

(Interruptions)

12 00 hrs

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

MR SPEAKER Now I am on my legs. Will you please resume your seats?

Two questions have been raised. One is about the law and order situation at several places. I have received adjournment motions about several places—from UP, from Punjab and other places also. I have disallowed the adjournment motions. But I am going to allow a discussion under Rule 161. Mr Stephen has given a notice which provides not for any particular State but you can bring up whatever you want. I shall try to find sometime in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee for you to discuss the matter in depth ...

SHRI O V ALAGESAN (Arakkonam)
Kindly fix it up for tomorrow.

MR SPEAKER I have to consult the Business Advisory Committee .. (Interruptions) I will try to find time as early as possible. I will immediately call the Business Advisory Committee. (Interruptions) I am not going to be dictated by anybody. But I take suggestions.

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Do not record.

I shall try to find out. I shall call an emergency meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, if possible, today itself, and if not, tomorrow.

I will try to find time this week itself. So far as tornado is concerned, I am going to allow under 377 to-morrow.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All will be discussed.

No further recording.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Which is the rule that is broken? Please tell me.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: (Cannanore): On your ruling, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: On my ruling you cannot have a point of order.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am hearing point of order.

Yes, Rule 56.....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Rule 58. It is about Motion for Adjournment. We are moving Adjournment Motion with a specific purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: I have rejected it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Please listen.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go to the merits of the case. You must tell me the rule which has been breached.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Under Rule 58 the motion is quite in order.

MR. SPEAKER: Because it is in order, I need not allow. There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you, I am giving you the opportunity for law and order discussion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): On a point of order. I only want a clarification. I am not on

merits. Rule 58 clearly states about the admissibility of an adjournment motion. When we are moving an adjournment motion, we feel that there are certain urgent issues which should be brought to the attention of the Government. There has to be some debate and we can allow it to bring out the anxiety faced by the nation. I fully agree, Sir, we are not competent to, and it is not right on our part to, discuss a State matter or Law and Order of the State. I don't want to discuss that. But the only question is, the attitude which is developing in the country today among the police and the Government. We want you to look into this.

MR. SPEAKER: That is on merit. Now you are going into the merit.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On an earlier occasion also I myself raised the issue. I also requested you to look into it, as to what is happening in this country with the Police and the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you, I have allowed it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is law and order, Sir. I want to speak on the democratic right of every citizen to make dissent. They have been shot down.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi. It will come on two scores. First of all we can discuss the law and order situation throughout India. Police attitude will be one of the essential parts of it. The second is, the Home Ministry's Demands are there.

(Interruptions) * . . .

Please allow me. I have also a right to speak. I have got the right to speak. I have considered this matter and under Direction 115 when I say that I have not allowed it, you are not allowed to open a Debate about it. The Direction is very clear and it is not arbitrarily done. There are several motions on several sub-

[Mr Speaker]

jects and it is more appropriate to discuss them together because they are all interlinked in a way

Your complaint is that the Police are not behaving in the manner in which they should. That is why one incident will not do and that is why all incidents have to be discussed together
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER Don't record. Which is the rule that is broken? I am not allowing a debate or argument. You tell me which is the rule that is broken. I will allow

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (मित्राणी)

अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ अर्डर है मैं क्या चाहती हूँ कि ला एंड अर्डर स्टेट रिकॉर्ड है

MR. SPEAKER It is not a point of order. What is the rule

SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI I can say anything on a point of order

MR. SPEAKER No No Not at all. You are mistaken. You can only say under what rule. Please sit down. She has no right. You are not allowed. Don't record

(Interruptions)**

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) I am on a point of order. My point of order is this. The Agricultural University Pantnagar is heavily subsidised by the Central Exchequer (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER This is point of order. I am asking which rule. Why don't you take note of my responsibility? I am asking the rule or the law which is broken.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN The Pantnagar Agricultural University is

heavily subsidised by the Central Exchequer. It is not merely a matter of law and order of the State but it is also a matter of concern for this House. Now the Central Exchequer's finances are being disbursed. Now the operations and all the projects subsidised from the Central Exchequer have come to a standstill. That is why you know. I had sent a separate motion to you to consider the situation arising out of this. It happened because of a massive offensive launched by the police at the instance of certain people in Delhi. This is the point. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER What he says is that it is a Central subject

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN It is not only law and order. Of course, partly law and order is there. But there are other issues which are involved

MR. SPEAKER I have considered that also. It has not appealed to me. Merely because Central Government is giving the money, it does not become a Central subject

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER Do not record.

12.15 hrs.

RE POINTS OF ORDER (PROCEDURE)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rising on a point of order under Rules 376 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6), (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) and under Rule 377 and under Rules 56, 57 and 58. Under these five rules I am raising the point of order. We have been watching for the last week and this week that the Chair—not only you but even the other people who sit in the Chair—ask for the Rule. Sir, whenever we

raise a point of order obviously we raise the point of order under Rule 376. There is no other rule under which we can raise a point of order. Now, Sir, from last week and this week, I have been watching, and I must say with great respect, that you are asking "this question from us "which rule is broken"? I would like to ask you under which rule the Chair asks us that we must give the rule which is broken. Sir, you will kindly see Rule 376(1). I will read out that and then I will come to Rule 58.

"376(1) A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker."

My point is that there are a number of things which are not specifically regulated by this or that rule but by conventions which come under the cognizance of the Speaker and if, therefore, I, as a Member of this House, feel that a particular matter comes under the cognizance of the Speaker, then I am within my right to get up under 376 (1) and invite your attention. If you think that I am abusing the point of order by raising a matter through a point of order which you have rejected, then by all means you can interrupt and ask me "sit down" and I must sit down and I must not even go on record. But before I fully raised the point of order on a particular matter which I may consider to be within your cognizance, I do not understand how the Chair can ask a Member by saying "which rule is broken"? (Interruptions).

Secondly, You will find that in regard to this Rule Book, howsoever intelligent and good one may be at all these things, many things happen on the spur of the moment and the debate takes place and we are not

thorough with the Rule 1 to Rule 389. But we know definitely that several rules are broken and discussion is needed. Therefore, I would request you please do not use this blanket technique of preventing us from raising a point of order. And, during the week-end I did some quiet study. Sir, I could not find any rule in this Book which tells the Speaker "you have a right to tell the Member to quote the rule which is broken or sit down"! There is no such rule in this Rule Book. We could not get it from this Book.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say a few words? I am surprised that my hon. friend Shri Mavalankar should have raised an omnibus issue. He seems to consider himself to be a defender of all the people who raise points of order. In this House it is common knowledge that anybody who wants to rise immediately to speak says: "On a point of order". It is a common thing. Now, is the Speaker going to allow everybody to do that? Then there will be nothing except points of order and even bogus points of order, if I may say so. Many a time, you insist that when it is within the cognizance of the Speaker he should allow it. The fact that he does not allow it means that he does not take cognizance of it. Why is that not accepted? We are bound by our pledge to the Speaker that we will accept the decision of the Speaker. But the hon. Member had the courage to ask the Speaker "under what rule you say this, will you tell me?" (Interruptions) I am afraid, we are exceeding our rights. (Interruptions) I do not agree with this. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Your point of order is on this issue....?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai): Now, Sir, the hon.

[Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra]

Member, Mr Mavalankar, has raised the question whether the Chair is in order to ask for reference to the Rule which has been breached. I think the Chair is perfectly in order to ask which rule has been violated or breached. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Mr Mavalankar has raised a point of order that the Speaker has no right to ask (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA So far as that position of the Chair is concerned, I have absolutely no doubt in my mind that the Chair is perfectly in order to ask for the rule which has been violated or breached. But the point is that the Chair also has to be governed by certain rules and therefore the Chair also will have to say, whether in giving ruling, the Chair is doing so according to certain rules. The Chair also is not beyond the rules so if there is any order or ruling of the Chair that can be challenged on the basis of the Rules of Procedure of the House, that could be done. In this matter I should like you to take fully into account whatever observations you have made in the past on this subject and correlate them to whatever hon. Member Shri Mavalankar has said. I think that if it comes simply to this that the Chair cannot ask a Member to refer to rules then of course the hon. Member's position would be completely out of order. But if there have been certain observations of the Chair with regard to the points of order raised in the past which may not be in conformity with the rules, that can form a different category altogether.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) My point of order is under rule 376

MR. SPEAKER Are you speaking on the point of order of Mr Mavalankar?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I also speak on that. Rule 376(1) says that the point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the rules. Para 2 enables a person to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and commencement of another if it relates to the maintenance of order or any arrangement of business before the House. The Question Hour is over and you are about to take up the laying of the papers. Now points of order have been raised and we have been quite right to do so under the rule. Para 3 says, subject to sub-rules 1 and 2 a Member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide whether the point raised is a point of order and if so he shall give a decision thereon which shall be final. The point of order under this rule which I wanted to bring before you is this can you kindly educate me why the hon. Home Minister is visiting.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER That is not a point of order. I am not aware of it. Under the guise of a point of order, you mention something. It will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER It is not recorded. We are now on a point of order raised by Mr Mavalankar about the authority of the Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU My point of order is different.

MR. SPEAKER If it is a different point of order, do not raise it now.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I want to say this on behalf of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER If you are not speaking on the point of order now under discussion it will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record it.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गज्जीपुर) :

मान्यवर, . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Are you supporting Mr. Mavalankar's point of order?

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : मान्यवर, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह दुर्भाग्य है इस सदन का, जैसा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस सदन में जो प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाये जाते हैं उनमें 95 प्रतिशत प्वाइंट आफ डिस-आर्डर होते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में आपको विभिन्न दलों के लोगों से मिलकर इस सदन में एक कन्सेन्सस बनाना होगा। इस में हमारी एक टेक्नीकल मजबूरी है और इस के लिये सारे हाउस का कन्सेन्सस बनाना होगा। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जब आप कहते हैं कि किस रूल के मुताबिक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठा रहे हैं तो इस में यह समझ लिया जाना चाहिये कि इस में रूल और कन्वेन्शन दोनों लागू हैं। केवल रूल के आधार पर ही प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं होता है। इस में प्रोसीजर, कन्वेन्शन और दूसरी चीजें भी जुड़ी होती हैं।

But no chair can ask everything before raising the point of order. प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाने का राइट तो इस सदन को मिला हुआ है। इसलिये आप इस सिलसिले में सब की राय लें। रूल के अलावा कन्वेन्शन, प्रोसीजर और संवैधानिक अनियमिततायें भी होती हैं, जिन के लिये प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाना पड़ता है। इस लिये इस पर सोच-समझ कर कोई रास्ता निकालना होगा।

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no point in the point of order raised by my friend, Mr. Mavalankar. Rule 376 (I) is very explicit. There can be a point of order as regards the interpretation and enforcement of rules. I would proceed on that basis. Sub-rule (i) expressly states that if there is any question that of interpretation or enforcement of any rule of business, a point of order may be raised. If

any member deviates from, infringes or breaks any rule, another member can point out that that particular rule is broken and may be enforced. Therefore, you are well within your rights....

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): He is supporting you.

MR. SPEAKER: That is alright.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I want to draw your attention to Rule 389, which is very specific, which is about the residuary powers of the Speaker. All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may from time to time direct and we have to accept the directions.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister, specifically there is a rule here.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): I rise to support what the distinguished Prime Minister has said and to oppose the point of order which my friend, Mr. Mavalankar has raised. Mr. Speaker, we must base our decision on correct principle. Rule 376 (i) on which Mr. Mavalankar is relying contains the word 'and' and therefore, both conditions are to be read conjunctively whereas he seems to read them disjunctively. He seems to think that merely because a matter relates to something which the Speaker can take cognisance of, that by itself satisfies the conditions, which it does not. Both the conditions must be satisfied and therefore, you are entitled to ask a Member, "which is the rule that is broken?"

SHRI K. GOPAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I understood my friend, Mr. Mavalankar, I do not think that he challenged your authority.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Not at all.

SHRI K. GOPAL: There are certain things in this House like conventions and precedents. Not only here— you have occupied the highest post

[Shri K Gopal]

in the judiciary—there also we have precedents and conventions. You would like to take note of the feelings of the Members, the mood of the House is the mood of the Nation and it cannot be the other way round. While I completely agree with you in the matter of regulating the House, discipline should be there, in instances like this in exceptional cases where a specific matter has been brought, I wish that you could have stuck to the conventions which are there in this House where the Speaker has allowed the Members to

MR SPEAKER No, No Mr Gopal.

Having done that now, Mr Mavalankar has raised a question which has been probably raised many times and Mr Mavalankar is more interested in it because he is one of those persons who constantly raise points of order. It is necessary therefore, to decide it finally.

The main rule is 376. The main provision is sub-rule (1) which governs all other rules. Sub-rule (1) says: A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognisance of the Speaker. Two things are relevant. The first is, it must raise a breach of a rule or an Article of the Constitution which regulates the business of the House and second, it must be one which is within the cognisance of the Speaker. These are the two things. The question is, as soon as a matter is raised is there a breach of rule is there a breach of any Article of the Constitution, is there a breach of any other law, and further whether the point raised is within the Cognisance of the Speaker? For this, again it is regulated by a

Direction of the Speaker given earlier. The procedure he has laid down is that while formulating a point of order, a member should quote the specific rule or the provision of the Constitution relating to the procedure of the House which might have been ignored, neglected or violated. This is the Direction given earlier and I am merely following that Direction. Nothing more has been done. This Direction is fully in accordance with the rules. The other remaining provisions are further limitations and they do not confer any further rights under Rule 376. Otherwise, if that is not the position, under the guise of point of order, we will raise many disorders in this House. That is what has been happening in the House. I am not going to allow it. I am sticking to the rule for the benefit of the House, not for my benefit. I am perfectly in agreement with you that I am as much bound by the rules as any member is. But what the rule is finally you should leave it to the decision of one person and that person can be no other than the Speaker of the House. It is more by convenience not because I have greater knowledge than you. My knowledge need not be greater than yours but my authority must be final for the benefit of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What happened to my point of order? Under rule 376 the point of order I want to raise is this. I again reiterate that this House is not competent to discuss law and order issues relating to a State. That is clearly defined and we are quite prepared for that. Here I am trying to understand. The Home Minister of the Union Government is visiting -

MR SPEAKER. Again you are going into the merits. I am not going to allow. I have disallowed your point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not finished.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed your point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me finish. You can give your ruling or you may push me out.

MR. SPEAKER: No; I am not going to do it. The House will be poorer if I push you out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is very kind of you. I am trying to understand. You educate me. The Union Home Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow that. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): On a point of order, Sir. You rightly said while giving your verdict on Mr. Mavalankar's point of order that one has to quote the rule which has been violated and you again rightly said that just as we are bound by certain rules, the Chair also is bound by certain rules.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am coming to that.

MR. SPEAKER: You must first come to that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 380 is there. You ask us to state which rule is violated. Secondly, you say that nothing will go on record. My question is about the second one, that is, "nothing will go on record." You can expunge certain words if you like but so far as the rules are concerned, I do not see anywhere any rule giving the power to the Speaker to say, "nothing will go on record."

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point. The rule provides that no one can speak in the House without the permission of the Speaker. That is the rule. When

you speak without the permission of the Speaker, that is where my power comes in.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): We have not come here on account of your countesy or any one else's. You would be violating the spirit of the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure if you take up this position. If I utter anything unparliamentary, you can expunge it you can certainly have the power to expunge and we shall not question it and those expunged portions shall not form part of the record. But you cannot say that nothing of what I say shall go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Unfortunately that is the precedent you have laid down, and you remember that on the last day we had to take recourse to certain things which unfortunately happened in this House. So, if you persist, it is total violation of the Constitution. You cannot just do it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I am on a point of order. I was patiently listening to your ruling that nobody should question the authority of the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, I had given a ruling, may be right or may be wrong.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not questioning that. But I am raising a very relevant point which you have to consider. We speak everything in this House only with your permission. Rule 350 very clearly says that. You are the authority and if you believe that everything of what those who speak with permission should go on record, it means, Sir, that all the decisions that you take—we move some urgent matters under Rule 55. Rule 56 says that I

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

can do only with your permission I can move any motion with your consent So in your wisdom you decide whether my motion is relevant or serious or important or not All the doors are completely closed for raising my voice in the House if you go strictly by Rule 350

MR. SPEAKER That is why I don't simply do it

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI So my point is that when you stick to your interpretation regarding the point of order it means that it may or may not benefit the House but it will only benefit the Ruling Party

MR. SPEAKER Not necessarily

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI You are the custodian of the House to protect the interests of both sides But you go strictly by Rule 350 or you say Don't record

MR. SPEAKER When I think it is not in the public interest, I do not give permission

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Sir, raising the voice of the people in the House against butchering of hundreds of people

MR. SPEAKER Now we go to Papers Laid

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Under Articles 355 and 356 of the Constitution of India it is very clear that the State Government should run in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India Article 355 says that it shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against any external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution. That is why, the Members on this side have been arguing for the last six months that in many States including U.P. the constitutional machinery has completely

broken because of internal disturbance

MR. SPEAKER Do not record (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER Under Article 355, it requires every State to run according to the Constitution. That is also so far as the Union is concerned You will find that it also provides that the Union as well as the State Government must run according to the Constitution.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Sir, if the Member is allowed to quote the relevant provision of the Constitution, has he not to express himself fully to satisfy the House and the Speaker and can the consent not be given to him to express on the provisions which are in conformity with the Constitution? Before I submit to you kindly hear me

MR. SPEAKER I am hearing you all the time

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Under Article 355 the constitutional machinery has completely broken down. That is why there are internal disturbances

MR. SPEAKER Mr. Lakkappa have you given a notice that the Constitutional machinery has broken down?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Yes

MR. SPEAKER Where?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA In U.P.

MR. SPEAKER Which is the motion you are referring to?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA The adjournment motion

MR. SPEAKER Your adjournment motion does not say that the constitutional machinery has broken down in U.P. and President's rule should be declared That is under article 356 No Member has given me much notice Of course if the notice is there, I will consider it That is another matter

No Member has given me notice that there has been a breakdown of the Constitution, and that President's rule should be promulgated. Therefore, those questions under article 355 do not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My submission is that in such situation.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: On a point of order, Sir, I have sent you two notices of motions of privilege against the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Vajpayee and yet another motion of privilege against Shri H. M. Patel. I would like to know whether you have considered them.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration. We will inform you.

Now. Papers to be laid.

12.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
ANNUAL REPORT OF GUJARAT STATE
FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
LTD., VADODARA FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30-9-1977 AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF
ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS FOR
1974-75 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay
on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Vadodara for the year ended 30th September, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2101/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, for the year 1974-75 and the Audit Report there-

on, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules, 1962.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2102/78].

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi wanted to raise on abjection. Mr. Ravi....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): This is a matter often raised in the House. Sir, you have also warned the Government once that it is not a fair practice to delay the reports so much. Item 2 (2) (i) is about 1974-75. Reports are yet to come for 3 years.

MR. SPEAKER: We have got the explanation.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What about other years? You have got the explanation only for 1974-75. What happened to the rest of the years? It is not this alone. You must give a severe warning, that Government should see that....

MR. SPEAKER: You know how many times....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: And it is the same thing about Dr. Chunder also. Mr. Barnala has put in an explanation only for 1974-75....what about the rest of the years? Do you think that a person can give the report at any time and get away with it?

MR. SPEAKER: I will send it to the Committee....Now item 3.

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR FOR 1975-76 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND STATEMENT RE. NOT LAYING THE ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF RASHTRIYA SANS.

KRITI SANSTHAN, NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur for the year 1975-76 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1981

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions showing reasons (a) for delay in laying the above document and (b) for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version thereof [Placed in Library See No LT-3103/78]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and the Audited Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan New Delhi for the year 1976-77 within the stipulated period [Placed in Library See No LT-2104/78]

SUGAR (PRICE DETERMINATION FOR PRODUCTION) ORDER, 1977-78 and NOTIFICATION CORRECTING NOTIFICATION No GSR 767(5) DATED 22-12-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 2 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 —

(1) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1977-78 Production) Order 1977 published in Notification No GSR 767 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December 1977

(2) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1977-78 Production) Amendment Order 1978 published in Notification No GSR 155 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March 1978

(3) GSR 178(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th

March, 1978, containing corrigenda to Notification No G.S.R. 767(E) dated the 22nd December, 1977 [Placed in Library See No LT-2105/78]

SHRI JIOTIRMOY BOSU (D'Ammond Harbour) Sir, I have written to you on item 4 I am very sorry and I am constrained to say that this might have been a deliberate act Item 4 (1) says

"The Sugar (Price Determination for 1977-78 Production) Order, 1977, published in Notification No G S R. 767(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1977"

And this House is sitting from the 19th February Why on earth has this not been laid on the Table of the House? Sugar is a very paying proposition But it does not mean that the report should not be laid on the Table of the House although the House has been sitting from 19th February It is two months.

Item (2) says

"The Sugar (Price Determination for 1977-78 production) Amendment Order 1978 published in Notification No G.S.R 155 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March 1978" A month and a half has passed Now Item 4(3) says

"GSR. 178(E) published Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1978 containing corrigenda to Notification No G.S.R 767(E) dated the 22nd December 1977"

What is the explanation of the Government? The House is sitting for the last 2 months. Yet they deliberately delayed it in spite of your caution You have been cautioning them. You have been good enough. What is the result that we are deriving from it? It is a very serious matter because it concerns sugar tycons.

MR. SPEAKER Now, Mr Minister, why have you not submitted 4(1) and

4(3)? About 4(2) there is not much delay. Not even an explanation is given. Your Ministry must be forgetting too many things.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I am sorry; that is all I can say.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You should not do that.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I will enquire and let you know.

MR. SPEAKER: Now item 5.

MEDICAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS
(2ND AMENDMENT RULES 1977 AND
NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT,
1962.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SATISH AGRAWAL): On behalf of
Zulfikarullah, I beg to lay on the
Table:—

(1) A copy of the Medicinal and
Toilet Preparations (Second Amend-
ment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and
English versions) published in
Notification No. G.S.R. 368 in Gazette
of India dated the 18th March,
1978 under sub-section (4) of sec-
tion 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet
Preparations (Excise Duties) Act,
1955. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-2106/78].

(2) A copy each of the following
Notifications (Hindi and English ver-
sions) under section 150 of the Cus-
toms Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 225(E) and 226(E)
published in Gazette of India
dated the 5th April, 1978 together
with an explanatory memoran-
dum.

(ii) Notification No. 78-Cus. IV
published in Gazette of India
dated the 10th April, 1978 con-
taining corrigendum to Notifica-
tion No. G.S.R. 226(E) dated the
5th April, 1978. [Placed in Lib-
rary. See No. LT-2107/78.]

12.52 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT-
TER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPOR-
TANCE

REPORTED PLANTING OF NUCLEAR DEVICE
BY CIA IN THE NANDA DEVI

MR. SPEAKER: Now I come to
Calling Attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diam-
and Harbour): I rise on a point of
order under rule 376. There is an
error in this matter i.e. about the
arrangements with the CIA, like the
International Dynamich and other
things which was all entered around
1962-63. Shri Biju Patnaik is the
man who was entrusted with this and
asked to go to USA to cover this deal.
It is better that Mr. Biju Patnaik is
asked to enlighten this House, because
he has the first-hand information about
dealings with the International Dynam-
ics and plutonium boxes being
planted. Everything he knows. Let
him be gracious enough to tell this
House.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, I cannot
direct. The Minister must be there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My hum-
ble submission is that since the prin-
cipal person who acted in the whole
matter is present here, let him enlight-
en the House, rather than our hear-
ing it from second-hand sources.

श्री दलपत सिंह परस्ते (बहडोल):
मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित
विषय की श्रद्धा प्रेषण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता
हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे
में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“चीन के परमाणु विलोकोटों का पता
लगाने के लिये नन्दा देवी पर सी० आई० ए०
द्वारा प्लूटोनियम-चालित अण्विक उपकरणों
के लगाये जाने के समाचार तथा उस पर
सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया।”

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) Mr Speaker Sir Honourable Members are quite understandably exercised over the reports that have appeared in the Press here based on a news item which appeared in the United States about the attempt to locate a nuclear fuelled power-pack on the heights of Nanda Devi. The failure in this attempt which has raised just apprehensions about the possibility of contamination of the water of our sacred river Ganga I can assure the House that all of us share this concern of the Honourable Members as well as by the people at large at the possible hazards to our environment and people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What are you doing about it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Will you have some patience? The House is aware that as soon as these reports came to our attention we expressed our grave concern to the US authorities and have subsequently been in touch with them in New Delhi and in Washington. We have also made thorough enquiries at our end to obtain as complete details as possible in the last few days. In the light of international situation prevailing at that time and scientific developments which were taking place both far and near it was decided by the Government of India and the Government of United States of America at the highest level that a remote sensing device with nuclear power pack should be installed near the highest point of Nanda Devi with the object of securing information about missile developments.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Which year?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI It started in 1964.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI It started

SHRI MORARJI DESAI According to, a mountaineering expedition manned only by Indian mountaineers went up the Nanda Devi followed by a Joint Indo-American expedition scientifically equipped with the device

with a view to installing it at a height of 25 000 feet.

When the expedition was approaching the summit it was overtaken by a blizzard which made further ascent impossible and facing fatal hazards to the party they were obliged to retreat to the lower camp at a height of 23 000 ft. In the precipitate descent under very trying and exacting conditions they had to leave the power-pack securely cached. With the onslaught of winter no attempt to locate and retrieve the device was immediately possible and had to be postponed. Another expedition was mounted in May 1966 that is in the following spring. With the intention of retrieving and installing the device however the expedition party on arrival at the area discovered that a major avalanche had occurred around the area and the device could not be located. Every attempt was made by ground and aerial search aided by supersensitive scientific equipment to trace the power pack but these efforts proved in vain. After all such attempts the conclusion reached by our experts which included Scientists was that if the power pack had broken it would have been detected through these means and the likelihood was that the device got buried deep somewhere after having been smothered or carried into neighbouring crevice by the avalanche.

Searches both on the ground and by helicopters were organised every year over a wide area and continued till late 1968 but without the equipment being sighted or detected by scientific means.

Simultaneously samples of the water were taken up to 1970 and were under observation for some years but no trace of contamination was detected.

In 1967, a new device was taken to the same area and was duly installed on a neighbouring peak. This functioned normally for a while but was removed subsequently in 1968 and the equipment was returned to the United States. These operations as

I said, were apparently carried out predominantly by Indian personnel but under joint auspices and were in the know of and with the approval at the highest political level of the Government of India at that time.

After the news reports appeared a few days ago we have assembled relevant details and background of these expeditions with reference to available record and in consultation with both the US Government and the Indian Departments who were involved in this project.

We have tried to get as much technical information about the device as was possible. According to information obtained and published literature on the subject, the device comprises of a power system energised by 2 to 3 lbs. of plutonium-238 metal alloy which is contained in several doubly encapsulated leaktight capsules. The inner capsules enclosing the plutonium are made of 20 mm thick tantalum—refractory metal. The primary function of tantalum is to inhibit corrosive action of the Plutonium fuel. The outer capsules are of Nickel alloy having high strength and temperature resistant properties. The capsules are encased in a Graphite heat block which along with the thermo-electrical modules in turn is encased in a cylindrical aluminium casing which is 14 inches in diameter and 13 inches high. The total weight of the entire assembly was 38 lbs.

According to the records it is clear that at that time all aspects of safety, including the possible hazards to the operating hands and general public, were taken into account and conclusion was reached that no undue hazard existed. The tests, which have been carried out by the United States, indicate that even under extremely unlikely conditions of complete instantaneous fuel exposure to water, there is little, if any, possibility of pollution attaining unsafe limits. We understand that even in such an unlikely eventuality, a flow

of 5,000 gallons per day would itself dilute the dissolved material to safe drinking water levels. It is also believed by Scientists that the dangers of pollution on instantaneous exposure to air are also minimal. In brief they claim that the design details and protective systems are such as to ensure the maximum possible safety against splintering and consequential contamination and environmental hazards.

Notwithstanding the safety factor in the design and the results of physical search and scientific detection now that our Government's attention has been drawn to it, we are making renewed efforts to make ourselves triply sure. It is proposed to appoint a committee of scientists to study and assess the problem and with the help of all possible expert advice, to recommend such further action as may be considered necessary to safeguard against future hazards to the environment and to the people. We have taken immediate action to obtain fresh samples of the water from the upper reaches.

As I mentioned we have been in touch with the American Government. The US authorities had provided technical details, scientific cooperation and sophisticated equipment at the time when the search operations for the missing power-pack were being made in the summer of 1966.

Mr. Speaker, I can recall the critical situation with which we were faced during those days of concern, apprehension and anxiety. The authorities concerned in India at the highest level assessed the situation in terms of certain precautionary and effective devices to identify the various threats and contingencies and decided upon the measures which I have outlined above. It is clear from the records that as far as human agencies could provide against hazards they were taken into account. It is unfortunate that nature intervened to present for the future as we now find it a continuing source of apprehension and anxiety.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

However, as far as I see no cause for alarm on grounds of health or environmental hazards exists. The indirect evidence so far is that the safety precautions built into the pack may be as effective as has been claimed and if so pollution effects may not take place in the future. It is gratifying that none have been detected so far. I would also like to assure the House that to our knowledge, no other device of this kind exists on Indian soil and no such operations which carry potential national hazards would be permitted by us.

13 hrs.

श्री इतपत सिंह परस्ते अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की सारी जनता जिन पवित्र स्थानों पर एब्रित होती है, चाहे वह गंगा का मुहाना हो, नर्मदा का मुहाना हो और चाहे छाप्ती का मुहाना हो, यदि इन पवित्र नदियों के उद्गमस्थलों पर इस प्रकार के दूषित सयंत्रों को छोड़ दिया जाय, और इस प्रकार भारत के जन-मानस को शत्रु और बोधलाहट में डाल दिया जाये, तो इस पर सारी भारतीय जनता और इस संसद का चिन्तित होना स्वाभाविक है।

मैं आप के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट रूप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सी० आई० ए० के एजेंट दुनिया के सभी देशों में सक्रिय हैं? क्या भारत सरकार को सूचना होने से पूर्व अमरीकी राजदूत, राबर्ट एफ० गोहिन, ने यह संदेश अमरीकी सरकार को भेजा है? क्या तेरह वर्ष पूर्व 1975 ईस्वी में चीन के झु विसकोट का पना लगाने के लिए यह प्लूटोनियम की शक्ति से चालित उपकरण नन्दादेवी पहाड़ के क्षेत्र में गंगा के मुहाने पर छिपा दिया गया था? क्या यह सही है कि इस प्रकार के सयंत्र का जीवन एक से दस वर्ष तक का होता है और प्लूटोनियम के बिखर जाने से प्रदूषित जल का व्यवहार करने में कैंसर तथा अन्य रोग फैलते हैं?

अमेरिका की केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर एजेंसी बहुत बड़ा काम सगठन है और जब भारतीय क्षेत्र में उसने यह मानव उपकरण रखा तो इस की जानकारी भारत की सरकार को उस समय थी या नहीं?

क्या अमरीकी केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर एजेंसी की मदद में भारतीय प्रसामाजिक तन्त्रों तथा सन्ध्यामो का भी हाथ था?

गत सन् 1967 में गृह मन्त्रालय का विशिष्ट निगम यह था कि अमरीकी और रूसी स्रोतों से प्राप्त गृहयुद्ध अस्त्रों की प्राप्ति सहायता की घोषणा अधिक बड़े पैमाने पर मिनता सगाता जारी रहा है। गृह मन्त्रालय ने सरकार के सामने यह सुझाव पेश किया था कि जिन सगठनों को सी० आई० ए० से प्राप्त गृहयुद्ध अस्त्रों की प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त है उन पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाये।

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग पर गंगा तथा सहायक नदियों के जल की जांच करने तथा यह पता लगाने का भार सौंपा जायेगा कि जल दूषित हुआ है या नहीं?

श्री भोस्करा जी इंतार्ई - सम्माननीय सदस्य ने मैंने, जो बड़ा बड़ा शोर मचाया, ऐसा मालूम होता है। इस में सी० आई० ए० को बीच में लाने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने ही उन में छूट के दिया। हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने यहाँ से लोगों को भेजा था ट्रेनिंग के लिए बड़ा और सब ऐसा ही किया था। इसीलिए सी० आई० ए० को बहने का क्या मतलब है? दो गवर्नमेंट का मामला है। इस में कोई एम एजेंसी का मामला नहीं है। हाँ, एजेंसी तो वही काम करेगी गवर्नमेंट के हुक्म के नीचे, मगर जो हुआ है वह गवर्नमेंट के हुक्म से हुआ है। इस के बीच में अन्तर्ग्रहित रीति से कोई एजेंसी नहीं पड़ी है। और जो पतरा था उन के बारे में सावधानी के लिए

यह सब कुछ किया गया। ऐसी घबराहट में वही करना चाहिए था या नहीं करना चाहिए था यह दूसरा सवाल है। मुझे करना होता तो मैं नहीं करता ऐसा मैं नहीं कह सकता। परन्तु जिन लोगों को घबराहट होती है उन को ऐसा करने में फायदा क्या है, उन्होंने सोच के किया, वह भी देश के हित में किया, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ और काफी सावधानी ली भी थी, वह भी मैंने कहा। इसीलिए मुझे इस में किसी को दोष देने का सवाल नहीं है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have carefully gone through the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister containing passing remarks about two Governments coming to an agreement for such a sophisticated operation of the plutonium device in the Himalayan region. I take this opportunity to say that the present Government has got an onerous responsibility to give not only a proper answer but also an explanation to the people of this country because of the manner in which it was reported in the press. Even today it has been reported in the press. The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has made a disclosure departing from the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister. I quote:

"Disclosures to be shocking.

Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee said here today that he would make a statement in the Lok Sabha tomorrow—not knowing that the hon. Prime Minister would be making a statement—in response to a Call Attention motion on the planting of a nuclear device by the CIA in the Himalayan region.

Talking to reporters, Mr. Vajpayee said that the revelations following inquiries by the Central Government in the matter would come as a 'bombshell'.

I do not know what is the "bomb-shell" which has been hidden in the mind of the Government. The hon. Prime Minister has said that there is no question of any CIA or CBI. For the last three days, we have been reading reports that the CIA has been operating in collaboration with CIB since 1960 regarding trekking system about this Himalayan expedition comprising of many people of this country. They are not only in collusion with US operation but are also completely assimilating the technical devices and other things which are experimental upon. (Interruptions)

The responsibility does not only vest on the Government but the Home Minister was also involved in this. I am not talking about the present Home Minister. There were a series of actions taken: first expedition second expedition and so on the Nanda Devi. The reasons are going to cause a great concern to this country. I do not find any of the statements in conformity with the statements or the reports he has made. Today, it is reported that there is a bomb-shell and sensational revelation of these things. Therefore, there is something that the Government of India is suppressing, because CIA is operating in this country.

(Interruptions)

The manner in which their relationship is being developed is also to be taken into consideration.

(Interruptions)

It is not only in the Ministry of External Affairs, but also in the Defence Ministry and other Governmental organisations that many officers are involved. Our scientists are also thinking on this issue. The scientists of this country are guided by the outside forces and the present Government has dismantled the operation: Therefore, a sort of situation has arisen out-

[Shri K Lakkappa]

of certain revelations, it may be from 1970. But it is a great concern to this country whether we should have an independent thinking and understanding about the sophisticated science and technology that has been deliberated by our scientists.

MR. SPEAKER Please come to the question. No, no. You have taken more than five minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER This is a very important issue.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA This is not a small matter. This was brought to light because of the television interview programme in the "Today Show" of the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Kohn's version, is to be printed in the May issue of "Outside" magazine, a new monthly publication from "Rolling Stone" publications. So, all these things are going to establish that certain outside forces are operating in this country. If there are no such things, which he has stated—there is no alarming situation of contamination of sacred Ganga water, there is no health hazard—these are all not conclusive proof of the statement, because no scientist of our country has gone there and fully investigated the matter. And they have been operating throughout the Himalayan region.

MR. SPEAKER Please come to your question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA The conclusion drawn by the hon. Prime Minister is very premature. Therefore I would like to pose this question. If according to the contradictory statement given by Mr. A. B. Vajpayee there are sensational revelations—I do not know if there are—and if such things are investigated into by an impartial body consisting of our eminent scientists who will give their correct findings on these issues, then they will have to come out again and clarify and explain to the whole country. That responsibility is vested in them.

I would like to know what were the expedition teams involved in this at that time, the officers concerned involved in these things and the advice of the scientists on this issue. I want an impartial high level scientific body to go into all the aspects of this question, to give the ultimate analysis and conclusions and explanation to this country.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI My hon. friend seems to have taken a vow of not wanting to be satisfied by the fullest facts. That is what I see. I have given the facts in great detail. I do not know what has been kept back. And then he tries to compare it with what my colleague has said to some press. Well, I do not know what he has said to the press. Therefore, I cannot say anything about it. He will have sufficient opportunity to tell you when the time comes. What is the use of bringing in CIA, CIB? (Interruptions) When the decision is taken at the highest level of the Government in both the countries, then the agencies would certainly be agencies like those utilised by them. I do not say that they are not the agencies which worked. It is not only those two agencies but there were scientific agencies too. I do not want to name all of them. But they were all under Government at the highest level, of the Prime Minister. There were three Prime Ministers involved, not one. It begins from 1964, it does not begin in 1966, it begins in the early part of 1964. Therefore all the three were there, and they did it, as I said, because of the extraordinary situation that had arisen round about our country. That is why, they thought that they must have some protection from the consequences of that situation, and they tried to find out which dangers if any were involved. They took the precautions also to train the people here and not entrust the workers to other people. That is why, people were trained. Then it was taken up by our own people kept there again. With their help all enquiries were made; they were made continuously.

for three years. He finds fault with me when I said that there are no health hazards. Would my hon. friend be happy if I frightened him to death by saying that he will be dead tomorrow by this contamination? Then if my hon. colleague has said that this will be a bombshell, what is wrong with it? I do not use this language (Interruptions). I know that I cannot compete with my friend in the matter of criticism or condemnation or things like that. I do not want to condemn anybody. But this is a serious matter, on which we ought not to be less than serious. This is a matter where the Government is concerned, where the country is concerned. It was under the instructions of Government that this was done—at the highest level. Therefore, what is the use of finding fault with other agencies? Nobody acted on his own here. It was done with the best of intentions, if I may say so; and, proper precautions were taken. But hazards are always inherent in it. Why do I say that I have nothing to do with atomic weapons and nothing to do with making of atomic weapons? It is because of these hazards. That is why I don't want to do that. That is why I don't want to take any risk. But everybody does not think like that. If it comes to that even my hon. friend will tell me that he will have atomic weapons: I am quite sure. Therefore, let us think about it rationally and properly and not doubt the bona fides of people in this manner. That is all that I say.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Sir, if you will allow a point of personal explanation, Mr. Lakkappa referred to my statement reported in the Press. I did not tell the Press that I was to make a statement in the House because I had requested the Prime Minister to make the statement.

So far as the question of bomb-shell is concerned, I did say that the revelations are a bomb-shell because Mrs. Gandhi, who has been accusing America and the CIA and accusing us also of joining hands with America before and during the Emergency, herself joined hands with America when the situation demanded.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Prime Minister has stated that there are three Prime Ministers involved. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vaghela.

श्री शंकरसिंह जी वाघेला (कपड़वां):
माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि तीन प्रधान मंत्रियों की जो बात छिपी हुई थी, उस को आज इन्होंने हमारे सामने और देश के सामने खोला है। रोलिंग स्टोन प्रकाशन संस्था की ओर से 'आउटसाइड' मैगजीन में प्रतिष्ठित पत्रकार श्री एम० हाबर्ड कोहन ने जो बातें अन्दर से आऊट की हैं, उस के लिए इनको भी मैं बधाई देता हूँ।

आप ने स्टेटमेंट में जो बातें बताई हैं, उस में यह भी कहा है कि गंगा के पानी में कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी, लेकिन जिस देश में गंगा बहती है, जिस देश में गंगा की पवित्र जलधारा बहती है, वहाँ के लोग उस के पानी को शोषण तैयार करने में और दुख दर्द को दूर करने के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं और जब उस पानी में प्लूटोनियम आ जाएगा, तो वह दुःख दर्द दूर करने वाला पानी कैंसर भी कर सकता है और इस देश में कैंसर फैल करने वाले उस समय सत्ता पर बैठे हुए जो लोग थे, उन की बातों को आप ने हमारे सामने पेश किया है, उस के लिए मैं आप को फिर से बधाई देता हूँ। आप ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है :

'Approval of the highest political level of the Government of India at that time'

इसका मतलब जो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस समय का जो हायरट लेवल था उस लेवल के ऊपर बैठे हुई थी उस समय की प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी। उस समय था भी शायद कैंबिन्ट में थे और उस टाइम पर इन्दिरा गांधी जो अपाडीशन को सी० आई० ए० के एजेंट अमेरिका के एजेंट कहा करती थी और पेटमर गालिया दिया करती थी चाहे उनका पेट राजनारायण जी से छोटा ही था न हो, व राजनारायण जी से बड़ा कर गालिया दिया करती थी (स्ववर्णन)

राजनारायण जी और उन का राम धरेली का सम्बन्ध है और उस समय मुझे पीलू मोदी जी भी आद प्राये थे। उन्होंने प्रेस प्रोपेगण्डा में भी यह कहा था कि ये लोग मुझे मारने वाले थे। उन्होंने वाजपाये जी का हिटलर की उपमा भी दी थी। इन्दिरा जी शायद रशिया की ओर चुकी हुई थी और दूसरी ओर अमेरिका के सी० आई० ए० के साथ भी गठजोड़ कर व उन्होंने हिमालय पर नददबों पर चाइना की ओर ज़ामूसी करने का यत्न रखवाया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस समय की प्रधान मंत्री बाहर से तो रशिया के साथ थी और अन्दर से अमेरिका के साथ थी? सरकार इस बात का खुलासा करे। दूसरे यह हिमालय पर जो ज़ामूसी का यत्न रखवाया गया।

this precautionary and effective device to identify the various threats and contingencies with the approval at the highest political level of the Government of India at that time'

मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका मतलब यह है कि उस टाइम की सरकार ने अमेरिका से मिल कर ज्वाइंट डिफेंस स्ट्रेटजी चाइना के खिलाफ अपनायी थी।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : चाइना के खिलाफ अपनाये वा तबाल नहीं है। चाइना के साथ हमारी कोई लड़ाई थोड़े ही है। चाइना के खिलाफ अपनाये वा तो सबाल ही नहीं उठता। यह कहना भी ठीक नहीं होगा कि यह सब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के कारण हुआ। क्योंकि यह सब उनके पढ़ने से बना था रहा था और वहाँ यह मिलसिला चालू था। उनका ज़रमेत वा तो दाप हो सकता है। जो श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा उसका दूसरा एपिर है। 'उन्होंने जो कहा वह इनम फनीमूत होगा है, यह दूसरी बात है। थाप सब उनका दोष देते हैं, आपने ही उन्हें इन रिपार्क के लिए इन्वाइट किया था।

He was justified in saying what he said

AN HON MEMBER You are there in the Government

SHRI MORARJI DESAI I am in the Government and Leader of the House Therefore I swallow all the poisons including yours, if you want. Why do you want to say that? This is not the question. When my hon. friends opposite make remarks against us and if people say things in reply, are they responsible? In season and out of season this is being said. The wonderful part of it is that Shrimati Indira Gandhi says this that we are their friends and we are selling the country. Who did this in the first place may I ask? I do not want to get involved in this kind of thing

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki) Is this the way to reply to this?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Let us not go into it I do not want my reply to be diverted. It is no use therefore getting involved into that kind of a thing. If my hon friend wants to get into a controversy, I am prepared to have a controversy in the House itself. Then he will be sorry for it. I am, not therefore, bothered about it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am prepared for a controversy; I will not be sorry.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You are prepared for all kinds of things, I know.

I have nothing more to say.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not only astonished, but I must say that I was also a bit shocked to read the statement and the subsequent answers given by our respected Prime Minister on this question. His attitude reminds me that of the Chinese monkeys, the famous three monkeys—hear no evil, see no evil and speak no evil—and more so, if it is about C.I.A.

The question that we put before you through this Calling Attention motion, I would contend, was specifically confined to certain reports that appeared in the U.S. Press and it is very clear from the earlier reaction of the Minister for External Affairs and the Prime Minister that there is something more in it. Even the Foreign Office went to find out about this. If they knew about it, what did they want to find out? There could have been collaboration. It was not a minor scientific expedition in search of something. What is important is that CIA exists as a grave danger to the national security of this country and other developing countries. And this danger need not be minimised. The expose of this particular expedition which appeared in the 'outside' a magazine published by Rolling Stone, in U.S. I might recall and I was surprised, came up earlier also in a similar form in another magazine called Rampart, a few years ago in the United States. At that time also somebody raised it but there was no discussion.

So, the major point of this statement is that the political aspect has been totally neglected. There is no mention of it. We would also like to know and get an assurance and like to be reassured that CIA will not be allowed to function in this country. This was not merely a question of radiation and

pollution. It is very important, I admit. It is also important because an assault on the Himalayas or on the Ganges would almost amount to an assault on the entire Indian way of life, but, equally important, I would contend, are the political aspects as well as the revelations. When we said that we wanted a call attention, we also meant that the Prime Minister would throw light or the External Affairs Minister would throw light on their attitude to the CIA activities which have been exposed in this very article.

We are not discussing something in the air, we are discussing specifically this question which has been exposed by Mr. Kohn in the U.S. media and where the Prime Minister's statement is astonishing. On one hand he says, 'We have expressed our grave concern to the American authorities.' Concern about what? If you really knew, if this government really knew, then where is the question about concern? That means they did not know. That means that subsequently they have found out something and so there is no use, let me say, blaming Late Lal Bahadur Shastri or Indira Gandhi or anyone.

The point remains that CIA, simultaneously when it is involved in this project of co-operation through the US Government, was stealing the urine and medical reports of the then Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri which was also exposed in the United States. They stole medical records and as soon as he went to the Willingdon Hospital, all the samples of his urine and blood were removed, removed overnight! This also happened at that time of this expedition exposed by Kohn.

Let me also tell you; the CIA is against this Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs. This has a political aspect. You may say 'Ha, ha.', but you will one day realise. I can give you and that is why the most important thing in this expose is what has not been revealed and what is concealed in this statement is the pressure put on the people who

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

are involved in this expedition. They were pressurised by the CIA agencies not to reveal all to the government of India even though there was close collaboration and even though there was an agreement. That is the crucial point and Prime Minister says that they were trained here. I am surprised if he reacts that way. The Prime Minister said they were not trained in Carolina or in Alaska but here.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Not here but there.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN I am sorry. We would like to know whether the government has obtained further information about the subsequent activities of the individuals who have been involved in this expedition because as I said it has a political aspect. It was even kept as a secret by the CIA from their President President Johnson and his successor. This is important with great respect to the great man who has also again tried to instil a spirit of fearlessness in us. I would say this is important. So my question would be have you ascertained the subsequent developments and movements of all those who have been involved? Were they involved in any other clandestine mountaineering efforts in subsequent years? Has he got any information or will he go into it because there is a very related important question which has also come to light earlier.

That is a number of expeditions have been organised to Trisul and other peaks in the Himalayas. One German travel agency took some people and they were stopped brought back. Did they climb? There were reports even at that time that some Americans who travelled in different pass ports were in some of these expeditions. Now it has also been brought to light that even in 1975 a particular travel agency organised as what they called a sking expedition but they did not do sking. It is very important—whether Government proposes to hold any enquiry into all this. The last and the most un-

portant question which I would like to know is about the reassurance at the political level. There is nothing for us to be ashamed in this connection as it happened during emergency when the CIA passed on Press Censorship guidelines according to Kuldip Nayyar to the then 'crown prince'. Whether similar things are not happening now? When Shri Vajpayee strongly protested in drawing the name of Mrs Gandhi I was reminded of this. But let me tell you Mr Vajpayee there are people hovering around you and foreign office who have written text books for CIA text books commissioned by CIA paid for by CIA and by Pentagon and it would be good to keep such people away from the present Government and foreign office premises.

As I said I will again say there are continuing conspiracies.

MR SPEAKER You will be serving the nation if you give the names of the persons and the books.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN So please be careful about such elements. I want a specific reassurance on this level from the Prime Minister that their activities will be curbed as far as possible.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI My hon. friend never misses an opportunity to speak strongly whether occasion demands it or not. Now he says—that his information is that shows what the nature of his information is like that we are pressurised by the American people not to disclose something. We are not going to be pressurised by anybody, not by any power on earth, least of all by my hon. friend. He must realise that. Where is the question of being pressurised in this? Why does he not see this simple thing which I have said.

AN HON. MEMBER (Interruptions brief).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI It is not the brief I have gone into. I am not like you. I am not credulous as you people

are and I do not speak the way you do. I know my responsibility. Therefore, I have studied it fully. I have questioned all those whom I have to question. I am convinced that this was not started by either CIA or CBI. This was started by the Scientific Department of this country.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I would not name anybody. It would not be fair to do that. I would not get involved into that kind of flexing of muscles against people. But it was not done by any lower authority than the highest authority and if I ask some people now to do certain things and if they do it, will it be their fault or my fault? Why blame those people and why try to say that they are meddling into it? This was a danger which was considered at that time in this country and they wanted to take steps to ward off the danger. That is why they did this. When people get afraid, this is what happens. That is why I do not want the people to be afraid. Therefore, one should not indulge in these things.

He wants an assurance without his asking. I said the last sentence which he does not seem to have heard or read:

"That no other device of this kind exists on Indian soil and no such operations which carry potential national hazards would be permitted by us."

What more assurance does he want? Should I do it very crudely? I never thought that he does not understand polite language. This is very different. What more does he want me to say?

SHRI K. LAKAPPA: (Interruptions)...as a Prime Minister. Do not take in such a manner.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have not said you are angry with me. Why are you unnecessarily going off at a tangent?

MR. SPEAKER: He said he is angry with yourself.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: How can he be angry with me if I do not give him any cause for anger? It is impossible for you to do so. Therefore, I don't believe you can be angry with me. Where is the question of it?

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Even if there is no cause still he can get angry!

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That he can be on his own. He is perhaps, 23 hours out of 24, in a state of anger. What can I do? But then I will not be angry with him at all. That much is certain. Why have I to be angry with him?

Therefore, this is a question where there is no question of hiding any facts, but, I have given all the facts. I have gone into them carefully; and therefore I am saying that it is not a question of blaming some one or the other. The decision was taken at the highest level here. The help was given. Therefore, those who gave help did not ask this to be done themselves, but, of course, it suited them also. Therefore they helped. Otherwise who would help? That is why this has happened and it was done with motives which were in national interest and then precautions were taken. I am satisfied about those precautions. And, if in 12 years, water has not been polluted, is that not enough evidence? My hon. friends have not suffered; we would all have suffered from cancer if there had been contamination. None of us here would get affected by it. (An hon. Member: God forbid.) Why God forbid? If God wants to forbid He will forbid it; we need not bother about it. But that is not the question.

These 12 years have shown no evidence that there is any pollution so far. I have said on top of it that we are appointing a Committee of Scientists to go into it in order to take extra care, so that we are not caught

[Mr Speaker]

the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I introduce the Bill

13.57 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) REPORTED MANIPULATION BY THE MULTINATIONALS LIKE WIMCO LTD TO SCUTTLE THE JANATA GOVERNMENT'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana).

Sir, I am constrained to bring to the notice of this Honble House the manipulations by the multinationals like Wimco to scuttle the Janata Government's industrial policy and demand Government's immediate and necessary action to counter the anti-national move of the multinational concerns.

The aim of the Janata Government is to give employment to the maximum number of persons so that the courage of unemployment is eliminated and means of livelihood is assured to curb one and all. To this effect, the Government desire to curb the activities of the Multinational concerns who use the most sophisticated machinery to produce more at the cost of millions of workers. Their only aim is to make profit and to transfer the amounts by dubious means to their father lands.

Wimco Limited Factory at Ambarnath in Maharashtra had over 3000 workers in 1956-57 on their roll. Now the production in the factory increased several-fold, but the number of workmen were progressively reduced to 800. This was made possible by the active connivance of our previous Governments. The Janata Govern-

ment has allotted the match manufacturing process to small scale or cottage industry section, so that the optimum number of persons (men and women) could be employed. The notice is served on units like Messrs. WIMCO Limited, Ambarnath to progressively reduce the Match making activities and concentrate on other products which could not be manufactured in India by Indian concerns.

Now, WIMCO Limited, Ambarnath in Maharashtra in contravention of this declared policy of the Government has imported a machine, the same is to go into production of Cardboard Match Boxes soon. This machine when commissioned, will be able to produce cardboard match boxes for the factory at Ambarnath and also for the other units of the company as well. Moreover, another machine of the same nature is also expected soon. The one machine alone could eliminate the need of 300 workmen in the Ambarnath factory. Likewise another 1500 persons working in the various other factories of WIMCO Limited will also be thrown out of work. From the present strength the workforce could be reduced to 500 i.e. this company only in their Ambarnath factory has progressively reduced 2500 of the workforce within 20 years. When the other factories are also taken into account, the reduction in manforce will run to several thousands.

I am at a loss to understand how permission for the import of the above machinery was allowed?

To pacify the present employees, the company has outwardly assured, that no workmen will be retrenched. But Sir, every year about 200 workmen will retire from service and no replacement shall be thought needed. The work force in spite of the assurance will thus be reduced automatically. I would, therefore, request the Government to nip their nefarious activities in the bud.

It may not be out of place if I may mention here, that the company is asking their workmen to rebel against the Government for their new industrial policy and a signature campaign is afoot. They have succeeded in collecting signatures from their Madras factory and it will not be long before the workmen of this factory may also fall in line.

Immediate action to counter the company's move is the need of the hour.

(ii) REPORTED INTERFERENCE OF INTELLIGENCE BUREAU DURING CPI(M)'S CONGRESS AT JULLUNDUR

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I note the contents of a press publication covering the statement of Shri Charan Singh, the Home Minister on the issue of interference of the Intelligence Bureau during our Party Congress in Jullundur. The actual facts of the case are as follows:

On 9th April night a man was caught red-handed stealing an ordinary file containing party papers where there were no secret or private papers. This man revealed that he worked for the I.B. and his name was Gautam Das. He admitted that he is a sub-inspector of Intelligence Bureau and his identity card No. is S. No. 12/23.

On 5th April two motor cycle riders armed with revolvers deliberately gave a mild knock to one of our party delegates from Bihar Shri Ramanand Singh. Shri Ramanand Singh fell down and the motor cycle rider snatched his file containing party papers and disappeared. Amongst the two motor cycle riders, one of them was A. K. Dutta posted in Delhi holding the rank of Inspector in I.B. The Deputy Director of I. B. posted at Chandigarh gave him

a dinner because he was able to snatch the file from our party congress.

The Home Minister has been wrongly informed by his subordinates. That will be revealed from the facts mentioned above. The Research and Analysis wing did it frequently; it is a thing that was started by Mrs. Gandhi. Why is it that the present government is taking recourse to the same method? We are surprised that this is being allowed to continue even after Janata government has come to power. They had promised to restore democratic rights and civil liberties. Our party was not functioning underground and we were not doing anything prohibited. In spite of this this sort of ugly and unwarranted operations are being conducted by the I.B. The Home Minister may please clarify on the floor of the House. We have authentic proof to establish what we have stated here, which we are not revealing just now.

(iii) INACCURATE NEWS REPORTS RE, RAPE COMMITTED ON 65 WOMEN IN BIHAR.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (सधुवनी):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 14-4-78 को "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित समाचार "आरक्षण की परिणति—65 औरतों के साथ बलात्कार" सरासर असत्य और भ्रामक है। निहीत स्वार्थी समाचार पत्रों और सम्वाददाताओं द्वारा गलत प्रचार के द्वारा बिहार में जातीय दंगा करवाने का प्रयास निरन्तर किया जा रहा है। संघर्ष में दोनों पक्ष में पिछड़ा वर्ग और ऊँची जाति के लोग हैं। दो सामन्तों के बीच पुराना संघर्ष चलता आ रहा है, जिस में पूर्व में भी कई बार इस तरह की घटना घट चुकी है। समाचार पत्र अपनी स्वतन्त्रता का गलत ढंग से दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं। इस तरह के गलत समाचार से सारे देश में दंगा फैल सकता है, जिसमें कुछ स्वार्थी तत्व लगे हुए हैं। आरक्षण का समर्थन

[श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव]

काफी सख्या में ऊँची जाति के लोग कर रहे हैं। जिस घटना का जिक्र किया गया है, वह बरे जिले की है। बिहार सरकार के एक मंत्री पर जो आरोप लगाया गया है, वह भी निराधार और गलत है। मैं गान करता हूँ कि इस घटना की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से कराया बर इस तरह के गैर विम्वार समाचार छाप कर जातीय दंगे का पदमन करने वाली एजेंसी पर राष्ट्रद्रोह की कार्यवाही की जावे। यह मामला केवल बिहार का नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश का है और यह प्रवृत्ति काफी तेजी से फैल रही है। गलत प्रामक, लपटहीन, प्रतिरजित, उत्तेजनायुक्त और डेप फैसले वाले समाचारों का प्रमुखता दी जा रही है जो राष्ट्र के लिये घातक है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कोई कदम उठावे।

14 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79— contd

(i) MINISTRY OF LABOUR—CONTD

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour. Shri Lakkappa may continue his speech.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) On that day I was saying that the Labour Ministry must have a good understanding with other Ministries and must get their full cooperation because various Ministries come within the purview of the Labour Ministry. But many Ministers have not been consulting the Labour Minister. An example to this is the recent tragic incidents that took place in Bailadilla about which the hon. Steel Minister has come out with a wrong statement, misleading the House and the problems have not been discussed with the Labour Minister before such a statement was made and this has created such a disheartening situation.

There many workers have been butchered and slaughtered and the culprits have not been brought to book.

I would like to focus the attention of the hon. Minister again to the unemployment problem. I would like to give the recent figures, quoting 'Patriot'. The job-seekers are over one crore and out of this the number of job-seekers belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the employment exchange registers in June 1977 is 1208 lakhs and scheduled tribes 275 lakhs. The number of placements effected by the employment exchanges in respect of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes during the period January to June 1977 was 35,391 scheduled castes and 1974 scheduled tribes. I raised this issue through a non-official Bill for providing a subsistence allowance to the unemployed people. But my friend, Mr. Varmaji has no sympathy and no consideration and has come out, after making arithmetical calculations, saying that they will have to spend so many crores of rupees for this purpose. This clearly shows that the Labour Minister has got no sympathy towards the unemployed people. One day, it will blow you off from power. You must also see that youths are on rampage. Youths are demanding doles.

Intervening in the debate, your colleague made a statement that he would advise the farm workers to organise themselves so as to enable the Government to meet all their demands and to redress their grievances. May I add on to your sympathy for them, if at all you have? If you have got any tears, you can shed them now.

Will you kindly see that the conditions of millions of unorganised farm workers are improved and there is amelioration of the condition of these workers? They are the backbones of this nation. Where the land reforms have been implemented, even there,

it has not been implemented in the spirit of the legislation. Will you kindly treat the marginal farmers on par with the workers in the industrial concerns? Will you kindly extend to them the same pension and other facilities? Will you also provide that compensation should be given to them for loss of their limbs or lives? Will you kindly consider giving them transport facilities to move from one place to another for work? The wages that they have to be paid have not been completely implemented in various States. Even the annually paid agricultural workers should be brought under the Industrial Disputes Act and all the appropriate labour laws should be applied to them. Therefore, it is necessary that there should be codification of legislation to bring under it the millions of farm workers who have been unorganised in this country, so that their grievances may be redressed. We have asked questions in this House about the clandestine operations of certain organisations indulging in selling of human force in this country not only from Southern States but elsewhere also. You have stated in reply to a question that people were taken to the Gulf and sold out. There is no legislation to prevent such selling of human beings. It is nothing but slavery which you want to introduce and perpetuate. Will you kindly unearth such clandestine organisations which are operating in connivance with many of the officers attached to the various ministries and also in your ministry, because they are encouraging such clandestine organisations in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and other important cities and making money? They allure them with jobs, take them and sell them. That is how man-power is being misused and the power is being abused in your ministry and other ministries.

My friend Mr. Sudheeran wanted to speak and I shall cut short my speech. The railway employees of various categories including station

masters have demanded that at least uniforms should be provided; let alone other grievances. In spite of many representations by unions in the Southern States, the Railway Ministry has turned a deaf ear to them. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Labour Ministry to look into the matter when such demands come to your ministry in consultation with the Railway Ministry. They come out with a statement that those who were victimised at the time of emergency will be taken care of and their legitimate demands will be met. But these are only crocodile tears. Even today, one year after your coming to power, the people are still agitating for small things as they were doing before. There is not even an iota of sympathy for them and not even an iota of understanding of their legitimate demands and grievances. The All India Station Masters' Association, Southern Zone, have given notice of a "Stay In Strike" from 20th April 78. They have given a list of 36 demands. Will the Labour Minister look into the difficulties of these people and also into the grievances of those people who are attached to the Southern States and who have represented to the Railway Minister, Industries Tribunal and also to the Labour Ministry? With these words, I conclude and request the Deputy-Speaker to provide an opportunity to my colleague to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You said you would conclude, but you have taken more time!

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): How much time is still left?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When we started, we had one hour and 45 minutes including the Minister's reply. Now, I think, it is hardly about one-and-a-half hours.

श्री हरनाथ सोमानी (नीलवाड़ा) :
उत्तरजन महोदय, मैं थम नहीं जी और
उन्की सरकार को सब से पहले बर्दाई देना

[श्री रूपलाल सोमानी]

जाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने आपात स्थिति में मजदूरों सघों के अधिकार जो समाप्त कर दिये गये थे उनका फिर से बहाल किया है। आपात स्थिति में राजनीतिक दमन और भेदभाव के आधार पर नौकरी से निवाले गए लोगों को फिर से बहाल किया गया है। आपात स्थिति का लाभ उठा कर प्रबंधकों ने अपने अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग करके मजदूरों पर काम के बोझ को बढ़ा दिया। उनके साथ भेदभाव करके, पदोन्नतियों के मामले में और भरती के नियमों में परिवर्तन कर दिया था, इन सब की जांच करवाने तथा उन सभी को न्याय दिलाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, जिनके साथ आपात स्थिति में अन्याय किया गया था।

बोनस सदाय अधिनियम में संशोधन करके 1976 के न्यूनतम बोनस 8 33 को देने की व्यवस्था की गई है, चाहे प्रतिष्ठान के पास आवंटनीय अतिशेष हो या न हो। इससे साथ ही अनिवार्य जमा योजना के अन्तर्गत कटौतियाँ को भी सरकार ने समाप्त कर दिया है। इसे भी आगे जाकर विपक्षीय तंत्र का पुनः स्थापन किया गया है जिसे पिछली सरकार ने गत छ वर्षों से निष्क्रिय कर रखा था। ये सब कदम तात्कालिक असन्तोष के कारणों को दूर करने के लिए उठाए गए हैं। श्रमिक अशान्ति के ये लक्षण मजदूरों में दबे हुए मनोभावों को अभिव्यक्त करने के फलस्वरूप भर-बर सामने आए हैं।

यह सही है कि 1976 में 127 5 श्रम दिवसों की हानि हुई थी, जब कि 1977 में 212 1 श्रम दिवसों की हानि हुई है। यह केवल दबे हुए मताभावा को अभिव्यक्त करने के कारण हुआ है यदि यह कहा जाये तो ठीक ही होगा। लेकिन उससे भी आगे, जो आज श्रमिक अशान्ति फैली हुई है, उसके क्या कारण हैं उसकी गहराई में हमको जाना होगा। मेरी अपनी मान्यता है कि मजदूरों की आर्थिक या अन्य कोई शिकायतें विशेष न होते हुए भी भी श्रमिक अशान्ति है इसके पीछे

राजनैतिक तत्वा की अधिक सन्निधता है और उनसे प्रेरित यह अशान्ति है। हम सब जानते हैं कि आज उद्योगों में मजदूर सघों की बहुलता है। प्रत्येक राजनीतिक दल अपना मजदूर संगठन रखता है और वह अधिक से अधिक प्रभाव बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से, उचित हो या अनुचित, मजदूर सघों का सहारा लेता है। इसलिए समय आ गया है कि हम इन राजनीतिक कारणों से जो श्रमिक अशान्ति उत्पन्न होती है उसने निराकरण का रास्ता ढूँढें।

हम जानते हैं कि मजदूर सघों की बहुलता से मजदूरों में भेदभाव उत्पन्न होता है, प्रतिस्पर्धा होती है, प्रबंधक उसका लाभ उठाते हैं। वे मजदूरों के भेदभाव को उभारते हैं और मजदूरों की सामूहिक सोदेबाजी की शक्ति भी उससे कम होती है। इसलिए मेरी मान्यता है और समय का यह तनाव भी है और हम सबको इस बात को स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि एक उद्योग में एक यूनियन हो, एक मजदूर संगठन हो। यह कहा जा सकता है कि अभी वह समय नहीं आया है कि एक उद्योग में एक मजदूर संगठन की व्यवस्था सरकार करे। इसकी प्रक्रिया स्वैच्छिक होनी चाहिये। ऐसा कहना हमले को टालने के समान होगा। अगर एक उद्योग में एक यूनियन होगी तो मजदूरों की शक्ति बढ़ेगी। उनमें आपस में मतभेद नहीं होंगे। उनमें भेद नहीं किए जा सकेंगे और सामूहिक सोदेबाजी करने की शक्ति भी उनमें अधिक से अधिक बढ़ेगी। मजदूर आन्दोलन के स्वस्थ विकास के लिए भी यह बहुत आवश्यक है। मजदूर सघों की बहुलता के कारण मजदूर विभाजित होते हैं और उनकी सामूहिक सोदेबाजी करने की शक्ति कम हो जाती है। इससे मजदूर सघों की पारस्परिक प्रतिस्पर्धा समाप्त या कम होगी। आज तो किसी भी समस्या के लिए उसका गुणावगुण न होकर किसके द्वारा वह सम्पादित हुआ है यह होता है। एक मजदूर सघ ने समझौता किया है तो दूसरा यह समझता है कि उस के द्वारा यह होता

चाहिये था। इन परिस्थितियों में सुधार होगा। लोकतंत्र और स्वस्थ मजदूर आन्दोलन के विकास के लिये हिंसा को कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्रमिक आन्दोलन के स्वस्थ और सुदृढ़ विकास के लिए मजदूर संघ की मान्यता और संदेवाजी के एजेंट के निर्धारण का प्रश्न भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। चाहे हम मजदूर संघ की सदस्यता के आधार पर लें, चाहे हम गुप्त मतदान से लें। उस के लिए निश्चित तरीके होने चाहिये जिन आधार पर मजदूर संघों को मान्यता मिलती है, उसके लिए सही तरीके ढूँढ़ने चाहिये।

सामूहिक संदेवाजी की अगर एक एजेंसी होगी तो उससे मजदूरों का बहुत लाभ होगा। हम इसके लिये मजदूरों की संयुक्त परिषद् बना सकते हैं। एक निश्चित प्रतिशत इस बात का कायम किया जा सकता है कि जिस के आधार पर मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व स्वीकार्य हो। यह सामूहिक संदेवाजी को एजेंसी के लिये बहुत उत्तम होगा, उसके दो तरीके हो सकते हैं। या तो सभी मजदूरों के गुप्त मतदान के आधार पर उसका गठन किया जाय, या फिर एक तिहाई मजदूर संघ के प्रतिनिधि हो और शेष दो तिहाई मजदूरों के गुप्त मतदान से चुने हुए हों इसी आधार पर एक सामूहिक संदेवाजी की एजेंसी को खड़ा किया जाय। गुप्त मतदान के द्वारा चुने गये श्रमिक प्रतिनिधि इस प्रकार से होने के कारण वह ज्यादा इफेक्टिव तरीके से प्रवक्ताओं के साथ अपनी समस्याओं के निराकरण के लिये आगे आ सकते हैं। एक तीसरा विकल्प भी हो सकता है कि अपनी सदस्य संख्या के आधार पर श्रमिक संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों की संयुक्त समिति का निर्माण

हो। लेकिन हर हालत में अगर आपत्ती बातचीत से मामला हल नहीं होता है तो पंच निर्णय की व्यवस्था भी अनिवार्य रूप से स्वीकार करनी चाहिये।

यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि श्रम मंत्री जी व्यापक औद्योगिक संबंध विधेयक इसी सत्र में प्रस्तुत करने जा रहे हैं। श्रमी जितने औद्योगिक सम्बन्धी कानून हैं, श्रम कानून हैं वे बहुत पुराने हैं और बहुत अधिक हैं। उनका एक संहिता में होना निश्चय ही मजदूर आन्दोलन के विकास और औद्योगिक शान्ति के लिये बहुत लाभदायक होगा। मैं श्रम मंत्री जी से के इस संकल्प का स्वागत करता हूँ।

लेकिन एक बात इस सम्बन्ध में अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि जिन कारखानों में बड़ी तादाद में मजदूर काम करते हैं उनके और मजदूर उद्योग के बारे में तथा लघु उद्योग, खादी ग्रामीण उद्योग के संबंध में कानून बनाने समय लघु उद्योग और विशेषकर के खादी ग्रामीण उद्योग के कानून के सम्बन्ध में अन्तर करना चाहिये। हम सब जानते हैं कि खादी का उद्योग सारा का सारा ट्रस्टीशिप की भावना पर आधारित है। खादी कमिशन द्वारा राज्य-वार समितियां बनी हुई हैं जो उनका लागत पत्रक तैयार करती हैं और तो प्राफिट नो लॉस के आधार पर सारा खादी उद्योग चलता है। इसलिये उसकी विशेष स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर उसमें अन्तर करना चाहिये। नहीं तो इनका उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। इन उद्योगों में भी अधिक से अधिक मेकेनाइजेशन होगा और जब हम अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहते हैं उससे हम वंचित रह जायेंगे।

इसी के साथ साथ इस बात की बड़ी खुशी है कि प्रवक्ता में श्रमिकों की ग्रामीणारी के लिए प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं। अभी तक 1398 एककों में यह व्यवस्था लागू की गई है।

[श्री रूप ताल सोमानी]

पारस्परिक विश्वास और सहयोग की दृष्टि से मालिक और मजदूर के बीच में ट्रस्टीशिप की भावना बढ़े यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि प्रबंधन में श्रमिकों की भागीदारी हो। उसके लिये हम चाहें तो संपू्ण परिपदों का निर्माण कर सकते हैं। इन परिपदों को, कारखाने के प्रशासन और नीति निर्धारण तक के अधिकार सभी स्तर पर देने चाहिये। कार्यशाला स्तर से लेकर वे शीर्ष स्तर तक की भागीदारी उनके उसमें शामिल होनी चाहिये। इससे मालिक वम जदूरो में आपसी विश्वास और सहयोग बढ़ेगा और उसके कारण उनकी समस्याएँ कम से कम होती चली जायेंगी।

मैं सरकार को और श्रम मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये भी बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बधित श्रमिकों को समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये कदम उठाया है। 1 लाख 2 हजार 47 बधित श्रमिक थे जिनमें से 28,719 को बसाया जा चुका है। लेकिन यह मख्या कम है। शेष बधित श्रमिकों को भी बसाने का काम शीघ्र पूरा होना चाहिये।

कृषि श्रमिकों की समस्या बहुत बड़ी है। जितना सरल हम इसको समझते हैं, उतनी सरल यह नहीं है। क्योंकि कृषि श्रमिक गाव-गाव में फैल हुए हैं। उनको आर्थिक लाभ मिल और उनका हित के लिए जा कानून बनाने पड़ें हैं, उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अच्छे तरीके से हो, इसमें बिदे मन्त्र से अच्छा एक हा रास्ता है कि ग्राम पंचायतों को उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का पूरा उत्तरदायित्व दिया जाना चाहिये। उनका प्रती निम्नकारी खीमों जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं श्रम मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि खेतड़ी की मजदूर हड़ताल बहुत लम्बे समय से चल रही है। यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है और इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये उन्हें तत्वावधान देना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के जो श्रमिक हैं, उनके लाभ के लिये भी अधिक अच्छे और सक्षम नियम बनाने चाहिये।

रोजगार सेवा योजना को भी काफी सक्षम बनाने की जरूरत है ताकि ठीक अनुमान हमारे सामने आ सके कि कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं और उनको रोज़ी देने की जरूरत है।

मैं इन सुझावों के साथ श्रम मंत्रालय के अनुदातों की भागों का समर्थन करता हूँ और दूरगामी उपाय जो श्रम मंत्री जी श्रमिक अशांति को दूर करने के लिये और उद्योगों के सम्बन्धों को सुधारने के लिये करने जा रहे हैं, उनके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री मोहन भंय्या (दुर्ग) . माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल श्रम मंत्री का भाषण सुना और बड़ी प्रसन्नता यह जानकर हुई कि वह मजदूरों के शोषकों में जाकर उनका दुखदर्द देखते हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवामी श्रमिकों की समस्या जो अपने देश में है, उनके बारे में विशेष रूप से आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। अपने देश में लाखों की सख्या में ऐसे श्रमिक हैं जो एक प्रान्त के अन्दर काम न मिलने पर अन्य प्रान्तों में जाते हैं, परन्तु उनकी स्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर और दारुण है। मुझे कुछ दिन पहले एक पत्र इलाहाबाद से प्राप्त हुआ था, जो कि 16-3-75 को मेरे पास आया था, उस पत्र से पता लगता है कि कैसी स्थिति में वह लोग काम कर रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में विगत 5, 6 साल से अकाल पड़ रहा है और वहाँ से बहुत से श्रमिक उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्न अंचलों में जाकर काम करते हैं। मैं उनके इस पत्र से यादा वृत्तान्त पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ जिससे पता लग जायगा कि कैसी स्थिति में वह लोग हैं।

इलाहाबाद के आस-पास करीब 113 ईंटों के भट्ठे हैं जहाँ मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ इलाके के, जो कि आज भी पिछड़ा हुआ है, श्रमिक काम करते हैं। उनके एक पत्र में इस प्रकार लिखा है—

“हम विलासपुरी, हेमनदास के भट्ठे पर बहुत तकलीफ पा रहे हैं। दो रुपया निकासी है और तीन रुपये कच्ची है।” यानी वहाँ जो कच्ची ईंट है उसका 3 रुपये और जो पकी हुई ईंट है उसके 2 रुपये एक हजार के हिसाब से मजदूरी दी जाती है। “बहुत दूर-दूर ले जाना पड़ता है। और इस प्रकार हम लोग 2 आदमी स्त्री और पुरुष मुश्किल से एक दिन में 4 रुपये का काम कर पाते हैं, जिससे हम लोग भोजन खरीदें, कि साग सब्जी खरीदें, कि अपने वस्त्र खरीदें? तथा हफ्ते में 10, 5 रुपये कटौती करता है जिसके कारण हम लोग बहुत दुःख पा रहे हैं। जिसके कारण हम लोग आपसे प्रार्थना करते हैं कि आप भट्ठे पर आकर, या आप नहीं आ सकें तो फोन करके हम लोगों का दुःख दूर कर, गरीब को सहारा दें। आप हम लोगों के दुःख को दूर कर हमारे जीवन को संकट से बचावें। यदि आप कारणवश नहीं आ सकें तो आप दिल्ली से फोन करके पुलिसवाले दो बस (मोटर) और सैनिक भेज कर हम लोगों को भट्ठे से निकाल दें। यदि आप नहीं आयेंगे या फोन भी नहीं करेंगे, तो इस पत्र का पता बाबू हेमनदास, ठेकेदार को लग जायेगा और वह हमको खूब तकलीफ देंगे।”

इस पत्र के मिलने के बाद मैं स्वयं वहाँ इलाहाबाद गया और देखा कि वहाँ श्रमिक गुलामों की जिन्दगी व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। एक सप्ताह काम करने पर वहाँ 15 रुपये एक मजदूर को दिये जाते हैं। न उन के रहने की वहाँ व्यवस्था है, न पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था है, न किसी तरह की कोई सुविधा है। उन मजदूरों की भी पत्नियाँ हैं या जो उन की

जवान वहाँ हैं उन की भी वहाँ पर विक्री होती है। वैश्यजत एवम अपमानित की जाती हैं। जब मैं वहाँ जा रहा था इलाहाबाद के निकट पिप्पलगांव के भट्ठे से तो वहाँ पर मुझे बताया कि विलासपुरिया और बिहार की महिलाएँ और पुरुष यहाँ काम करते हैं। यहाँ जिवरात्री नाम की एक हरिजन लड़की अकलतरा से फुसलाकर लायी गई। उस को बताया गया कि इस रुपये रोज वहाँ मजदूरी मिलेगी, एक रुपया किलो चावल मिलेगा और एक रुपये का पांच किलो आलू मिलेगा। उस लड़की को ईंटों के भट्ठे पर जो दलाल काम करता था उस ने रखा। दो तीन महीने रखने के बाद उस ने उस लड़की को चार सौ रुपये में विक्री कर दिया। विक्री करने के बाद उस को दूसरे व्यक्ति ने और फिर तीन सौ रुपये में विक्री कर दिया। जब फिर विक्री किया तो जिस को विक्री किया वह उस को लेने के लिए वन्दूक ले करके पहुँचा। वह लड़की परेशानी से बचने के लिए वहाँ से भाग गई। सबेरे उस का पता नहीं लगा कि वह लड़की कहाँ गई, मर गई या जिन्दा है।

इसी प्रकार वहाँ जो श्रमिक काम करते हैं उन की लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार करना एक स्वाभाविक घटना है। वन्दूक के पहरे में उन को रखा जाता है। उन को देख कर के प्राचीन समय में जो गुलाम काम करते थे उन की स्थिति सामने आ जाती है। उन से भी बदतर स्थिति आज उन की है। उन की कोई सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं, न उन्हें कोई कानूनी संरक्षण है न उन की रोजी रोटी एवं इज्जत की कोई सुरक्षा है।

इसी प्रकार से रायबरेली के पास की एक घटना है जिस के कुछ उद्घरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर दस रुपये प्रति सप्ताह प्रति परिवार मजदूरी दी जाती है चाहे परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या

[श्री मोहन भैय]

कितनी ही क्यों न हो। चमार राम उर्फ रविशंह नामक व्यक्ति द्वारा ग्राम सेन्दवाही, कुकराडोह, चिरको तथा अन्य कई ग्रामों के हरजिन श्रमिकों के समझ भ्रान्तपंथ प्रस्ताव रखा गया कि यदि वे उत्तर प्रदेश कार्य करने चलेंगे तो उन्हें प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति लगभग दस रुपये मजदूरी मिल सकेगी, साथ ही वहां भात, बपड़ा, साग सब्जी भी उन्हें सस्ती तथा सहज रूप में उपलब्ध हो मंगेगी। चमार राम द्वारा ग्राम सेन्दवाही कुकराडोह तथा चिरको के लगभग 35 परिवारों को जिन में बच्चे व महिलाएं मिला कर लगभग 125 व्यक्ति थे साथ में ले जाया गया। बिलासपुर तक साथ में जा कर चमार राम ने इन श्रमिकों को उत्तर प्रदेश के बयित कार्यकर्ता यादव के हवाले कर दिया और इन श्रमिकों का काफ़ीना जीवन के दर्दनाक मोड़ की ओर अग्रसर हुआ।

रायचुरेली से लगभग 2 मील पर स्थित खसपसी नामक ग्राम के कार्यस्थल पर पहुंचते ही इन श्रमिकों की आशायें आकाश में घुल घुसरित हो गई। इन श्रमिकों के ऊपर ठेकेदार के कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा जो निर्मम व्यवहार किया गया, उस से पीड़ित हो कर एक रात्रि 6-7 व्यक्ति इस यातना शिविर से भाग निकले तथा भटकने भटकते किसी तरह अपने ग्राम पहुंचे। उन्होंने आ कर दर्दनाक चित्रण किया। फलस्वरूप अधिकारियों का इस उत्तर प्रदेश तबाना हुआ तथा लगभग 200 वधक श्रमिकों की रिहाई समझ हो सकी।

अत्याचार की गाथा बताते हुए बोडा ने कहा कि एक दिन भात जलाऊ लकड़ी की मांग करने पर उसे बेदम पीटा गया, परिणाम यह हुआ कि स्वेच्छा से कोई बात कहने की हिम्मत भविष्य में नहीं हुई। परसराम नामक एक श्रमिक तथा सोनमत बाई के ऊपर होने वाले अत्याचार का वर्णन करते

हुए उस ने जानकारी दी कि दोनों के हाथ पीछे बांध दिये गये तथा हाथ और पीछे के बीच में एक लकड़ी लगा दी गई और उन्हें रात भर चुले में रखा गया। सोनमत बाई को भलग ले जा कर टांच जला जला कर पेशाब कराया जाता था।”

यह कुछ घटनाएँ हैं जो यह बतानी हैं कि वहां किस तरह का व्यवहार उन के साथ होता है। अन्तरराज्यीय प्रवासी श्रमिकों के साथ भारी अत्याचार हो रहा है। उन की ओर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए।

केवल इलाहाबाद या उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं यहां पर दिल्ली में भी जहां हम रहते हैं वहां भी यही हाल है। अभी दो दिन पहले महा बन्दोरिया और हर्षी की एवईसी की इमारत बन रही है, वहां के करीब दो सौ श्रमिकों से मैंने भेंट की। उन की बड़ी दर्दनाक हालत है। उन्होंने बताया कि हम रोहतक जिले में काम कर रहे थे और वहां हमें 60 पैसे रोज की मजदूरी दी जाती थी। पता नहीं किस प्रकार हमारे श्रमिक अधिकारी उन की देख-रेख करते हैं। उन्होंने एक नहर के बारे में बताया कि वहां पत्र के काम कर रहे थे, नहर में पानी भर गया, सो मजदूर गले तक पानी में डूब गए और पन्द्रह दिन की मजदूरी उन मजदूरों को नहीं मिली। ये कुछ घटनाएँ ऐसी हैं जो हृदय को दहला देने वाली हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उन श्रमिकों को अत्यन्त मजदूरी और श्रमिकों सरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। मैं स्वयं इलाहाबाद गया और वहां के कलेक्टर से मिल कर के मैंने उन श्रमिकों को वहां से मुक्त करवाया। बड़ी कठिनाई से उन को आने-जाने का प्रवास खर्च इलाहाबाद से बिलासपुर तक का प्राप्त हो सका। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास इस समय ऐसे 80 श्रमिकों के नाम हैं। जब मैंने ट्रेन में इस का हिसाब लगाया तो मैंने देखा कि उन 80 श्रमिकों का 16-17 हजार ठेकेदार की तरफ निकलता

है, लेकिन प्रवास खर्च केकर उनको भेज दिया गया, अब बाकी का पैसा वसूल करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती है । ऐसा कोई कानून बनना चाहिये कि उन को उन की मजदूरी प्राप्त हो सके और उन को उन के जीवन की सुरक्षा मिल सके ।

आज लाखों की संख्या में मजदूर इधर-उधर फैले हुए हैं । जैसा मंत्री जी ने यहां पर जिक्र किया था कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासी श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिये एक काम-पैक्ट कमेटी बनाई गई है, जो उन की समस्याओं पर विचार करेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी ने क्या कार्य किया है, उस ने क्या सिफारिशें दी हैं, उन की सिफारिशों को शीघ्र ही कानून का रूप दिया जाय ताकि उन श्रमिकों को न्याय मिल सके ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जहां से चुन कर आता हूँ—मिसाई क्षेत्र मेरे क्षेत्र में आता है । पिछले लोक सभा के चुनाव के बाद राजहारा में गोली चली, जिस में 10 श्रमिक मारे गये । वेलाडिला की भी यही स्थिति है, वहां भी काफी लोग मारे गये । गोली क्यों चली ? इस लिये कि श्रमिकों के हितों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । जो मजदूर नेता होते हैं, वे भी ठेकेदारों की दलाली करते हैं । राजहारा में मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मांग थी कि उन के लिये शोपड़ी बनाकर दी जाय, जिस पर 100 रुपये खर्च आता था, लेकिन आप का श्रम विभाग उन को वह भी नहीं दिला सका ।

वहां पर ठेकेदारों के जो श्रमिक काम करते हैं, उन के बारे में एक पत्र मंने माननीय मंत्री जी को लिखा था, जिस में मंने उन को सूचित किया था कि वहां पर किस तरह से मजदूरों का शोषण होता है । मैं राजहारा केन्द्र की एक घटना का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ— 22-7-1975 को एस० के० एम० एस० के साय ट्रांसपोर्ट कांटेक्टर का समझौता हुआ

था । 8 टन माल 8 घंटे में लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग होता है । इस काम की कीमत 12 रुपये निर्धारित हुई । इस के पूर्व इसी काम हेतु 11.97 रुपये मिलता था । एक टन का लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग का 1 रुपये 50 पैसे पड़ता है । ये श्रमिक 14, 16, 20 की टोली में काम करते हैं । समझौते के अनुसार 1 रुपये 23 पैसे लोडिंग का और ट्रक को खाली करने (अनलोडिंग) का 27 पैसे, इस प्रकार 1 टन लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग दोनों का मिला कर 1 रुपये 50 पैसे होता है । वहां पर तीन प्रकार के ट्रकों से काम लिया जाता है—केमल वाड़ी, फ्लैट वाड़ी और ट्रिपर वाड़ी । जो ट्रक आटोमेटिक सिस्टम से स्वयं खाली हो जाता है, उन ट्रकों का भी मजदूरों ने 27 पैसे ट्रिपर का दावा किया था । ठेकेदारों का कहना था कि आटोमेटिक ट्रकों के लिये पैसा नहीं दिया जायगा, परन्तु उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया कि एक मजदूर अनलोडिंग के काम में अवश्य लगता है, जिस की मजदूरी पृथक से दी जानी चाहिये, परन्तु यह मजदूरी नहीं दी गई ।

27 पैसे की मांग को ले कर 54 दिनों तक हड़ताल हुई और एक मजदूर को करीब 500 रुपये का नुकसान हुआ और हड़ताल उनके नेता की अदूरदर्शिता के कारण बीच में ही टूट गयी । मजदूर संघर्ष के मैदान में जीते, किन्तु नेता समझौते की दैविल पर हार गये । जिस तारीख से समझौता हुआ—मंने हिसाब लगा कर देखा—एक मजदूर का 11 रुपये रोज होता है । 150 ट्रक वहां पर प्रतिदिन काम करती हैं । इस प्रकार 150 श्रमिकों की मजदूरी 1650 रुपये प्रति दिन होती है । यदि एक महीने में कार्य दिनों की संख्या 4 साप्ताहिक छुट्टी छोड़ कर 26 दिन भी मान लें तो 42,700 रुपये एक माह का होता है । इस प्रकार 12 माह का 5,14,800 रुपये होता है और दो साल तक 12 लाख रुपये होता है—यह 12 लाख रुपये मजदूरों के प्राप्त नहीं हो

[श्री मोहन भैया]

सका। ह्यूमैनिटी ग्राउण्ड्स पर 100 रुपये पर समझौता हुआ, जिसमें से भी मात्र 60 रुपया ठेकेदार से दिलाया गया और 40 रुपया मैनेजमेंट सप्लाय के नियोजकों द्वारा औद्योगिक शांति के नाम पर भुगतान किया गया। इस तरह से वहाँ पर मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय हुआ।

दिल्ली-राजपुरा क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों की छंटनी की समस्या पैदा हो गई है। वहाँ पर 29 करोड़ की लागत की मशीनें तैयार खड़ी हैं यदि उनसे काम प्रारम्भ किया गया तो 8 हजार मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे। बिलाडीला में भी यही समस्या है, वहाँ भी, जैसा मुझे मालूम हुआ है, श्रमिकों की छंटनी का जो पैसा दिया जाना चाहिये, वह एक-एक मजदूर का 500 रुपया या अधिक बनत है। अनूप चन्द जैन कम्पनी ने तो दे दिया बताते हैं, लेकिन बोरा एण्ड कम्पनी और दूसरे ठेकेदारों ने नहीं दिया है। वहाँ पर गोली चनी और अब सारे मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं।

एच० एस० सी० एल० में मजदूरी का रेट 7 रुपये 50 पैसे है, लेकिन ठेकेदार के जो मजदूर वहाँ पर काम करते हैं, उन को ढाई या तीन रुपये मिलते हैं। इन मजदूरों से निरन्तर 12 घंटे काम लिया जाता है। भिलाई सप्लाय एव एच० एस० सी० एल० के अन्तर्गत लगभग 50 हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं और लगभग इतने ही ठेकेदारों के श्रमिक काम करते हैं। पर इन की सुरक्षा की वहाँ पर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। नन्दनी माइन्ज में मिनिमम वेज 56 पैसे है, लेकिन जो ठेकेदार के मजदूर वहाँ काम करते हैं, उन को 12 घंटे मिट्टी तोड़ने पर भी ढाई रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं मिलता है। कानून बना हुआ है, लेकिन उस का पालन नहीं होता है। एच० एस० सी० एल० में यह कहा जाता है कि प्रदेश सरकार के कानून के अनुसार मिनिमम वेज 2 रुपये 75 पैसे है, इस लिये

हम इस में कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। और जगह में 5 रुपये 56 पैसे का रेट है, लेकिन वहाँ के ठेकेदारों के मजदूरों को यह भी नहीं मिल रहा है। इसी प्रकार की स्थिति बिलाडीला में भी है। वहाँ पर मजदूरों की यह हासत है। आप का स्टील वेज पॉइंट बना हुआ है, सीमेंट वेज बोर्ड नून दूम है और एच० एस० सी० एल० का काम सारे हिन्दुस्तान में चलता है, इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि एक बन्सट्रक्शन वर्कमें वेज बोर्ड भी बनना चाहिए। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बन्सट्रक्शन का काम होता है और उस के जो वर्कर्स हैं उन को स्टील वेज बोर्ड के अनुसार उचित मजदूरी देनी चाहिए। आज काट्रेक्ट लेबर की सख्या लाखों में है और हमारे इस्पात मंत्री जो कहते हैं कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा को हम खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं और ठेकेदारों द्वारा मजदूरी दिलाने का हमारा दायित्व नहीं है। आप ने कहा है कि हम बेरोजगारी 10 साल में दूर करेंगे। इस सक्ल्प को हम ने इस ससद में व्यक्त किया है लेकिन उस सक्ल्प पर हम वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों के लिए रोजगार की हम व्यवस्था करें और छंटनी के बाद उन को वैकल्पिक रोजगार देने का प्रयत्न करें ताकि उन को भरणपेट भोजन मिले और वे भूखों न मरे। मजदूर 12 घंटे काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन आज उन को दो, ढाई रुपये ही मजदूरी मिलती है। उन को 10 रुपये मजदूरी तो मिलनी ही चाहिए। काट्रेक्ट लेबर की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है और मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि काट्रेक्ट लेबर को उचित मजदूरी दी जाए। जो मजदूरी दूसरे मजदूर को मिलती है और जो काट्रेक्ट लेबर को मिलती है उस में बड़ी विषमता है और वह विषमता दूर होनी चाहिए।

एक निवेदन और कृपा और वह यह है कि भिलाई एव बिलाडीला से एक करोड़ रुपये के करीब सेस फंड में आता है।

आइरन और पर 4 आने प्रति टन के हिसाब से सेस वसूल किया जाता है लेकिन यह फंड मजदूरों के हितों में खर्च नहीं होता है। जिन लोगों की तन्खाह 500 से 1000 रुपये हैं, उन स्थायी कर्मचारियों की सुख-सुविधाओं के ऊपर ही उस को खर्च किया जाता है लेकिन ठेकेदारी के मजदूरों के लिए उस सेस फंड का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि कांटेक्ट लेबर पर चाहे वह दिल्ली राजारा की खदान हो, चाहे वह नन्दिनी माईन्स हों और चाहे वह वेलाडेला की खदान हो, इन में जो कांटेक्ट लेबर है, उस की सुख-सुविधाओं पर यह पैसा खर्च होना चाहिए और इस के लिए कोई कानून बनना चाहिए।

बीड़ी उद्योग के बारे में एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा। इस बीड़ी उद्योग में केवल मध्य प्रदेश में ही करीब 5 लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं और इसमें एक बीड़ी बर्कर्स वेल्फेयर सेस एक्ट, 1971 बना हुआ है, जिस के अन्तर्गत सेस फंड की राशि वसूल की जाती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस को केन्द्रीय सरकार न कर के प्रांतीय सरकार को इस का पूरा अधिकार देना चाहिए और 5 लाख श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए उस के पैसे को खर्च किया जाना चाहिए।

जो बातें मैंने अन्तर्राज्य प्रवासी श्रमिकों के बारे में, कांटेक्ट लेबर की सुख-सुविधाओं के बारे में और बीड़ी मजदूरों के सेस फंड के बारे में कही हैं उन पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और एक प्रभावी कानून बना कर सेस फंड की राशि का उपयोग मजदूरों के हित के लिए होना चाहिए।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और श्रम मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (All-
peppey): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,
602 LS—12.

this Government has totally failed in safeguarding the interests of the working class. Even the basic rights have been taken away from them. They are being dealt with guns, not with peaceful conciliatory methods. I am sure, this Government has no right to continue because the working class of this country has been brutally handled and they have been shot to death.

The reports from Pantnagar are a clear indication as to how the Janata Government deal with labour problems and agitations of the working class. The workers have been shot to death and their bodies have been burnt in the cane field. This shows the tendency developing in the country as far as the labour situation is concerned. This Government is in power because of the atrocities committed during Emergency. But, now, this Government has totally out-beaten the previous regime in the matter of excesses. Now the unemployment situation is very explosive, although the Government and the Prime Minister had assured the House that it should be solved within ten years. But no programme has been seen in that connection. The unemployed youths of this country had not been given any indication regarding the solution of the unemployment problem or how they are going to solve the unemployment problem. There is no concrete programme in that regard.

Even the demand for providing unemployment allowance to the unemployed youths has not been accepted. Some of the State Governments like Kerala, Punjab and others have come forward to provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed youths. But this Government has refused the demand of the youths of this country to provide unemployment allowance.

May I know from the Minister what is the policy of the Government regarding creating more employment potential. It is to create more employment potentials or to kill the

[Shri V M Sudheeram]

employment potential? I come from Kerala where lakhs of people have been engaged in traditional industries. I will give you one example in this regard. Contrary to the declared policy of the Government, for mechanical processing units licences were given to a private factory at Narercoil to produce coir mat mechanically.

This is a major traditional coir industry of Kerala providing employment to about five lakhs of workers. This will pose a serious threat to the unemployment situation. Repeated requests of the State Government, Members of parliament trade unions and of the political parties have been ignored by this Government to safeguard the interest of the workers.

This Government is issuing licences to the monopoly houses for mechanised fishing. That will throw out thousands of fishermen from their traditional job. May I know from the Minister, if this is the situation, if this is the policy they wish to continue, what will be the fate of those people? If they wish to continue this policy, then there will be an upsurge against them and this cannot be tolerated at this level.

I would like to highlight some aspects regarding age limit for recruitment in jobs. Now the age limit for recruitment in the Central Government State Governments, public undertakings nationalised banks has been fixed at 25-30 years. In some State Governments it is 30 years. If you do not increase the age limit then lakhs of people would be left unemployed. The fact is that age limit must be increased at least for five years in the case of Central Government jobs. State Governments, nationalised banks, public undertakings and other agencies. If you increase the age limit then they can provide more jobs. This Government has not evolved any national wage policy. Now the prices are mounting up and the Workers are not in a position to have both ends meet. There has been a lot of suffering. So, I

request the hon. Minister to evolve a need-based wage policy which will help the working class of the country. The number of labour disputes has increased this year. There is total unrest in this field. The existing system has failed to cope with the demands. So, it is high time that the existing labour laws were amended so as to give more powers to the conciliation officers because a lot of labour disputes are kept pending. It is very necessary to amend the existing labour laws to give more powers to the conciliation officers.

Another point I would like to raise is about the pitiable condition of the agricultural workers in the country. There is no comprehensive legislation in that aspect. Although we have been doing something for the promotion of agriculture and for the welfare of the rural masses, the real benefit in this regard has not gone to the poor people. They are still underpaid or even unpaid, and they are exploited by the rural rich of the country. There is no security of tenure. The Standing Committee on Agricultural Labour has recommended the need for a comprehensive legislation a model Bill, in this regard. I would like to appeal to the Minister to prepare a model Bill for the benefit of the agricultural workers of the country. The Kerala Government has gone to a certain extent in this regard, the Kerala Government have passed the Agricultural Workers Bill, it is a landmark in this aspect.

Our country is facing a serious unemployment problem. A lot of our youngsters were seeking jobs abroad. Now, the Labour Ministry is going into that aspect and is trying to evolve a new policy in this regard. But I would like to point out that hundreds of job-seekers have been brutally prevented from going abroad by the strict implementation of the Immigration Act of 1922. Even those people who got the visa or the NOC from the Gulf countries have been deported. This has created a scare in many parts of our country, especially in Kerala. So, I would request the hon.

Minister to evolve a formula in this regard and use his good offices to relax the Immigration Act of 1922.

MA. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: I do not want to speak more. The main function of the Labour Ministry is to safeguard the interests of the working class of the country. But unfortunately this Ministry has failed in upholding the trade union rights of the working class. The anti-labour attitude of the Government was very clear when the Government asked the State Government to de-register the trade union which functioned in Tumba. This method, this attitude, is a clear indication of the policy of the Government—of the Labour policy. I would request the Minister to re-assure the House, reassure the representatives of the people, that their pledges and promises made during the last Election will be fulfilled.

श्री भारत भएण (नैनीताल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश में प्रगति की जब चर्चा होती है, समाजवाद की चर्चा होती है तो यह प्रश्न बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण बन कर आता है कि जहाँ औद्योगीकरण होना है, कृषि की प्रगति और विकास होना है वहाँ पर यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि उसमें श्रम करने वाले लोग जो अपना पसीना बहाते हैं उनको उनके उचित अधिकार मिलें। मुझे खूशी होती है जब आपके बाई और वैठने वाले लोग यह भांग करते हैं कि एक वर्ष के अन्दर इस सरकार ने कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं बनाया जिससे श्रमिकों का लाभ हो। तो एक बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि अब तक की सरकार ने ऐसे कानून नहीं बनाए थे जिससे श्रमिकों को लाभ हुआ होता। उद्योगों को चलना है तो उसमें श्रमिकों को भागीदारी मिलनी चाहिए, उसमें उनका पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि मैनजमेंट में ही नहीं एक राष्ट्रीयकृत उद्योग में पूंजी, मैनजमेंट में सब

प्रकार से उनको भागीदारी बनाया जाना चाहिए, उन्हें अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस हो जिससे वह उस उद्योग के लाभ के लिए काम करें। यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि एक और श्रमिक वर्ग की ओर से समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चलने का जो लोग तत् लिये हैं उनकी ओर से बात आती है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। व्यक्तियों के हाथ में, पूंजी-पतियों के हाथ में उद्योग न रह कर हमारे राष्ट्र के हाथ में यह उद्योग होना चाहिए, समाज को उसका नियंत्रण करना चाहिए। किन्तु यह देखकर दुख भी होता है कि जितनी स्ट्राइक, हड़ताल, नोटिस और श्रम का असंतोष है वह केन्द्रीभूत हो जाता है राष्ट्रीयकृत समाज के द्वारा संचालित उद्योगों में जो व्यक्तियों के हाथों में उद्योग थे वहाँ पर ठीक चलते रहे, वह शोषण का है और वहाँ पर ऐसा हो गया। मिसाल के लिए परसों पतनगर के अन्दर श्रमिक आन्दोलन को लेकर एक बड़ी दुर्घटना हो गई। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? मेरे क्षेत्र में वह स्थान है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकार ने एक नियम बनाया कि कम से कम इतनी मजदूरी दी जाएगी। दो वर्ष में वह मजदूरी दी नहीं गई और अब उसको जोर से लागू कराया गया तो उन्होंने नियम बना दिया कि इतना पैसा तो आपका किराए का काट लिया जाएगा जिस जमीन पर आप छप्पर बनाते हैं, जो वह बेचारे अपना खुद बनाते हैं, पानी का नल अपना लगाते हैं लेकिन पानी का पैसा भी काटा जाएगा, बिजली का इतना पैसा काटा जाएगा। इस प्रकार से पिछले दो सालों में जो इमरजेंसी के वर्ष थे, गरीब के हित के वर्ष थे, उन दिनों में उनका पैसा काट कर उनको पूरा रुपया नहीं दिया गया। जब से जनता सरकार आई, मंत्री जी की जानकारी के लिए मैं यह बताना चाहूँगा कि जब हमने परिवर्तन किया, उनकी सारी कटीतियां बन्द करके उनको पूरा वेतन

[श्री भारत मुपण]

दिलाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया तो श्रमिक आन्दोलन कर्त्ताओं ने उरवा नेतृत्व करने वालों ने उनके मोर्चेपन का लाभ उठाकर यह माग सगानी शुरू की कि इमरजेंसी में जो मजदूरों की कटीमेतिया हुई हैं वह मजदूरों को वापस किया जाए। वही लोग जो इमरजेंसी के समय बोल नहीं सकते थे, जो इमरजेंसी लगान वाला मे से थे, उन्हीं लोगों ने अब मजदूरों के मोर्चेपन का लाभ उठा कर माग लगव की कि पहले दो वर्षों का जो हमारा रकबा बटा है वह वापस हो तब श्रमिक बात चलेगी। इस प्रकार से श्रमिकों को बला और चकत करने हिमरा हो हो गया और बहा गोली चली। अब तो सरकारी धाकड़ा के अनुसार 14 भादमी मर चुके हैं। यह बड़े दुख की बात है, बहुत बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दुर्घटना हुई है।

मैं श्रम मंत्रालय से प्रनुरोध करूंगा कि ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की स्थिति आने के पूर्व ही वह श्रमिक बहावर कोई समझौता कराने का उपाय सोचें। वही उद्योग में यह बात देखने में आदि है कि जो द्वितीय समझौता और तीसरे आर्बिट्रेशन के द्वारा समझौता हो जाए तो भी उसका लेकर एक पक्ष हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चला जाता है। नियमों में यह परिवर्तन होना चाहिए कि जो फैसले आर्बिट्रेशन के द्वारा होंगे या लिपक्ष के बीच में होंगे, उनका किसी भी अदालत में चुनौती नहीं दी जाएगी। इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन नियम में किया जाना चाहिए।

एप्रिल 17 के लखर के बारे में बहुत सारी बातें कही जा सकती हैं। मैं उसका स्वयं भुवनभोगी हूँ, यद्यपि यह सौभाग्य की ही बात है कि पिछले 18 वर्षों में आज तक मेरे खेत में कभी कोई आन्दोलन नहीं हुआ। मेरे खेत के आसपास भी कोई आन्दोलन नहीं हुआ। एप्रिल 17 के लखर की समस्या कभी इतनी नहीं बढ़ी

वह अगर पैदा हुई तो पननगर में। मैं यह जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि जो मित्र पुराने क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं, वह जायें और देखें तो वह वहाँ के नेतृत्व को ध्यान में भी ज्यादा ध्यान पायेंगे। लखर दंग वात का झगडा नहीं है, मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि जो नियम बने, वह व्यवहार में आ, उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो और उनको लागू करने वाला के लिए मजदूरों का प्रावधान हो। उम्मेदवारों के लखर में दंग दंग से न फैला जाए दंग वात की गुनिश्चिन कर लेना चाहिए।

मैं श्रम मंत्रालय की बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी समझता हूँ। उनपर यह दाव है कि हितन श्रम आन्दोलन में किसी तरह में न आयाँ। हिमा श्रम से भी न पाय। उनकी मांग पर बिचार करने का फोरम होना चाहिए। यह अनिश्चित बात तक टलता रहे, जानकारी ही न हो, निर्णय न होना पाए, मामला गुप्तों काटें में चला जाए, श्रमिक उत्तेजित हो, झगडा हो, फिर प्रयासन जाए, गोली चलाई जाए आदि यह मत्र नहीं होना चाहिए। हमें न श्रमिकों, न देश और न उद्योग का बल्यण हो सकता है।

इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए जो मंत्री जी ने बात प्रारम्भ की थी, हाँ मन्ता है कि उमम उनका बाधा मित्र, एक उद्योग-श्रम युनिशन का मिद्वान्त है और उमम श्रमिकों का पूरा रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए। आध हाता क्या है? उद्योग में श्रमिकों की एक युनिशन है उमम एक माग रखी, सुरत कुछ लोग को तोड़कर एक नई श्रमियन बनाई, उसमें उम माग के विरुद्ध कुछ और माग रखवा दी और श्रमिकों में उनका झगडा करवा दिया। वह दिन जाता है कि तुम आपन म झगडा कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। ऐसा हर जगह पर हो रहा है। इस तरह की भावनाएँ न रहे श्रमिकों को अपने ऊपर यह आशवासन रहे कि उनकी मांग और हित की रक्षा के लिए सारा समाज खड़ा है। यह भावना हमनी चाहिये।

श्रमिकों में जो श्रम करने जायगा तो बीनर मेंशन ही किसी के बहा मन्त्री माग

जाता है उसके साथ कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। उनकी संरक्षण देना चाहिये जो असहाय हैं, उन्हीं को सरकार संरक्षण देती है, यही उसका काम है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आज सरकार एक प्रजातन्त्रीय युग में समाज का प्रतिबिम्ब बनकर खड़ी होती है जो शासन चलाते हैं, उनकी जिम्मेदारी होती है कि इस समस्या को समझें और इस तथ्य को जान लेने का काम श्रम मंत्रालय का है।

उसका काम है कि वह श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा करे और इस सुरक्षा की ओट में श्रमिक उद्योगों को हानि न पहुँचाये। इसके लिए श्रमिकों में भावना पैदा करे कि उनकी शिवा-दीक्षा रहन-सहन, खान-पान और मैडिकल एंड वर्परह सब ठीक मिले, यह हमारे श्रम मंत्रालय का काम है।

समापित महोदय, जैसा कि अभी मैंने निवेदन किया, खासतौर से आपके बाईं ओर बैठने वाले साथियों से जब मैं गुनता हूँ कि यह काम ठीक से नहीं हुआ है, ठीक नहीं हो रहा है तो इसके मायने यह है कि वह स्वयं स्वीकार करते हैं कि वह स्वयं असफल रहे थे, पिछले 30 वर्ष कहिये या 10 वर्ष कहिये वह स्वयं तो असफल रहे लेकिन जनता सरकार से अपेक्षा करते हैं कि एक साल में यह सब काम कर दिये जाने चाहिये थे। उनकी अपेक्षा अच्छी है, महत्वाकांक्षी है, हम इस काम को पूरा कर लेते, हमें भी बड़ी खुशी होती लेकिन हमारे मंत्रालय ने इस विषय में भी सोचना प्रारम्भ किया है।

15 hrs.

मुझे आशा है कि इस दिशा में हमारे जो कदम बड़े हैं, जो चिन्तन हुआ है, उसका सुपरिणाम शीघ्रतन्त्रिण देश की जनता के सामने आयेगा, और वह दिन दूर नहीं है, जब श्रमिक आन्दोलन की जगह श्रमिक सहयोग और सहकार के साथ यहां का उद्योग और यदि पनौमें। पन्तनगर में जो दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना

हुई है, उसमें हमें सबक लेना चाहिये। इट इज नो यूज क्राइंग ओवर स्पिल्ट मिल्क। जो दूध बिखर गया है, वह समेटा नहीं जा सकता है, और इस तरह उसपर दुःख प्रकट करने में कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। लेकिन मुझे आशा है कि जो कुछ हो चुका है, उससे शिक्षा ली जाएगी, ताकि ऐसी दुर्घटना फिर कभी किसी उद्योग या फर्म में न होने पाये, और इन दुर्घटनाओं के पीछे जो मूल कारण हैं, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए श्रम मंत्रालय बहुत तेजी से काम करेगा। इस आशा और अपेक्षा के साथ मैं श्रम मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री हुफम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
उमाध्वय महोदय, मैं श्रम मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। पिछले एक वर्ष में इस मंत्रालय ने जो कार्य किये हैं, वे सराहनीय हैं। पिछली सरकार ने मजदूरों के अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात किया था और उनके अधिकार छीन लिए थे। इस सरकार ने उन अधिकारों को पुनः वापस लौटा दिया है। परन्तु कुछ समस्याएँ ऐसी हैं, जो पिछले अनेक वर्षों में चली आ रही हैं। मैं यही सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह उन समस्याओं को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए प्रयास करे।

उदाहरण के लिए, यदि आज कोई मजदूर न्यायालय में जाता है, तो उसका फैसला होने में बहुत विलम्ब होता है। उसकी नौकरी तो जाती ही है, परन्तु साथ ही साथ केस लड़ने में भी उसे काफी पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि जब तक उसके केस का अन्तिम निर्णय न हो जाये, तब तक उसे बेतन मिलता रहे। इसके अलावा उसे कानूनी सहायता दी जाये। केस लड़ने के लिए उसे सरकारी वकील दिया जाये। मालिकों के पास अच्छे वकील होते हैं और पैसों की भी उनके पास कमी नहीं होती है। वह व्यक्ति पैसे के अभाव में विवश है और कानूनी सहायता

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय]

न मिलने के कारण उसे हारना पड़ता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि मले ही उसे काम पर न लिया जाये, लेकिन अल्पम निर्गम होने तक उसे बेतन मिलना रहना चाहिये।

सरकार ने भविष्य निधि के बारे में कुछ कानून बनाये हैं, परन्तु सरकारी उद्योगों में इस स्कीम का पालन ठीक ऋग से नहीं हो रहा है। जो उद्योगपति अपना पैसा जमा नहीं करते हैं, उन्हें दंड देने का प्रयास किया जाता है, परन्तु आज तक किसी ऐसे सरकारी अधिकारी को दंड नहीं दिया गया है, जो पैसा जमा करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हों। भारत सरकार न जितनी टैक्सटाइन मिलों को अन हाथ में लिया है, उनमें भविष्य निधि के सम्बन्ध में जो बहुत प्रकार की गड़बड़ियाँ चल रही हैं, उनको दूर करना चाहिये। वहाँ नियमित रूप से पैसा जमा किया जाना चाहिये और नियमों के अनुसार मजदूरों को लोन भी मिलना चाहिये। यह देखा गया है कि कपड़ा मिलों में मजदूरों को लोन नहीं मिलता है। मंत्री महोदय को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत जो हॉस्पिटल चल रहे हैं, उनकी कंपैसिटी काफी कम है। वहाँ दवाइयाँ पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिलती हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जहाँ मजदूर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में काम करते हैं, उनके अनुपात में हॉस्पिटल में पलक भी नहीं मिलते हैं। जिसके कारण काफी समस्याएँ होती हैं और मजदूरों का ठीक प्रकार से इलाज नहीं हो पाता है। उसे बड़ा भर्ती होना होता है तो वह भर्ती नहीं हो पाता है और घर में इलाज नहीं कर पाता।

मैं इस बात से इनकार नहीं करता कि मजदूरों की बीमारी की छुट्टी जो मिलनी चाहिये वह मिलती है, परन्तु उसका दुरुपयोग के करते हैं। वे दुरुपयोग न करे ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार करे। बीमारी की छुट्टी लेकर वे अपने निजी काम में लगते हैं। किसी प्रकार

में भी आप उसकी चेकिंग करे और ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि वे ऐसा न कर पायें।

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

मात्र देश के अन्दर ठेकेदारी प्रथा बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है और इस मदन में इन बात को अनेक बार कहा गया है कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त होनी चाहिये। अधिक से अधिक और कम से कम मजदूरों का अन्दाज लगाना चाहिये और यह देखना चाहिये कि कम से कम मजदूरों जितनी हो। मात्र बहुत से लोग हैं जो पचास पैसे, साठ पैसे रोज पर काम करते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ इलाके में मात्र भी लोग पचास पैसे रोज में काम करते हैं। सरकार को तय करना चाहिये कि राष्ट्रीय म्यूननम बेतन क्या हो। यह नीति जब तक तय नहीं होगी तब तक हमारी समस्या बनी रहेंगी।

अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात कही है। आंकड़े भी समय समय पर बताये हैं। इन समय 1 करोड़ 9 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने रोजगार दफ्तरों में नाम लिखा रखा है। हम उन्हें अधिक से अधिक रोजगार दे सकें। ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। ठीक है बगल सरकार ने बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया है। लेकिन वह दिनमें रोज उसे चला सकेंगे यह कहना बड़ा कठिन है। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मांग देश में अधिक जोर न पकड़े कि बिना काम का भत्ता मिले। यदि यह जोर पकड़ गई तो सरकार के सामने बहुत बड़ा भयानक सबूत खड़ा होगा। इसीलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अधिक से अधिक जल्दी से जल्दी लोगों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था हम करे। देहातो में सबको का जाल बिछाये, पुलिस बनाए, बत्ते चलाये, छोटे छोटे कारखाने अधिक मात्रा में खोलें, देहात में रोजगार के साधन बनाए जिससे जो लोग का मावर्षण शहरों की तरफ भागन का है उसे हम रोज

सकें। आज दिल्ली में और बड़े बड़े शहरों में देखने को मिलता है कि लोग देहात से निकल कर अपनी खेती छोड़कर बड़े नगरों में भागे चले आ रहे हैं, इस आशा में कि वहाँ उन्हें रोजगार मिलगा। इससे शहरों की आबास व्यवस्था भी गड़बड़ होती है और काफी संकट शहरों में इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं। तो देहात के अन्दर आकर्षण निर्माण किया जाये ताकि लोग देहात में जमें रहें और देहात में ही उनको रोजगार हम दिला सकें।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सारे देश के अन्दर पिछले साल भर से जो मजदूर आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है यह योजनाबद्ध तरीके से सारे देश में चलाया जा रहा है। जहाँ शान्ति है वहाँ उलटी मांगों को लेकर क्रान्ति करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि उत्पादन में क्षति किसी प्रकार से न हो इसको ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। मैं इस बात से कोई इनकार नहीं करता कि मजदूरों को आन्दोलन करने के लिए क्यों मजबूर होना पड़ता है। मेरा एक निवेदन सरकार से और सरकार के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों से है कि जब भी मजदूरों की कोई समस्या हो तो इसके पहले कि मजदूर आन्दोलन पर उतारू हों, हड़ताल पर जायें, उससे पहले ही उसे सुलझा लेना चाहिये। होता क्या है कि आन्दोलन काफी लम्बा चलता है, लाक आउट हो जाता है, उत्पादन की क्षति पहुँचती है, लेकिन मामला नहीं सुलझता है। सरकार का और मालिक का प्रयास इस प्रकार का होता है कि आन्दोलन चलने दो, कितना लम्बा चलेगा? चुप बैठो रहो। ज्यादा हो तो पुलिस की फोर्स लगा दो, उनको दवाने का प्रयास करो। दब तो जाता है कुछ समय के लिए लेकिन कुछ दिन के बाद फिर वह खड़ा हो जाता है। कारण यह है कि मजदूर ज्यादा लम्बा आन्दोलन नहीं चला सकते क्योंकि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति चरमरा जाती है जिससे वह उसे लम्बा नहीं खींच सकते। ऐसी स्थिति

पैदा न हो उसके लिए मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि कोई भी आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ हो तत्काल उस पर गौर किया जाये, तत्काल ऐक्शन लिया जाये और तत्काल निर्णय ले कर समस्या को सुलझाया जाये। आज महीनों और सालों मामलों उलझे रहते हैं लेकिन उस क्षेत्र में विशेष कोई प्रगति नहीं होती है।

इसी तरह से समाचार पत्रों में काफी बढ़ा चढ़ा कर समाचार प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं जिससे लोगों में काफी असन्तोष पैदा होता है। जिन उद्योगों में हड़ताल होती है वहाँ कुछ लोग जो काम करना चाहते हैं, जो यूनियन इस बात का प्रयास करती है कि उद्योग को किसी प्रकार की क्षति न हो, दूसरी यूनियन वाले चाकू धुरे की नोंक पर उन्हें काम पर जाने से रोका जाता है। य प्रयास सी० टू० नामक यूनियन से किया जाता है। यह प्रवृत्ति अच्छी नहीं है और इससे देश का कोई भला नहीं होगा। जो शक्तियाँ देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार की हैं जो इस प्रकार का वातावरण बना रही हैं, धुरे की नोंक पर मजदूरों को काम करने अन्दर नहीं जाने देती हैं, उन पर तत्काल ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए और इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि आपने यह कहा है कि पुलिस गाली-गलौच का व्यवहार न करे और मारपीट न करे लेकिन कोई ऐक्शन न लेने के कारण कानूनी व्यवस्था मजदूर-क्षेत्र में, मजदूर जगत में काफी खराब हो रही है और कुछ लोग यह चाहते हैं कि यह सरकार बदनाम हो और वे इस प्रकार की चीजें कर रहे हैं जिससे मजदूरों की समस्या को सुलझाने में यह सरकार फेल हो। इस प्रकार का प्रयास वे कुछ यूनियनों द्वारा करा रहे हैं और वे अपनी योजना को सारे देश में सफल करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, परन्तु सफल नहीं हो पायेंगे। यह योजना सफल न हो और फेल हो जाए, इसके लिए सरकार कदम उठाए, तो मैं

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछगाम]

मजदूरी है कि प्रायः मजदूर खेव में जो भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है, उसका शान्ति के रूप में बदलने में सरकार सख्त हमीयों के बिना देश का तराजू है और देश की प्रगति इसी में है कि देश में ज्यादा उत्पादन हो।

इस बात में इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि उद्योगपति इस प्रकार का प्रयास करता है कि शान्ति उसका माल जमा करने में उत्तरा नहीं है और उत्पादित माल उद्योगों में बचा रहता है। मजदूरों की मांगों का खेव धुनियें का उनकी जेब में हानी है उनके द्वारा अपने उद्योग में कुछ मजदूर गिरफ्तार करवाते हैं हड़ताल करवा देते हैं। और अपने मान का उत्पादन रद्द करवाता है। इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति आज देश में बाढ़ रही है और मजदूरों को इससे बचाना ही हमारा ध्यान है। जो उत्पादन हमारे पास इकट्ठा हो गया है और उससे काम पड़ा हुआ है इसलिए वह मजदूरों की कुछ धुनियें द्वारा आन्दोलन करवाता है और इसमें अपने उद्योग का हित ही समझता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि मजदूरों के हित से ही उद्योग का हित होगा और इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार बड़ी नीति बनाए जिससे भ्रष्टाचार का वातावरण दूर हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद प्रस्तावित करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA)

Comrade Chairman I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Labour

In fact it is very clear from the observations that have been made by the distinguished members who spoke in the course of the debate that there is a considerable degree of unanimity as far as the attitude to the problems of labour is concerned

Madam, my distinguished and hon. friend Mr Sathe, who opened the debate from the benches of the opposition who unfortunately is absent this afternoon—I am sure he must be attending to more important things of which there is no dearth—as well as my distinguished friend who spoke last, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal, underlined the need for a national attitude to the problems of labour. They said that this is a subject in which party differences should not cloud our attitude, that industrial relation is a matter of national concern, that unless there is harmony and peace in our industrial undertakings, production is bound to suffer and if production suffers there will be shortages. There will be scarcity. There will be increase in prices. There may even be loss of employment if the economy goes out of gear. It is, therefore, a common national concern to ensure that the wheels of industry go on efficiently. And it is accepted by everyone that this happy consummation for which we devoutly wish cannot be achieved unless labour receives its legitimate recognition, the rights of labour receive their legitimate recognition, the wages that labour receive are commensurate with the demands that are made on them to lead a life that is in conformity with a minimum standard of living, unless there is security in employment, unless wages retain their worth and unless it is possible for us to ensure that the erosion in the value of money does not erode the real wages of labour as well.

It was also pointed out, Madam, that besides this it is necessary to ensure that labour has a sense of belonging—I am quoting my hon'ble friend, Shri Sathe—that labour must have confidence that their problems would be attended to with confidence that there would be an impartial objective sympathetic machinery that would enable the expeditious settlement of their disputes and grievances.

Madam I shall not at this moment go into the details of what this means

But I wish to underline the fact that there is a universal desire in this House that the policies of the Government, the policies of trade-unions and the policies of the barons of industry must be such as promote peace and understanding in our industrial undertakings. It is a national obligation cast by the demands of development, the demands of justice on the government and the leaders of the trade-union movement as well as the leaders of industry to ensure that each in his own way contribute to the creation and maintenance of harmony in our industrial undertakings.

Madam, I was somewhat sorry to listen to Mr. Sudheeran as well as my hon'ble friend, Shri Saugata Roy, who almost painted a picture of gloom. They were not sparing in their words. Ordinarily, Madam, I am one of those who expect a high standard of debate and a high standard of contribution from my hon'ble friend, Shri Saugata Roy who, unfortunately is not here this afternoon. I was, therefore, somewhat surprised at the manner in which they attempted to paint a gloomy picture of the scene. I wondered whether they were looking backwards; I wondered whether they were living in the present or the ugly dream of the past was still haunting their imagination.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As a nightmare.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I stand corrected when you Madam Chairman make such delectable suggestion for improvement of language.

Madam, it is sometimes said by many in this House as well as outside that the industrial situation has taken an ugly turn. It is said that industrial unrest is galloping in this country. An attempt is made to present a very alarming picture. I am not complacent....

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): The President has also said about it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I think Madam Chairman, it is one of the rules that in the debate the President's name is not to be mentioned—for a purpose or in vain. Madam, it is being said by some that there is an increase, an alarming increase, in unrest. I am not taking a complacent view, but there is a difference between a realistic view and a pessimistic view. The facts that are before us, that are available to the hon. House so very clearly is that there is nothing alarming in the number of mandays that have been lost in the year. In the last 8 or 10 years, the annual average of mandays lost has been approximately 20 millions. It is true that there have been some variations in the year of the military involvement with Pakistan. The number of mandays lost decrease in the next year, in the peak year of the Emergency too. The number of mandays lost increases in the year of the railway strike, the number of mandays lost went up to 40 millions but otherwise the national annual average has been around 20 millions. This year the figure is 21 millions. I would like to point out that apart from the absolute number of mandays lost, it approximates to 0.4 per cent of the total mandays scheduled for work. And I would like to remind the hon. House that this is not far different from the average of the mandays lost in many of the industrially advanced countries like the UK or Italy, Australia or Canada or many other countries. Now, when I say this. I am not justifying the loss of mandays. Let my hon. friends who are interested in trade union movement realise that I am not saying that mandays should be lost. No mandays should not be lost. But what I am trying to point out is the manner in which a scare of panic is being created.

Now, here I would like to point out another important factor which has been underlined by my hon. friend Mr. Saugata Roy and other Members including my good friend, my esteemed colleague, Shri Chitta Basu—he

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

always keeps vigil over the working class—who has made a very powerful and eloquent speech the other day and it is unforgettable for me. It was pointed out that in the last 7 or 8 years, the share of mandays lost due to lock-outs has been steadily increasing. In 1970 it was 28 per cent. In 1972, it was 33 per cent. In 1975 it was 65 per cent. In 1976, the full of the glory of the Emergency,—it was 73 per cent. And in 1977 still it is over 50 per cent. I want the House to think whether it is the share of the mandays lost which is increasing or galloping or whether it is the loss of mandays due to stoppage of work by strikes that is increasing. This is a fact which cannot be ignored. Now the number of mandays lost due to strikes in 1977 was 10.5 millions the lowest compared to the years 1970-1975 it is 10.5 millions as a result of strikes.

Now, I come back to this question of spreading a scare creating a panic saying that the situation is alarming and deteriorating in an alarming fashion it is suffering from galloping TB. Madam I would beg to submit for the consideration of the House that there are two vested interests which are interested in creating this scare. One is those who believe that by saying that there is chaos there is anarchy there is no control possible by the removal of the curbs enforced on the working class on the restoration of the rights of the working class one vested interest political vested interest which tries to prove that the Emergency was justified. They say, that after the emergency is over, there is chaos in this country. The other vested interest is economic vested interest which is represented by some owners of industries who are for curbing the rights again, who want to create an atmosphere in which it will be possible for them to do what they want, they say that the restoration of the rights of trade

unions and the workers has led to this pass and therefore restrictions should be reimposed in one way or another. They do not want to surrender the fruits of the emergency, fruits that they garnered during the emergency. It is well known that among those who sung the praise of emergency, who said that they never had it so good were the capitalists of our country. I may not be far wrong if I say that many of those therefore today are very anxious to prove that the freedom that has come with the going of the emergency is responsible for industrial chaos. They are accustomed to the authoritarianism of the emergency, to the economic fall outs that they had as a consequence of the authoritarianism of the emergency. They remember the days of eclipse with nostalgia and they would like them to return. I say, this because in spite of the efforts that the government has made many of those interests have refused to reinstate those who were victimised, whose services were terminated during the emergency, they have refused to review the workloads which were unilaterally altered by them during the emergency.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat)
What have you done against them?

AN HON MEMBER That would be his conclusion.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA My hon friend shows the technique of debate. I was trying to point out that there was an interest behind painting this picture and I am sure my hon friend will agree with what I say in this regard.

I come to another point to which reference was made by my good friend Mr Saugata Roy. The other day he ridiculed the Labour Minister, he is free to do so. I shall not ridicule him. He looked at the report and found that the Labour Minister

had intervened only in 12 disputes.

SHRI K. GOPAL: He ridiculed the Labour Minister, not the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You can make a distinction between one and the other. Mr. Gopal is yet to learn something about Advaita. Now Mr. Saugata Roy saw that the Law Minister dealt only with 12 disputes and he worked out mathematically and said; one dispute per month, the Labour Minister has tackled. I am afraid he did not look through the report with the care with which he should have. Those 12 disputes were disputes which the Minister himself had to deal with, like the dispute of the Port and Dock workers of Bombay port, bargemen's strike, Vizag Shipyard negotiations, cement dispute, bankmen's dispute, etc. In all those cases very ugly situations were averted by the timely action by the Labour Minister; there could have been loss of production worth crores of rupees in many of these cases if timely action had not been taken. He forgot to look forward, to look into the other pages, to the CLC's organisation which is the organisation which should deal with the disputes. Every dispute cannot be dealt with by the Labour Minister. The CLC's organisation in this year dealt with 5964 cases and settled 4885, out of which 81 per cent were disputes settled during the year itself; of this 70 per cent disputes were settled in 2 months. In the same way the labour officers handled 1,38,763 grievances of which 1,38,325 were settled during the year.

Now I would like to turn to some other important questions, i.e., the questions relating to the policy that this Government has adopted in this field. Soon after our Government came into power, we realised that if we have to deal with the problems that we saw in the field of labour relations, we have to take some short term measures as well as some long term measures. These short term measures we thought should consist of

the identification and removal of irritants which were responsible for the eruptions of unrest in different parts of the country. These included the restoration of the trade union rights, action for reinstatement of those whose services were terminated in the Emergency or to reinstate or review the cases of those whose services were dispensed with without the normal judicial processes associated with disciplinary action or termination of services, alteration of work loads, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme and the Bonus. In all these cases, as the House knows, the Government have taken action. The other day my distinguished friend, Smt. Ahilya Rangnekar referred to the fact that in spite of the Government's issuing necessary instructions in this regard, there are many cases of the victims of Emergency not being reinstated. I shall come to this question currently; but as far as the long range action that we had to take are concerned, we thought that the first thing we had to do was to revive the machinery for tripartite discussions and to find out ways by which we can streamline and bring into being an effective machinery for the settlement of collective disputes and individual grievances. In pursuance of this analysis of ours, we not only revived the tripartite conference and invited all central trade union organisations—to attend this tripartite conference... (Interruptions) Therefore, we took the necessary steps to revive the tripartite machinery and to have a full-fledged discussion on all aspects of the legislation as well as the other steps that the Government have to take in this field.

Last year after the tripartite conference, I had occasions to tell the House about the discussions in the tripartite conference as well as the major decisions taken—one was to set up a Committee to report on a comprehensive Bill for Industrial Relations and the other was to report on the workers' participation in management, the third was in relation to the Consumers' price index and the fourth

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

was a decision to hold a special conference to deal with the problems of the agricultural labour and unorganised labour. I am happy to be able to tell the House that on each of these counts action has been taken by the Government.

The other day my good friend, Mr Saugata Roy again said that this Minister is earning a reputation of being a Minister who appoints Committees and he referred to my distinguished colleague Mr Charan Singh and said that as Mr Charan Singh appoints Committees the Labour Minister is appointing Committees. Here again I am afraid that he was a captive of caption hunting. He looked at the report and found a committee for this a committee for that and said that the work of this Ministry lies only in appointing the Committees. All of us Madam, are sometimes fond of captions. But if we chase captions to the effect that we become captives of caption hunting then we revert to an infantile state as far as the contribution to debates are concerned and I did not expect that from him.

If we do not have Committees then are we to have obiter dicta? Is it that the Minister or the Ministry or the Government should dictate?

About Committees how is it possible to ensure the widest possible consultation and discussion with all interests concerned?

Now I would like to remind you and the House that each one of these Committees was asked to submit its report in two months and with the exception of one Committee or so almost all the Committees completed their work in two months and submitted their reports. I know the next question will be what has been done with the report? Somebody said the other day that the report was submitted in December why was no legislation introduced? I plead guilty to the charge that no special session was summoned to introduce this legislation. But the presentation of a report is not the end of the question.

The report has to be studied. It has to be discussed in the Cabinet. It has to be drafted as a Bill and then it has to be introduced. I would like to tell the House that after the reports were received we had discussions on the contents of the reports with the presiding officers of industrial tribunals and labour courts, with labour commissioners and other interests and with the State labour ministers. Who will say that these were not necessary steps in consultation? After the widest possible consultation therefore we have now arrived at the stage where as I told the House earlier the Government will introduce a comprehensive Bill on industrial relations in this session itself.

Now I come to the question of workers participation in management. This committee also has practically completed its work except in relation to the question of trusteeship which is a somewhat longer range question as you can easily understand. In respect of the question of workers participation, the other day somebody I think from this side of the House said—ideas are common and they go round—"This Government is committed to the concept of workers participation. The Janata Party said it in its manifesto. Why this delay?" The impatience is highly understandable it is excusable. I do not know whether one takes inspiration from the Bible.

"And God said Let there be light and there was light!"

The Janata Party said in its manifesto "Let there be workers participation." And lo and behold! There was workers participation! Is it so simple? Those who are aware of the problems of workers participation in management—and I am sure their number is not small in this House—know that there are many aspects of the question that have to be considered. It is true that from 1948 there has been talk of workers participation. Some schemes were introduced as far as the banks were concerned.

and in the emergency two schemes were introduced for a limited kind of workers' participation. But you are aware that this has not given satisfaction to our workers, or employers. There is no feeling that these schemes that were introduced either during the emergency or before emergency allow the workers to have their full share of effective participation in the management of industry. No trade union has said that these schemes give them scope for effective participation in management. My good friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, would agree when I say this. First of all, there is the question of levels of participation in management and the kinds of functioning that can be transferred to the organs for participation at the different levels—at the shop floor level, at the plant level, at the Board level or at the industrial level. Then again there is this question of the attitudes of the management as well as the workers' organisations to the question of participation. It does somewhat seem odd to the uninitiated, but you know that the management is very anxious that any workers' participation in management should not lead to the erosion of managerial prerogative. In the same way, the representatives of trade unions, are keen that the workers' participation in management should not lead to the attenuation of the rights of collective bargaining. Now, therefore, you have to find an intervening area. While fully respecting the rights of collective bargaining and preventing inroads into the area of collective bargaining; yet, to find the area in which there can be participation in the function of management is a thing on which you have to spend some time. And that is why this Committee which is a tripartite committee consisting of the representatives of trade unions, employers as well as the Government and the public sector undertakings, spent some time—two months—which is a long period of time to work out the details of the machinery for participation, the method of election to which

again there was some reference made from the other side, the method of selecting the representatives of labour, of the employees, who will work on these different organs of participative management. Madam, this report also will be before us very soon.

On the question of consumer price index, the hon. Member has believe in workers' participation...

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Madam, on the question of workers' participation in equity, does he say something?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Most certainly. I am always very ready to answer my good friend. In fact, the role should be reversed. I am more to learn from him than he has to learn from me. And I do not know whether he believes in workers' participation in equity. But that does not affect my answer.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Kindly don't doubt my sincerity. I do believe in it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think he doubts your sincerity. He has already called you a good friend.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Madam, I did not say either that he believed or he did not believe. It is one of the many conundrums when the hon. Member sits on the opposite side.

As for participation in equity, I shall ignore this crossing of the floor for the time being. I hope it is not defection.

Madam, on this question of participation in equity, there are two views. If it is a question of compulsion to participate in equity or if any part of emoluments or other income that accrues to workers, or should accrue to workers, is to be given in the shape of participation in equity, there is a feeling that one should be

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careful that this does not lead to investment in something which may turn out to be a loss. I am sure the hon. Member as well as the other Members of the House understand what I mean and it is not necessary for me to expatiate on this especially in view of lack of time.

Now Madam, I shall go to the question of victimisation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) What about the Committee on Price Index?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I was on that perhaps I am sorry, he headed off the Board. Madam, you are very familiar with the Consumer Price Index Committee, as you are with all other committees. This Committee worked under the chairmanship of a very distinguished professor Prof. Rath, and included such distinguished luminaries as Comrade Parvathi Krishnan, a Member of Parliament, and this Committee has concluded its labours and submitted its report which is under examination by the Government at the moment and as soon as its study is completed, it will be made available to the House.

I said that I would go to the question of victimisation to which my hon. friend, Comrade

MR CHAIRMAN You are swinging between Madam and Comrade.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA The e are both qualities which are co-existing and you can't escape from one or the other.

MR CHAIRMAN Much to the discomfiture of Dr Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I don't think, Madam, that he would either desire or accomplish a change.

MR CHAIRMAN I was only worried about the discomfiture of Dr Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA He can conceal any discomfiture with a smile.

Going back to victimisation, I referred, Madam, to the circular we had issued and the Government not only declared its policy that there should be reinstatement, but it also wanted that full pay should be paid for the period of the break in service and also that there should be protection of the promotion prospects of the person. We set up a special cell in the Ministry here to follow up these cases. But unfortunately I have to say that in many of the States the progress has been very slow. 1669 out of 5,765 people affected have been reinstated which is a very poor number. We are not complacent in this matter. We regret that further progress has not been made, in spite of our repeated efforts, and at the moment, Madam, I can say that we are in touch with the Governments of the States which are particularly concerned in this regard to ensure that there is reinstatement as well as that other benefits are made available to them.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR (Bombay North-Central) What about Central audit and accounts department?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I have made a note of this. I will not reply to each and every point, but I will make a note of them. I would also look to another aspect of the bill 'but we would like to bring before Parliament. You are aware, Madam, that there has recently been a very important judgement of the Supreme Court on the question of definition of 'industry'. Apart from the import and implications of this definition of 'industry' to which the Supreme Court judgement referred, there have also been demands from many sections of the employees who are not covered by the existing Industrial Disputes Act. We are therefore, very seriously thinking of having some provisions or some legislation which will ensure job

security for even those who are not to-day under the coverage of the Industrial Disputes Act.

I would now turn to the question of lock-outs. I have already referred to the increasing incidence of lock-outs. My good friend and esteemed colleague, Mr. Chitta Basu often refers to the fact that some of these lock-outs are disguised cases of lay-offs or closure. And I am sure there are many hon. Members who would agree with him that there are such cases. It is also true that of late, there has been a demand that Chapter 5B which was introduced during the Emergency prescribing the prior approval of the appropriate Government in cases of lay-offs, retrenchment and closure should be withdrawn. There are demands that this should be withdrawn. Now, in the light of the increase in the incidence of lock-outs, and the manner in which lock-outs are being employed, such a demand becomes a demand that may not contribute to the reduction in problems raised by stoppages of work. I am using phrases different from what my hon. friends would use. As far as we are concerned, we are keen that the legislation that we introduce as well as the machinery that we provide should assure workers of employment security. It should assure them of economic security, in the sense of a minimum wage or minimum wages; and the level of the wages being protected against erosion, that there must be a provision for profit-sharing and that there must be social security and safety against hazards and accidents. It may not be possible for me, in the limited time at my disposal, to deal with all aspects of questions like safety and social security. My distinguished colleagues who intervened in the debate, have already referred to the different aspects of the question of special security; but, with your permission, I would like to deal with the question of safety, which is also an important question.

The question of safety in the places of work, is one of most paramount con-

cern to this Government. Therefore, we refer not only to the question of safety in coal mines and other mines, but to safety in all places of work. One has to take an integrated view of the problem of safety. An unsafe place is no place to work. It would not contribute to health, or safety or productivity—or to eliciting the best from the workmen.

For the moment I will start with coal mines. The number of fatal accidents has been approximately the same, but the number of fatalities in the last year has shown a marked decline. The House would be happy to hear that from 296 it has fallen to 230, a reduction of 66. Of course, we should not have even a single fatality, but an improvement from 296 to 230 is a marked improvement, definitely. And the death rate per thousand employees has fallen from 0.57 to 0.44 in coal, from 0.38 to 0.33 in non-coal and from 2.83 to 2.33 in all put together. I must here point out that, unfortunately in spite of improvement in many collieries, the Singareni collieries has shown marked increase in the number of accidents. In fact the number there is four times the all India average, and we are therefore paying special attention to improve the conditions of safety there.

Madam, as you are aware, soon after our Government took charge, we called a Safety Conference in which the workers' representatives were also associated, revived the Mines' Safety Review Committee with increased representation for workers' organisations and took steps to upgrade the level of administrative supervision and responsibility for safety and to strengthen the Directorate-General of Mines Safety, to fill up the posts that were vacant so that the number of inspections may be increased and measures were taken to attract and retain staff of efficient competence in the Directorate-General of Mines Safety and to ensure that they are of appropriate administrative levels to deal with the nationalised coal fields.

MR CHAIRMAN Did you implement the recommendations of this Committee you are referring to?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA There is a quarterly meeting of this Committee which monitors the implementation of these reports

As far as other industries are concerned you are well aware of the work that is done by the Director General of Factories (Advice Service and Labour) Institute I hope I had the time to describe the work of this Directorate-General at length I would wish that the hon Members should particularly take interest in this field and visit the office and the laboratories of the Directorate-General of FASLI for short in Bombay to see that the work that is being done for safety to produce inexpensive implements that can be used inexpensive protective devices that can be used for eyes for the respiratory system for ear drums etc so that at all the places the hazards that our workers face for their health and their safety can be reduced For lack of time I shall not go into these details, but I do hope that the hon Members of this House would take interest in this field of activity, will sometimes acquaint themselves with the work that is being done in this sphere

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA You have to arrange our trip to that place

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA That will be done

I shall go to the question of some other special areas of labour I shall begin with plantation labour to which my hon friend Shri Purna Sinha referred I find that even my taking his name does not make him listen to me He spoke at length about the plight of plantation labour and said that unfortunately the Report has devoted only ten lines to the question of plantation labour I would like to submit to the House that the number

of lines does not in any way reflect our interest in the question of plantation labour I know my hon friend does considerable work among plantation labour and he is quite familiar with their problems He raised the question of the land-man ratio and pointed out the fact that the number of people employed in plantations has fallen You yourself, madam, are well aware of this problem I do not think that this question of the land-man ratio is one that can be tackled only by the Labour Ministry There are many aspects of the question including the economic aspect of it the effect on productivity and what not but the main question relates to wages and the statutory provisions regarding housing water supply medical benefits etc Here I must tell my hon friend that I am accepting the suggestion that he made, and we are going to set up a special cell to monitor the implementation of the statutory provisions As it is you are aware that some of these provisions are more satisfactorily implemented in the south than in the northeast and east If I am not mistaken you madam have had opportunities to visit some of these plantations and so you will bear out the truth of what I say in this regard though you are not supposed to speak from there

I shall now turn to agricultural labour As I said earlier, we had convened a special meeting in this regard to deal with the problems of agricultural labour There are problems to which many hon friends opposite as well as on this side have referred My distinguished friend who has just come and taken his seat, Mr Shastri on many occasions has referred to this problem so also my good friend Mr Lakkappa whom I shall not fail to mention whose example I shall follow and never fail to take his name in season and out of season The problem mainly is not only one of having statutory minima in wages You can easily put minimum wages on the statute book but it is very difficult sometimes to put them in the pockets

of the workers in the field. Unless the machinery to implement the minimum wages is efficient, unless it is ubiquitous in its presence and efficient in implementation, and unless the efforts made through legislation and the administrative machinery are bolstered by organisation of workers, minimum wages or the passing of legislation on minimum wages by itself cannot solve the problem of our agricultural labour. You are well aware that our Government has ratified the I.L.O. Convention on rural workers. We, therefore, hope that the Government will be able to play its part in helping all those who want to promote the formation of organisations of rural workers. We also hope that it will be possible for us to orient workers' education as well as training towards our rural workers and extend the benefits of social security to agricultural workers and seasonally employed workers in a phased manner.

Now I shall refer very briefly to the question of bonded labour because I am running out of time, and we are on the border of dealing with international matters. On the question of bonded labour, my distinguished colleague Mr. Larang Sai, explained the action that we are taking and pointed out the difficulties in making progress unless we have a method for identifying bonded labour and freeing them and rehabilitating them. In the past, the programmes that were adopted for rehabilitation of bonded labour were within the framework of the existing plans, there were no special provisions. We have begun with a modest token provision of Rs. 1 crore, which is nothing at all when we want to deal with the question of bonded labour in all its ramifications, but I mention this only to point out the fact that we are aware of the need to devote special attention to the question of bonded labour.

Now I shall turn to another question, that of women. I am not suggesting that we turn from one problem to

the other, from bonded labour to women.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): Both are in bondage!

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My distinguished colleague seems to think that both are in bondage. I am more concerned with releasing them from bondage than characterising one way or the other.

16.00 hrs.

My distinguished and hon. friend Shrimati Mrinal Gore, who is not here unfortunately, referred to the question of women and to the working group that has been set up on the question of employment of women. This is a very major question and it has to be tackled at various points. We have special responsibility for the Equal Remuneration Act. I do not want to deal with the various aspects of this question but the provisions of the Act have been extended to almost all sectors of employment, almost 23 sectors of employment. One or two remain and in these sectors also the Act will be made applicable very shortly. I have impressed upon the State Governments the need for effective employment and to see that the necessary authorities are appointed in terms of the Act and the advisory bodies visualised in the Act are set up. At the central level too, we are setting up a central advisory committee and also setting up a non-statutory advisory committee to advise the Central Government on all matters relating to equal remuneration, problems of employment of women and also to deal with the recommendations that may come from the working group on the employment of women. We also propose to convene a conference of the representatives of the State Governments employers' organisations, workers' organisations and voluntary organisations of women to take stock of

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the situation and to see how we can contribute to the full implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act as well as other schemes necessary for employment and the kind of employment in which women can have preference

श्री हुक्म चन्द षडवाप उस्ताके अन्दर
म न्यता का तब-व फे शगडा चलता है ।
गुप्त मरदान में म न्यता मिले इन व रे में
आप कुछ करन ज रहे है ?

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा मैंने अभी खत्म नहीं
किया, उसके बाद आप पछ रहते हैं ।
मवान का जवाब आपका मानुम है उनके
बाद भी पूछता आपका फरे है ।

I wish I could deal with the question of migrant labour. My good friend, Mr. Mohan Lein referred to the question of migrant labour and particularly dadan labour. I am referring the need for immediate action in this regard. If I had the time I would have liked to describe to you and the House the harrowing conditions in which migrant labour work, how they are recruited by Sardars without paying any money to them, how wages are not paid, how there is no restriction on the hours of work, how they are huddled together like cattle in tin-sheds in places where the temperature is sub-zero and how no kind of emoluments is paid to them directly but unfortunately, I have no time to go into these things. But I would like to point out that as a result of the enquiries that have been made and the discussions that have taken place we have decided to introduce a legislation in this regard which will particularly provide for regular payment of wages that are already agreed to, provision of suitable conditions of work for the migrant workers taking into account the fact that the migrant worker had migrated from a different State with

different environmental conditions to take care of the need for providing protective clothing, etc., supply of free medical facility for the migrant workers, grant of option to the migrant worker to raise a claim either at the place where he is employed or the State to which he belongs and provision by the home State of legal aid free of charge to the migrant workers. These will be some of the major provisions in the Bill that we hope to introduce for the protection of migrant workers, otherwise known as dadan labour.

Now, I turn to the question of employment exchanges and overseas employments to which some reference was made by my good friend Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA Man-power being sold out

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA He was rather concerned about the sale of flesh. Those who have more to sell should be more concerned. I do not know whether I have more or the hon. Member has more.

As far as employment exchanges are concerned, a number of factors have been brought to the attention of the House in the course of the Question Hour by my good friend Mr. Lakkappa as well as by many other hon. Members. A question was raised about the number of placements being inadequate. A part of the reason for the fall in the number of placements is the fact that a number of vacancies are not being notified to employment exchanges now as a result of the setting up of the Staff Selection Boards in various States and the Staff Selection Commission at the Centre. The House is aware that the Government has recently set up a committee to go into all the complaints that have been made about the employment exchanges to see how the employment exchanges can be made more effective and how the practices and laws in certain States

which make it difficult for some people to register themselves or to be placed from the register can be dealt with.

I shall now pass on to the overseas employments to which my hon. friend, Mr. Sudheeran made a reference. I think, Mr. Lakkappa also made a reference to it. So did some other Members of the House. Here, we are concerned with the deployment of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour in foreign countries. I think, it is a good curtain raiser for the debate that is going to follow. We are concerned with the full utilisation of the opportunities for employment in these areas and, at the same time, I am sure, the House will agree that the Government should be concerned with the protection of interests of our workers who are deployed in these areas, the conditions of recruitment, the living conditions and the conditions under which they work in these foreign countries. It is this concern which has made the Government to decide that recruitment for deployment of persons abroad should be through agencies that are registered.

We are taking steps to strengthen the overseas employment cell to deal with the various aspects and the questions that have been raised and the committee that has been appointed will also consider whether it is necessary for us to have some kind of supporting personnel either in our Embassies in the form of Labour Attaches or welfare officers attached to the number of people who are deployed from our country in foreign countries.

I shall now refer to a few more points before I conclude lest it be said that I did not deal with them. One is the question about the necessity of a wage policy. There can be no two opinions on this score. There must be a national wage policy. The Janata Party and this Government are committed to the formulation of a national wages, incomes and prices policy. In this context, many references were made to Mr. Bhootha-

lingam and his committee. I do not say that many encomiums were paid to the committee but many references were made to the committee. My good esteemed friend, Mr. Chitta Basu in his stentorian manner of delivery upbraided me and said that I was retreating and he almost made it look as if I was Wavell—for a moment I did feel for my eye. I know, my good friend does not mean that I am retreating. He is more interested in cautioning me against being compelled to retreat. And I should not take any umbrage at the caution that he gave me, because nobody goes up to a bold cautioning about danger or pull the sacks and kicks at the Board out in ire or anger. I therefore understand the spirit in which my hon. friend has cautioned me against forces that may compel a retreat from the position that we have taken. I can assure him that as far as I am concerned and this Government is concerned, there will be no such retreat.

Now, on this question of the Bhoothalingam Committee, my distinguished colleague, the Finance Minister, has made it very clear that this is a study group and this study group will formulate its recommendations which the Government would consider. It is very wrong to think that this group has been appointed with a view to engender some kind of wage freeze. I am afraid, this is looking for a serpent in a rope; it is not the rope; it is the shadow of a rope; it is a figment of imagination.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You have already issued a directive suggesting that there should be no wage revision.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is a mis-statement.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You please clarify it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This circular was quoted, I think, by Mr. Rajan, the other day. It was quoted by my distinguished colleague and friend the other day. It does not say that there should be a wage freeze;

[Shri Ravendra Varma]

it only says that in areas where there are high incomes there must be a reference to the Finance Ministry and the Finance Ministry's approval must be obtained. If your idea is to have some kind of a uniformity—without uniformity there cannot be a wage policy—then it is a caution as my friend has cautioned to ensure that there is no further increase in disparities. Therefore there is no question of a wage freeze no question of moratorium no question of a blanket law. These are all apprehensions which are unfounded apprehensions, and as my distinguished friend the Finance Minister has pointed out this group will consider not only the question of wages but of incomes incomes of magnets incomes of executives all incomes and therefore it is somewhat outside the field of responsibility of the Labour Ministry.

If it was merely a Wage Board or it was merely concerned with the wages the appropriate Ministry to handle it would have been the Labour Ministry. But when it deals with all incomes and prices I would be making inroads into other peoples domain if I say that this should fall within my domain while I hold charge of the Ministry of Labour.

Another question was about bonus. This is a very fallacious question and like a desert I reserve it for the end of the menu. Unfortunately or fortunately this is a question which we have to take up in the light of our own overall view of incomes of labour, wages to which I have referred and this question had been discussed in this House before and in course of a few months we will have to come back to the House on this question. So there is no doubt about it. I shall not take more time of the House on this question. There is another point which, if you permit me I would like to refer to in conclusion. I should not take more time because the Minister of External Affairs is also ready. Even the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill to which several

Members made a reference would consolidate and amend various existing laws like the Industrial Disputes Act Trade Unions Act, Industrial Employment Standing Order Act etc. We are thinking of initiating an exercise for a similar simplification and codification of other labour laws in different fields like wages social security, working conditions and welfare etc. An attempt would be made to adopt as far as possible a common definition of terms like wages employers workmen etc. Today, as you are well aware the same term has different connotations in different laws. This is not an easy task because each law has its own logic and structure. Even so we propose to have a look at this problem and make a serious attempt in this direction as visualised by the National Commission on Labour as well.

Apart from codification and simplification of laws on these lines it will also be necessary to examine the extent to which it would be possible to reduce the various registers to be maintained and returns to be submitted by the employers particularly small employers and the relevant labour laws. I shall not deal with this question at length. But in conclusion, I would like to say that as far as security and workers' education are concerned, my good friend and colleague Dr Ram Kirpal Sinha the other day referred to our ideas on the question of social security, streamlining the various schemes that we have for social security, and our ideas about integration the possible advantages that might flow from the integration of some of these schemes the possibility of extension of coverage of diversification of services of reduction of administrative costs, of improvement in the conditions of service of the medical personnel and opportunities for better career prospects of increasing the efficiency of medical services through improving the quality as well as the availability

and variety of drugs to which my hon. friend, Mr. Kachwai, referred in the course of his speech.

Reference has also been made to our idea that workers' education should be integrated with the national campaign for adult education that is being launched by my colleague in the Education Ministry.

I think that I have tried to cover most of the main points that were raised in the course of this debate....

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : चुनाव के माहक से मान्यता

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is a part of the question of comprehensive legislation. Surely I can assure the hon. Member that there will be a suggestion, which will fully meet his point of view, in the Bill that will be brought before the House.

If I have not dealt with all the other questions that were raised, it is not because I do not think that they are important. They are very important; I shall consider all of them, and in the course of the next few months, I shall try to accept and implement as many of them as can possibly be accepted.

Once again, I would like to thank you and the hon. Members who have participated in the debate, and I hope that the House will be gracious enough to pass the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Labour voted by Lok Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I put the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour to the vote of the House, I would like to know whether any Member is withdrawing his Cut Motion....

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur): I want to withdraw the Cut Motions standing in my name.

Cut Motions Nos. 2 and 3 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the other Cut Motions together to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 and 4 to 31 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charge that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour."

The motion was adopted.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	MINISTRY OF LABOUR	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
65	Ministry of Labour . . .	13,69,000	..	69,99,000	..
66	Labour and Employment . .	11,50,66,000	1,160,000	57,53,93,000	8,00,000

16 20 hrs

•DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1978-79
—contd

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR CHAIRMAN The House will now take up Discussion and Voting on Demand No 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which five hours have been allotted.

Motion moved

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue

Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidate Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs

Demand for Grant 1978 79 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3 1978		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS					
31	Ministry of External Affairs	18,92,88,000	2,46,38,000	94 64,40 000	12,31,89,000

*Moved with the recommendation for the President

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Banatwalla, Shri Jethmalani, Prof Shibban Lal Sakseena and Shri Sudheeren have tabled Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs I would like to know if they are present in the House and desire o move their Cut Motions

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Ponnam) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

{Increasing number of restrictions being imposed upon persons going abroad, especially to Middle

East countries, for employment and the consequent hardships faced by them (1)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for a Regional Passport Office in District Malappuram (Kerala) (7)]

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to denounce the Palestinian raid on Israeli territory and the massacre of innocent Israeli citizens including children on March 12 this year (2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop continued interference by Officers of the Ministry with Indian citizens going abroad in search of employment to the total detriment of individual and the country alike. (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sign and ratify the 1966 United Nations Human Rights Covenants known as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights together with the Optional Protocol. (4)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to denounce the continued violation of the democratic rights of the people of Pakistan and the people of Bangladesh and lending international respectability to and thereby perpetuating the dictatorial regimes ruling the two countries. (5)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saksena and Shri Sudheeran are not present.

Now, Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Madam Chairman, before I speak about the Ministry of External Affairs, I should pay a compliment to Shri Vajpayee. You know, Madam, that before he became a Minister, he was here with us. He was sitting with us for about six years....

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL-AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): For twenty years.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: All right, for twenty years. But for six years he was sitting with me.

As an Opposition leader he was never irresponsible. Of course, there were so many people who were irresponsible—I should not mention their names—but he was the only leader who behaved so well though, wherever criticism was necessary he used to criticise. He was a gentleman to the cadre, no doubt. But, unfortunately, although for one year after he became Minister he was all right and there was no controversy about him, of late I do not know why he is entering into such controversy. Recently he also made a statement saying that Mrs. Indira Gandhi has entered into a secret agreement with Mr. Bhutto. I do not know what was the provocation: probably Mr. Subramaniam Swamy was the provocation. I was surprised and many of the Members were also surprised on seeing his statement because, as I have said, he was a very responsible Opposition leader. Similarly, we expected that he would be a responsible Minister of External Affairs too, but, unfortunately, he has said that: he should not have made that statement. There cannot be a secret agreement between two Heads of Governments. Anyhow, it is up to him to prove whether there was any secret agreement or not.

Today also, when Mr. Lakkappa was putting some question, he intervened and made a very angry statement, saying 'Ycs, this is a bomb-shell' and he mentioned Madam's name. You know he was one of the great admirers of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In 1971, when Bangladesh was liberated I think he paid compliments to her. (Interruptions). Certainly, whenever anybody made a mistake, he used to criticise but, if any good things were done, he used to appreciate also. He admired her and I think he used the term 'Durga Mata'

[Shri M Satyanarayan Rao]

or something like that. In the House I used to praise her there is no doubt about it.

Anyhow it is not my intention to drag him unnecessarily into these controversial matters. But he should not unnecessarily make certain allegations against Mrs Indira Gandhi. There is no problem for him at all. Daily—whether it is the External Affairs or Home Ministry or anything else—he always says something about Indira. Please forget her and try to solve your own problems. This is not going to pay you. This is my sincere opinion and advice to the Minister for External Affairs because he happens to be my good friend. He also used to come to my rescue when I was not getting a chance to speak. I have great regard for him. It is really astonishing and is unfortunate that such a statement should have come from him. I would not be surprised if such a statement is made by Dr Subramaniam Swamy, I would be surprised if he did not make such a statement.

Now coming to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs it has been mentioned in the report itself that so far as the foreign policy is concerned there is no controversy there is no difference of opinion. I would like to read the relevant portion from the report.

"While burning domestic controversies dominated the election, it was noticed both within India and abroad that foreign policy had not been a matter of controversy in the campaign. This was possible because during the years immediately before independence and subsequently when India played a dominant role in the political process of decolonisation a consensus on foreign policy had developed within the country cutting across party lines. Against this background it was only natural that on frequent occasions during the months after the formation of the new govern-

ment, the basic continuity of India's foreign policy was re-asserted in no uncertain terms."

We must pay compliments to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, who is responsible for evolving this foreign policy, particularly the non-alignment policy, which has stood the test of time. Some people are there who criticise him also for this policy. At that time America and some other western countries and people like John Foster Dulles and Dwight D Eisenhower were criticising him for this kind of policy. They wanted India to be with those countries. From the very beginning it was only Russia who appreciated our policy. Not only has it understood and appreciated our policy, it has also come to our rescue when the need arose. We should not be ungrateful to any country, whether Russia or any other country, which has helped us in our crisis. For example but for their help Kashmir would have been with the other country. There was a lot of pressure of USA and other western countries. It was Russia alone which exercised its veto in the Security Council many times on the Kashmir question. It also came to our rescue when we wanted to liberate Goa. The same thing happened during the liberation of Bangladesh while other countries like USA, England, China and others were as a matter of fact thinking how to cause harm to us and stab us. This is the situation. That country has been consistently with us, it has not only appreciated our policies it has helped us in economic and other fields. We have so many projects with the help of Russia. I do not say that Shri Vajpayee is ignoring that country or is not anxious to improve relations with that country, but somehow some impression is there not only in Russia but in other countries also that he is not giving due importance to this country and he is giving more importance and attention to USA and other countries. This is rather unfortunate. This kind of impression if at all there is any, should be removed.

With regard to our relations with neighbouring countries, Shri Vajpayee is really very fortunate, very lucky. When he became the Foreign Minister, we had no problems with our neighbours. There are no major problems in the world also; there is no tension. There are small problems like the problem between Israel and West Asian countries or some problems are there in Africa, otherwise there is no such tension which used to be there earlier. He is, therefore, lucky in that sense. So far as improvement of our relations with neighbours is concerned, I would like to tell him that it is a test for him. Before he became the External Affairs Minister, we were having very good relations with our neighbouring countries, China and Pakistan.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: You might have differences, but we are having good relations with our neighbours. The only thing is that after you became Minister, you have continued it and to some extent you have improved it. There is no doubt about it and I admit it. I am not a person who will say unnecessarily that you have not improved. You have done and that is why at the outset I have paid my compliments to you.

No doubt you have improved the relationship. But the real test is that there are two problems confronting our country not only now but since independence. The Kashmir problem is there which has not yet been solved and the border problem with China is the other one. Unless these two problems are solved, you are saying that we have good relations with our neighbours and we have improved our relations with China and Pakistan is not sufficient and it is not going to convince anybody. Because of these two problems, at any time there is a danger of a war between these two countries. So, try to solve these problems.

Now you have improved the relationship with China. You say. All

right agreed. Recently when a delegation came here from China, we had a talk with them. What transpired at your meetings we do not know. But the Prime Minister and you yourself have given an impression that they are also very much anxious to solve the border problem. If that is the case, you should take immediate steps and also, if necessary, go there. Not only yourself should go but you may send Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to China. There is nothing wrong in sending him. Since you have not sent him, he is angry with you. I will request you to let him go there, but let him not create more problems. Take some steps and visit that country. Not only you visit but it is better if you also send some Members of Parliament in a parliamentary delegation. There is nothing wrong and that can also improve our relations. The China problem is there and the Kashmir problem is also there and if these two problems are solved, we will have no problem with our neighbours.

Of course, I am very happy that you have entered into an agreement with Pakistan over the Salal project. Nepal Prime Minister also is here and our Energy Minister Shri Ramachandran and the Nepalese Prime Minister have reached agreements over projects concerning the two countries. Anyhow, with Burma, with Nepal, with Bhutan, with Sri Lanka, with Afghanistan and Pakistan good relations are there. At the same time we must have good relations with the West Asian countries also, particularly, Iran, Saudi Arabia and....

AN HON. MEMBER: Also with Israel.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Yes, if you want to have some friendship with Israel, there can be no objection at all. As a matter of fact I was also pleading for that. Nothing wrong in it. The only thing is that problems with Israel and West Asian countries are there and President

[Shri M Satyanarayan Rao]

Sadat also you must appreciate, has taken the initiative and has gone to Israel and had bilateral talks. You must encourage his efforts. If that problem is solved there is nothing wrong in having friendship with Israel also. We must see that the problems between them are solved immediately and if any help is required then we should not hesitate to extend that also.

We are following a policy of non-alignment. But that does not mean only keeping quiet whatever may happen in our neighbouring countries. Always Panditji used to say that our non-alignment policy means dynamic neutrality. Neutrality does not mean that whatever happens in our neighbourhood you must keep quiet. If you keep silent and remain quiet it will affect us. Dynamic neutrality must be maintained. For example take Pakistan. I may tell you about Ebu'to's death sentence. China and Arab countries and all countries except India have written to the Martial Law Administrator in Pakistan that this is very bad you should not do it, you should abandon it. You say that we do not want to interfere. Why?

AN HON MEMBER The matter is with the Supreme Court.

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO We know what is the Supreme Court and the High Court there?

You yourself say what happened in emergency. Now you say about the Supreme Court and the High Court there. If you feel that this is not good you think over it. That is what I would like to say.

Recently we have improved our relations with Japan. Previously unfortunately we had been neglecting Japan for a long time. It is a very powerful country economically. We should not have neglected it. I appreciate that Shri Vajpayee is taking

some steps and economic and other relations are being maintained with Japan and South Asian countries.

I would like to warn you about America. You see the history of America. With whomsoever it was friendly ultimately it stabbed that country on the back. CIA is a very bad agency. I must warn you. I know your provocation—because Mrs. Indira Gandhi said that CIA has some connection with you that is why you came out with all this. There is some misunderstanding. I warn you in your own interest whether it is Janata Party Government or that of the Congress Party. CIA is very dangerous, be careful about it.

Recently President Carter visited India. At that time you thought that he was a good man. But after his meeting with the Prime Minister, what remarks did he pass? He used some words—he is cold headed or cold blooded man.

You take the case of Uranium supply. In your report you have said that they have agreed to release it. But in the paper day before yesterday it appeared that they were not prepared to send that. They are always interested in their own. That is the difference between Russia and the USA. I am not saying that you should stop relationship with Russia. You should not neglect a friend who has been helping us in economic and other matters but you should be careful while having any business with America. I think Shri Bhattacharyya agrees with me.

I am glad that you are having some interest in African countries. There you are raising your voice about racial discrimination, imperialism and colonialism. In the case of South Africa you are not saying that it is their internal affair and they should try to solve their problems.

I come to the passport problem. In your report you have also said that this power has been given to the Members of Parliament. You have unnecessarily thrown burden on us. You have created a problem for us. I would like to bring to your notice that there are agents. They are earning lakhs of rupees. They are plundering the poor people. They bring 200, 300 passports and ask us to sign. We cannot say 'no' to anybody. We cannot say whether he is a right or a wrong person. We sign without knowing the consequences. Please see that something is done in this regard. Please see to this difficulty of ours.

I would like to say something about our foreign missions.

About our foreign missions, I wish to say that I had been to Australia and other countries in connection with our Parliamentary Delegations. We have seen the functioning of our Ambassadors there. They have got certain vested interests. These so-called officers are being appointed as ambassadors. Now of course you have appointed Mr. Goray and Mr. Palkhivala—you have changed the policy. But what I say is that you should see that at least a majority of these Ambassadors are from non-officials from this country. This is my request to you. We find that these officers are not up to the mark. It is not only my view but it is the view of those who have visited these foreign countries.

Now my last point is about the Indian Ocean.

Sir, I am happy that some talks are going on between the USA and the Soviet Union with regard to this. This is a very important problem for us. If these big powers are there, it will be very difficult for us to keep peace. There will be war in our next door. And, they are not fighting in their own territory but they are fighting in our territory here! Have some talks in this matter with the littoral coun-

tries like Australia and New Zealand; they are also concerned about it. They are also requesting the two big powers to keep away from the Indian Ocean and to keep it a zone of peace. This is my request.

With these words I conclude my speech.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (अल्मोड़ा) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं विदेश मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

सब से पहले मैं भारत की विदेश नीति के सफल संचालन पर विदेश मंत्री और जनता सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूँगा । संभवतः मेरे प्रतिपक्षी मित्र ने भी अपने 22 मिनट के भाषण में इस विदेश नीति के संचालन की भूरिभूर प्रशंसा की, उनको केवल 2 बातों का अफसोस था । एक 'तो यह कि विदेश मंत्री जी ने शिमला समझौते में किसी गुप्त धारा का उल्लेख क्यों कर दिया और दूसरे यह कि श्रीमान भट्टो महोदय के ऊपर जो पाकिस्तान में कार्यवाही हो रही है, उसके बारे में अभी तक कोई भर्त्सना क्यों नहीं की गई और उसे पाकिस्तान का आन्तरिक मामला क्यों बताया गया ?

अब या तो शायद इसलिए कि श्रीमती गांधी और उनके दल को इस बात का संदेह हो कि यदि कभी श्रीमती गांधी पर कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही इस देश में हो तो विदेशों में उसी प्रकार से आवाज उठाने की कोशिश की जाये और उसी प्रकार से कार्यवाही हो और उस कार्यवाही का विरोध करने के लिये विदेशों में ऐसे भंज का प्रयोग किया जाये, शायद उसकी पैलवन्दी आप पहले से करना चाहते हैं

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जैशी]

और इसीलिए कोई पैरेललिज्म जायद श्रीमती गांधी और श्री भुट्टो के मामले के लिए उठा जा रहा हो इस मामले में बरना तो यह साधारण तौर पर पाकिस्तान का अन्दरूनी मामला है, इसमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिए। जिस समय हम मोमा में बन्द थे और माननीय अधिवारों का हुनर किया गया था उस समय भी किसी राजनीतिज्ञ ने मानवतावश यह कह दिया कि भारतवर्ष में अन्याय हो रहा है, लाखों लोगों को मरताया जा रहा है और किसी गैर-सरकारी राजनीतिज्ञ मच ने भी कह दिया तो उस समय की सरकार के पेट में दर्द भयानक रूप से उठने लगता था कि यह क्यों कहा जाता है और कहा जाता था कि उस तमाम आन्दोलन के पीछे विदेशी ताकतें काम कर रही हैं और उनको विदेशों का सहारा मिल रहा है। जायद श्रीमती गांधी और श्री भुट्टो में कोई ऐसी साठ गाठ हुई हो कि जब ऐसी चीज हो तो तू मुझे बचाना और मैं तुझे बचाऊंगी। दूसरे आप यह मिड कर रहे हैं कि वाकई में कोई न कोई गुप्त धारा शिमला समझौते के समय हुई है। लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने विदेश मंत्रालय के कार्यकर्ताओं का समर्थन किया है। इससे लिये वह धन्यवाद के पात्र है। ठीक उसी तरह से जैसे कि श्रीमती गांधी ने उस समय बंगला देश में कोई अच्छा काम किया तो उस समय हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने क्या कहा होगा, यह तो मैं नहीं जानता क्योंकि मैं उस समय ससद् सदस्य नहीं था, लेकिन यदि बंगला देश में श्रीमती गांधी के नेतृत्व के लिये उन्होंने कोई प्रशंसा की तो मैं समझता

हूँ कि वह कोई आपत्तिजनक बात नहीं थी। यदि आप इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि बंगला देश के मामले में श्रीमती गांधी की प्रणाम विदेश मंत्री ने की तो आप इस बात के लिए भी तैयार रहें कि तात्भीर और चीन की समस्या, जिसके लिये आपने उद्देश्य किया है, वह भी श्रीमती गांधी के स्वनाम धन्य पिता जी की ही देन थी और उसी निन्दा और भर्त्सना के लिये भी आपनों तैयार रहना है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि बंगला के दो समस्याएँ ही ऐसी हैं, जिनका निराकरण कर देने पर विदेश मंत्रालय को निवृत्त प्रविश्य में आग-प्यास के क्षेत्र में किसी अन्य समस्या का समाधान करने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि वे समस्याएँ भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के, जिनके लिए उन्हें बहुत अधिक प्यार है, जिनके प्रति उनकी आस्था है, पिता जी के द्वारा ही, देश के भारी विरोध के बावजूद, और उन की मरणा तया दन के बर्त से साधियों की राय के विरुद्ध जा कर, पैदा की गई थी। उन्होंने ही बाकमीर समस्या को जन्म दिया—जा समस्या नहीं थी, जो समाप्त हो रही थी, जिसका निराकरण भारत की मेनार्ये पुछ ही दिनों और कुछ ही घंटों के कर लेगी, उसको उन्होंने बनाये रखा। इसके लिये उन्हें साधवाद दिया जाये या उनकी भर्त्सना की जाये? वह अब इस विश्व में नहीं हैं और दिवंगनों के विषय में कुछ कहा जाये, यह भारतीय परम्परा नहीं है।

लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य की आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने विदेश मंत्री के नेतृत्व पर, उन की डिप्लोमेसी और नीतिमत्ता पर, देश के प्रधान मंत्री और जनता सरकार पर और उनके द्वारा विदेश नीति के सफल संचालन पर, इतना विश्वास है कि ये जो दो समस्याएँ हमें विरासत में मिली हैं, वे इन दोनों समस्याओं की भी शीघ्र हल कर देगे।

इस बीच में हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय ने आस-पास के तमाम पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्धी सुधार हैं। आज से कुछ साल पहले तक अपने तमाम पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारा झगड़ा था। कभी कभी गांव में कोई बूढ़िया औरत होती है, जो किसी भी पड़ोसी के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध नहीं रख सकती, हर एक को टोकती रहती है, हर एक के साथ लड़ती रहती है, जहां कोई झगड़ा न हो, वहां भी वह खोज खोज कर लड़ाई के लिए कोई बात निकालती है। आज से कुछ साल पहले हमारे देश की भी यही दशा थी जिस देश के साथ कोई झगड़ा नहीं था उससे साथ भी सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं थे। हमारा कोई भी पड़ोसी देश हमसे सतुन्ट नहीं था। हर एक पड़ोसी देश हमें आशंका और डर से देखता था। हर एक पड़ोसी देश के साथ हम झगड़े के सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये हुये थे।

लेकिन यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि अब पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध मधुर हो रहे हैं। बंगलादेश के साथ फरक्का का मामला और सीमा-विवाद हल किया गया है। आज-कल हम देख रहे हैं कि नेपाल के साथ हमारे कई प्रकार के आदान-प्रदान हो रहे हैं। नेपाल और भारत के शासन आर्थिक तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में मिल कर काम कर रहे हैं। इससे हमारी विजली की समस्या हल हो जाएगी और नेपाल का आर्थिक विकास होगा। श्रीलंका के साथ भी हमारा आदान-प्रदान हुआ है। और बर्मा के साथ भी हम आपसी समस्याओं पर विचार कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि वे भारतीय मूल के निवासियों की नागरिकता के सवाल को गंभीरतापूर्वक हल करेंगे। हमारे राज्य मंत्री वियतनाम गये थे और हमने उस देश के साथ 80—90 करोड़ रुपए का समझौता किया है, उनको सहायता दी है और उनके साथ सम्बन्धों में एक नया अध्याय शुरू किया गया है।

अभी हाल ही में दुनिया के कई देशों के शासनाध्यक्ष और राजनीतिज्ञ इस देश में आये। वे भारतवर्ष के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों

को बहुत मधुर, स्थायी और स्थिर बनाने के लिए सचेष्ट हैं और हम उनके साथ बराबरी के आधार पर आदान-प्रदान की प्रक्रिया में भाग ले रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमें डायनामिक न्यूट्रलिटी, गत्यात्मक गुटनिरपेक्षता, अपनाती चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी गुटनिरपेक्षता गत्यात्मक होने के साथ साथ वास्तविक भी होना चाहिये। हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने इस गुटनिरपेक्षता की वास्तविकता को आधार दिया है। अब हमारी न्यूट्रलिटी केवल डायनामिक ही नहीं है, बल्कि रीयल भी है। पिछले दिनों में पूछा जाता था कि रीयल नान-एलाइनमेंट क्या होती है—फकत नान-एलाइनमेंट होती है। अगर किसी को रीयल नान-एलाइनमेंट समझ में नहीं आती है, तो फिर फकत नान-एलाइनमेंट भी हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। ओनली नान-एलाइनमेंट क्या होती है, उसका मतलब क्या होता है?—एक बार रूस को गाली दो और एक बार अमरीका को गाली दो; एक पांव एक नाव पर रखो, और दूसरा पांव दूसरी नाव पर रखो, और वे नावें चलती रहें, तो वह गत्यात्मक न्यूट्रलिटी है। उसमें कोई गत्यात्मक न्यूट्रलिटी नहीं है। उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। खुद ही डूब जायेंगे।

दुनिया में अगर इस बारे में किसी को संदेह था, तो वह दूर हो गया है। लोगों ने जका प्रकट की थी कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी विदेशी नीति के कर्णधार हो गये हैं, वह बड़े बंगालू किस्म के, बहुत जाबिनिस्टिक किस्म के आदमी हैं, उग्र राष्ट्रवादी हैं, क्या है, क्या नहीं है, किधर चले जायेंगे। लेकिन आपने देखा कि आपकी वह सारी आशयों निराधार हुईं। एक बहुत ही यथार्थवादी, गतिशील और बहुत ही ठोस आधार पर आज देश की विदेश नीति को स्थापित किया गया है और सारे विक्रमंडल में शांति की स्थापना के लिए जैसे बहुत पहले भारतवर्ष से लोग निकल कर जाते थे, आज उसी प्रकार फिर

[डा० मुखर्जी मन्त्रालय नसीब]

मे सारे विश्व में शान्ति और स्थायित्व की व्यापना है और भारत की विदेश नीति मक्षम है और उम्मा निर प्रस्तुतगील है ।

अनु प्रसार निदेश की जा गधि है उसके बारे में और अनु प्रस्तुती के बारे में एक बहुत ही मन्त्रवर्ण और बहुत ही ठोस उद्देश्य उठाया गया है । शासक पक्षी बार इनकी बहादुरी का साथ और इनकी माफगोई का साथ में पाते बने गइ हैं कि हम अनु प्रसार निषेध नीति पर क्या हस्ताक्षर नहीं कर रहे हैं उम्मे पीछे क्या कारण है ? आज जा बड़ी अनु शक्तिवा हैं उनको हमने आन मन्य में निकुल साफ-साफ समजा दिया है और आज उसका जितना अधिक एवमिगशन है आज जितनी अधिक उसके बारे में पक्षमा है मैं समझता हूँ कि वह शासक विश्व में बनी नहीं थी । मैं समझता हूँ कि अपनी विदेश नीति में हम लोग इस ओर फल बरकत में म आते हैं कि गुपर पावम उड़ी शक्तिवा जो अनु शक्ति की ठेकेदारी करता चाहती है जा अनु प्रस्तुती की होड को उन्ड नहीं करना चाहती, शासक किसी एक समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उनसे हम अनु प्रस्तुती के प्रसार पर रोक लगवा सकेंगे और जो तत्काल दुनिया में अनु प्रस्तुती का निर्माण है उसको बन्द भी करवा सकेंगे । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश मन्त्री जी मे कि वह इस ओर बहुत सक्षिप रहें और सतर्क रहें क्योंकि यह अनु प्रस्तुती के प्रसार का निषेध हमारे लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । इस अनु नीति के संचालन में भी मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि वह बहुत ही बहादुरी का साथ हम ओर बन्द उठावेंगे ।

हिन्द महासागर और अफ्रीका के श्रृंखला की समस्या पर हम ने बहुत ही यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है । मैं इस बात के लिए भी आप को बधाई देता हूँ कि आप ने बार-बार इस नीति को स्पष्ट किया है कि आप हिन्द महासागर में किसी भी प्रकार के विदेशी अड्डे की नहीं सहन करेंगे ।

अफ्रीका का श्रृंखला एक बहुत ही सम्पन्न स्थिति को जन्म दे सकता है । यह कहना बड़ा बठिन होगा कि आज बड़ा श्रृंखला बिनकुल शांत हो गई है । उन श्रृंखला पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । भारत के अन्तिम के लिए भारत के तत्काल आर्थिक और राजनैतिक हितों के लिए आवश्यक है कि अफ्रीका में शांति स्थापित हो और आप यहाँ जित प्रकार की नीति का संचालन कर रहे हैं वह महत्वपूर्ण है । बरकत दलों ने आप की मंत्री है जो बरकतार है और और पुष्ट हुई है । बहा पर जो वर्ण-मध्य है उस में जो आप के रूप दिया है और जित प्रकार से आप ने खुद श्रृंखला में मह बहा है कि श्रृंखला की समस्या में यदि आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो हर प्रकार से आर्थिक ही नहीं सामरिक तौर पर भी उस की सहायता करने के लिए हम तत्पर रहेंगे, यह एक बहुत बहादुरी का बस्तव्य है और भारत के उद्देश्यों को, भारत की विदेश नीति के मुद्दों को बहुत साफ करने वाली चीज है ।

विदेश व्यापार भी विदेश नीति से सम्बन्धित रहता है और हम ने देखा है कि इस वर्ष भारत के विदेश व्यापार में काफी सतुलन आया है । हमने कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे उमड कर सामने आए हैं, जिन्होंने हम यह आशा करते हैं कि स्थायित्व के साथ हमारा विदेश व्यापार बढ़ेगा और एने अनेक द्विपक्षी समस्याएँ होंगे जिन से हमारे आयात निर्यात की स्थिति ठीक होगी और हो रही है । जित प्रकार से बाणिज्य प्रतिनिधि मन्त्र इधर से उधर जा रहे हैं उनकी देख कर यह लगता है कि विदेश नीति का परिणाम हमारी सारी व्यापारिक गतिविधियों पर पड रहा है और व्यापारिक गतिविधियों में यह हमारी सारी औद्योगिक गतिविधियों पर प्रतिबिम्बित होगी । स्वाभाविक है कि इस तरह देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए भी हमारी यह जनता सरकार की विदेश नीति सहायक होगी ।

आप ने पास पड़ोस के देशों के प्रति जो अपना रख रखा है मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भारत की प्राचीन विदेश नीति की परम्परा में है। मेरे बहुत से मित्रों ने यह कहा कि भारत की इस नीति के लिए जो आज की नीति है, हमें जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी का आभार प्रकट करना चाहिए, उन्होंने इसका सूत्रपात किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहना कि उन्होंने ही सूत्रपात किया यह तो कोई बहुत ठीक बात नहीं होगी। भारत की विदेश नीति परम्परा से यही रही। हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने उस नीति को, भारत के जीवन दर्शन को, भारत की जो एक जीवन की फिलास्फी है उसको प्रक्षेपित करने का प्रयत्न किया है। भारत ने बहुत पहले यह कहा कि—

एक सद् विप्राः बहुधा वदन्ति ।

यानी अपने विरोधी को, जिस का हित हम से बिल्कुल विरोधी हो, जिस का दृष्टिकोण हम से बिल्कुल विरोधी हो, उसकी बात को भी सुनना चाहिए, वह भी सच बोल सकता है, उसमें भी कोई न कोई तथ्य हो सकता है, उस को एग्जिजिट करना चाहिए, उसको समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जो दूसरा प्रतिपक्षी है उस के ऐंगिल आफ थाट को देखना चाहिए, उसको समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इस देश का दार्शनिक स्तर यही था। इसने हमेशा अपने जीवन दर्शन में, अपनी सम्यता में, अपनी संस्कृति में, अपने पड़ोसियों से अपने संबंध में इस आधार पर ही चर्चा की कि हाँ, यह भी ठीक कह सकते हैं। उनका मन्तव्य भी सही हो सकती है, उस में भी दम हो सकता है, उसमें भी बजन हो सकता है, इसलिये उस को देखने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये। इसलिये सहिष्णुता, सह्यस्तित्व समन्वय-ये तो भारत की प्राचीन परम्परा से निकले हैं, हमारे सम्बन्ध इण्डोनेशिया से लेकर ईरान तक और वेबिलोन से थे, दमिस्क से थे और अरब देशों से थे, मक्सिको से थे। उन सारे सम्बन्धों में भारत के व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध थे और सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध थे। भारत ने कभी

जोषण नहीं किया। साम्राज्यवाद में विश्वास नहीं किया। भारत के अधिक शक्तिशाली होने के बाद भी, सामरिक दृष्टि से, नाखेना की दृष्टि से, अस्त्र-ग्राम्युषों की दृष्टि से, सभी प्रकार से शाकार में बढ़ा होने पर भी, हम ने केवल यही कहा कि हमारा उद्देश्य इस मानवता को अपने अनुभवों से परिचित करना है—

एतद्देश प्रभूतस्य सकाशद् अयजन्मनः

स्वं स्वं चरितं शिथरन् पृथिव्यां सर्व मानवाः
यह था—जीवन दर्शन। केवल इस कारण से कि इस सम्यता की शृंखला में हम एक या दो दिन पहले आ गये हैं तो जो हमारे पास अनुभव है, उनको हम सारे विश्व में वितरित करें, सब के साथ मिल कर उसको जेयर करें, सहभाग के साथ, सहिष्णुता के साथ और सहयोग के साथ। सहयोग, सम्पर्क, सह्यस्तित्व और सहिष्णुता—ये भारत के जीवन दर्शन की देन हैं, जिस को हम ने हर जगह उतारा है। भारत ने इस बात को मान्य किया कि यह फिलास्फी केवल पुस्तक लिखने की चीज नहीं है....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should try to conclude; your philosophy will help you to do so.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : इसलिये शक्ति शक्तुलन की नीति, बैलंस आफ पावर इस पर विदेश नीति को आधारित न करते हुए विदेश नीति को दर्शन शास्त्र देने की कोशिश की गई। मैं समझता हूँ—दर्शन शास्त्र से आप को कोई एजर्जी नहीं होती चाहिए। यदि है तो इस में मेरा कोई दोष नहीं है, कभी-कभी हो सकती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was only trying to point out to you your philosophy and asked you to cooperate.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने, हमारी जनता सरकार ने, इस जीवन

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

दर्शन की जो परम्परा से भारत का जीवन दर्शन है, उसका विदेश नीति के क्षेत्र में व्यवहारित करने का एक उपक्रम किया है सभी श्रीगणेश है एक वर्ष हुआ है, लेकिन मुझे बहुत सन्तोष है और समाधान है कि इस नीति का वही बुल्लता में आप न संचालन किया है ।

अब केवल एक अन्तिम वाक्य निवेदन करना है कि जो हमारे अधिकारी आज विदेश प्रचार विभाग में और विदेश प्रशासन विभाग में काम करते हैं उनका प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिये । भारत के सही स्वरूप का परिचय विदेशों के नागरिकों का, विदेशों की बुद्धिजीवियों को करवाना आवश्यक है । भारत केवल ताजमहल और कोणार्क ही नहीं है भारत केवल अन्नदाता और वुतुव मीनार ही नहीं है भारत का जीवन दर्शन भारत का विज्ञान, भारत का आध्यात्म, भारत का सहस्रस्तित्व भारत की विविधता, भारत की भाषाएँ—इन सब के बारे में विदेशों में जानकारी कराना यह हमारे विदेश प्रचार विभाग का परम कर्तव्य है । मेरा निवेदन है—आप इस आर भी ध्यान दें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ इन अनुदानों का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kahabor) It is a matter of satisfaction that the foreign policy has been taken to be the continuation of the country's foreign policy the outcome of certain geopolitical realities and the Foreign Minister and the foreign ministry had been saying that this country would follow the policies enunciated earlier. As they have stated that was not an election issue. There were certain apprehensions about the sea-change in India's foreign policy to the detriment of the interests of the country, more so when Mr Vajpayee with all the views he had expressed earlier had come to the stewardship of this minis-

try, it was expected that he would be like a bull in a china shop and distort everything and would disturb our relations with all our friends without making the enemies more inclined towards us. We are happy that this has not happened because it is not a question of having a sigh of relief, it is a national question and it is a good thing that it has not happened. I think we should continue with certain major policies that have been continued. I should like to say that first of all there are certain inevitabilities like our South African policy, policy with regard to Namibia or Rhodesia—they remain. We can be a bit more tough with reference to this. Then there is the question of relations with the USSR which other speakers also referred to. It is good that we have maintained our good relations. It was expected that these relations would be disturbed.

17 hrs.

Not in the interest of USSR but in the interest of our country, we need to maintain the closest relations with the USSR, not only because USSR was of help to us, a persistent and close friend to our country but also because USSR had something to do with our economic development and the USSR also had the same experience that we had. USSR had no conflict of interests and we have no bilateral problems with the USSR and the USSR is a super power, and our long term interests appear to be similar, our security and our development are closely related to good relations with USSR. I had some doubts that the Government may because of certain prejudices or pressures, deviate from the policy, which would be disastrous for us because this would lead to a situation where this country may find itself friendless so far as our security problems are concerned. Although things have improved very much—not because of the Janata Party but because of the situation as

it is such—I will give the Janata Party certain credit for improving the relations with our neighbours—I think this security problem will dog us and we can never depend on the smile of any of our neighbours, whose intentions alone could not be a justification for relaxing ourselves. I am also glad that in our relations with the Arab world, there is some significant change in the policy of the Government, but I do not think that they are basic changes, but there are changes. I would like to reiterate on behalf of my party that the Government must continue to support this policy and that any settlement in the Arab world must be acceptable to the Arabs and the Palestinians and so long as the Arabs and the Palestinians do not come to a settlement, we should not back other reactionary forces that are operating in that area disrupting the world peace.

It has been claimed that our relations with USA has improved. There is no doubt that it has improved, in spite of the irritants which the USA is capable of applying almost all along the line the irritants are there, they are not as big as the presence of the Seventh Fleet and the famous Nixon tilt, but all the same the irritants would be there. The Foreign Minister knows well that on Tarapur, under the shelter of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, they are delaying a matter which should not have been delayed, which was their commitment to this country. These irritants appear to be part of the US policy towards our country. I think it is mainly because of their global commitments and their relations with the people around us, which we do not expect to change easily, nor do we want them to change. But I think it is more so due to the US refusal to recognise India as an important power in the world. I do not mean that India should strive to be a super power, which it is not and whatever little options we had about being counted as a nuclear power, we have abdicated and I am sorry to say this. While the nuclear explosion is

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essential for taking the country into a Nuclear Club, I do not mince words in saying that India by her status, by her geography, by her position, by her population deserves to be a member of the Nuclear Club. But now the US position is that India's arms can be twisted, but not China's.

Why not the same position be taken in regard to China? They have reconciled themselves to the Chinese nuclear explosions and nuclear weaponry, but not ours. Not only that, President after President, the Senate and all power complexes in the United States have taken the position that India has no right to even peaceful nuclear development. A member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has gone on record saying that the best way to twist the arms of a country like India without mentioning India, is to refuse supplies of even essential costly electricity producing plants. The idea is, even with Tarapore, they would play politics. They would try to pressurise us even when it is a mere electricity producing plant. These are facts which we all know. I would be the last man to say that we should have no good relations with USA. USA is the biggest power in the world. It is a military power. It is an economic power, It has a dynamic society and excellent people. That does not mean that even if they would not accept us as a country worthy of the respect due to us, we should cringe. What is really happening is, we have given a guarantee about explosions. Attempts have been made to slur over one fact. I do not think the word 'guarantee' has been used, but no explosions means, you will not be considered a member of the nuclear Club. In 1974, the world press said, India was a member of the nuclear club. After the Bangladesh war, after the removal of the constraints that were built around our country by the machinations of big and small powers, India leapt into an era of comparative freedom from the world powers' pressures. Our Government took advantage of this

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

situation to go ahead. It was the age of Aryabhatta. We launched the space satellite after the Bangladesh war. We had the nuclear explosion and we integrated Sikkim. Unfortunately the Prime Minister does not see the significance of this integration in terms of our position in terms of democracy in terms of progress and doing away with that obsolete protectorate status that Sikkim was supposedly enjoying. We have got today into a position in which because of the United States commitment they would pressurise us. We have made concessions without achieving anything. I can see the possibility of the US Administration finally announcing that 75 tonnes of enriched uranium would be supplied a week before the visit of the Prime Minister. And we would look sheepish and obliged that they have made the concession. It may be their style. I do not know.

So far as our neighbours are concerned with Pakistan we are glad we have been improving relations. With Bangladesh bilateral issues appear to have been solved. With Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka our relations are improving. But in spite of that may I say that my party feels and I feel that we are adopting too much of non-interventionist policy to the extent of being blind to the emerging forces around. It is not only the governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan that we are friendly with. It is also with the people. I will not dilate on what has happened to the patriots of Bangladesh who took shelter in our country. I do not have the time. But about the immediate issue of the possible execution of Mr Bhutto who with all his defects represented the people against military rule. I would like to say something. The Janata Party is committed very much to liberty. I do not see how and when the world is speaking out for fear of being called interventionist the Government has kept a very great silence. This is not the way to foresee events. Mr Bhutto dead or alive is going to

rule Pakistan. I have no doubt about it. This is the same with Nepal. We do have good relations with the King of Nepal. But they are all emerging forces with which our equations have gone down. I am sorry to say. I would like to know from the Foreign Minister—I hope he would reply—he has been making allegations that the former Prime Minister had entered into a secret clause in the Simla Agreement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Secret understanding

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA Yes secret understanding. And Mrs. Indira Gandhi has denied it. Now Mrs. Gandhi can deny it. It is not for her to prove it. But we as the people of India and I would include people of Pakistan are not entitled to know as to what really happened. When the Government makes an allegation when the Foreign Minister makes an allegation it must have a basis. We are entitled to know as to whether really our leaders in those days heads of the Government in those times really entered into understandings without the knowledge of the people of the sub continent.

DR SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY
(Bombay North East) It is a surprise what they did.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA I hope he will make the issue clear and let this House know in the first instance about what actually happened. We welcome the developing relations with all those other countries—Burma, Vietnam and Afghanistan. About Burma I am very glad that he made a visit to Burma. Burma is neighbour to India. Burma is suffering from insurgency from all sides. I am afraid even after getting our help and I think insurgency in Burma is very much related to insurgency in India and other places. It could have a very deep projection into our country's future so far as the eastern area is concerned and India should be able to collaborate with Burma and it is the

test of Chinese good intentions whether they would object to this type of a thing or not. As to whether Burma would be agreeable, I have no doubt that the Burmese would like us to help putting down the insurgency. But at the same time they would not dare to do it because of the fear of China. Since we are improving relations with China, I hope the bilateral problems would be solved. Unless they are solved, our security problems will remain. Our security problems cannot be solved unless we have got firm friends. I don't consider USA as a friend as far as security problems are concerned. It could be a friend in economic matters. When the multinationals would like to come, they could be very friendly. And I do not envisage any situation where India finds things much different from what they are today. We do not have any other effective friend except the USSR. I would say that these frozen postures could be defrosted. This is the right time. I hope China may respond. I also hope that in Asian matters, in matters of Asia where we have been taking a back seat, our government will take more interest, our country will take more interest with all this foreign exchange advantage we need trade. Even there the European community today is following a strict protectionist policy. In fact, they have become more protectionist than in the past. We have to face the situation that with all the goodwill that they have shown to get into our country and start companies without possibly any capital sometimes, they are not prepared to purchase goods that are produced by our factories.

India had a great time, as I said when we liberated Bangladesh, when we exploded the nuclear bomb, when we transformed Sikkim from a Protectorate to shared citizenship with the people of India and when we had *Aryabhatta* hovering over as a satellite. I hope all these gains would

be remembered and the Government will continue to assert its independence, not the type of kow-towing—I know it is a strong word, but I am advisedly using it—to the United States who have been trying, in spite of our concessions, I think it is a very major concession which hurts our self-respect that this country would not go in for nuclear explosions. And without explosives, you cannot have any nuclear development, even if you don't have the bomb. After that also, we find that they are more inclined to twist our arms. Is it because Government has shown some weaknesses, or because Government of India has become weaker? I would like Government to take a strong stand in this respect, consistent with our self-respect and dignity.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): Mr. Chairman, Sir, It is my great privilege to participate in this debate on behalf of the Government for the first time. My burden has been very much lessened, because what I find is that there has been a great deal of praise for the foreign policy which this Government has pursued.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Others have not spoken yet.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I have found it to be so, far I know Mr. Kamath will be very critical.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It will be constructive criticism.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Kamath belongs to the Janata Party. With all love he says this, of course.

I will touch on some of the aspects of our foreign policy, as my esteemed colleague Mr. Vajpayee will deal broadly with it, while replying to the debate. I remember, Mr. Chairman

[Shri Samarendra Kundu]

Sir, how eye-brows were raised by some persons and parties, when the present Government assumed power last year, and some people said that India would end up as a quasi satellite of some Super Power and that it would heavily lean to one side—like the leaning of the Tower of Pisa, we were particularly told that in West Asia particularly, we would falter and flounder, and that our neighbours would not be kind to us. I am happy to say today that all these have become day-dreams. We have not only emerged from the fire, but have emerged unscathed. And I am proud to say today that India's prestige in the international arena is sky high. This is the impression I got after my trip to the West as well as to the East, and also after a short visit to the UNO. I am happy to convey my impressions to the hon. Members.

The Janata Party which was voted to power by an over-whelming public opinion in the March miracle has, in the past one year, followed a foreign policy of genuine non-alignment, and under the new, dynamic dimensions of this policy all the cobwebs of contradictions have been removed. We have vigorously pursued a policy of genuine non alignment under which we have judged various issues strictly on the basis of merit, and in accordance with the UN Charter. The basic premises of our policy have been to save mankind from the danger of nuclear war, halt the arms race, ensure the elimination of force or threat of force safeguard the sovereignty of nations and to follow a strict policy of non interference in the internal affairs of other States and to avert or stop conflicts. In spite of all this I am sorry to say it is a tragedy that some leaders belonging to some opposition parties refused to be guided by reason and see the light and go on accusing us, whenever they get an opportunity, of being subservient to some super-power. They are as

blind, I am sorry to say, as the four blind men trying to identify the elephant.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Six blind men

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU Two more are added

Sri Barua, while making a very good speech with a whole lot of constructive suggestions, said that we should not take a back seat in Asia. I can assure Shri Barua that we are not going to take a back seat in Asia. May I say that we have at long last, under the Janata Government, begun to take concrete steps for strengthening our ties with countries of Asia and South East Asia. We have realised that this region, with which we share many cultural values and with which we had a long history of spiritual and material interaction, must receive high priority and a place of its own in our thinking. We have decided to impart fresh vigour to the existing point of contact as well as develop new areas of understanding and co-operation. We share the same aspirations and, to the extent that our problems are similar and we have common elements in our cultural ethos, any exchange of experience between us can only be a valuable contribution to the process of development.

Let me hasten to add that we are conscious of the fact that our resources are limited. We do not begin with illusions. We are not in a position to launch a massive programme of aid, but we are keen to build ties of mutual beneficial co-operation on as wide a horizon of human endeavour as possible. I would like to add that in line with the world trends, there is consciousness of the importance of regional and sub-regional economic co-operation in this region. To my mind, regionalism or sub-regionalism do not militate either against nationalism or against internationalism. We appreciate the legitimacy of this new urge,

which is manifest even in the ASEAN, which we have welcomed and supported. I hope you will appreciate this is the point of view which my Ministry holds.

In our dealings with South East Asia, we are prepared to co-operate not only bilaterally with the countries thereon but also institutionally with such groupings as ASEAN. We are convinced that ASEAN is an instrument of economic co-operation and not a military alliance. However, this does not mean that we have any desire to joint such groupings as members. In fact, we cannot, if the membership is strictly limited to the South-East Asian countries. But we do hope that the whole of South-East Asia will come within the compass of such a grouping, so that the region can have a new accretion of strength, a new sense of solidarity and can add a new dimension to inter-State relations by creating ties of economic inter-dependence among them, and thus pave the way for harmonious and friendly cooperation, which is more than peaceful co-existence. We just do not want to live in the term "peaceful co-existence"; we want to look beyond that.

Our support to economic co-operation in South-East Asia does not in any way detract from our vision of Asian solidarity. We are determined in our own humble way to protect, as far as possible, Asian personality, which was unfortunately forgotten during the last many years. Our national movement contributed to the concept of Pan Asianism and was in turn enriched by it. Unfortunately, Asia, the most populous continent and the cradle of ancient culture and civilisation, has lagged behind in the crystallisation of a regional ethos. This may be due to the fact that we are a heterogeneous continent, but it would be a betrayal of our Asianhood if, engaged in the task of national development of building sub-regional or regional ties, we are to

lose sight of our Asian personality. I hope all the Members will bless us so that this Government will have adequate strength to building up the long-cherished Asian personality.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Indian personality also.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:
Without Indian personality, there cannot be an Asian personality. You know that, you have told us so many times for the last 30 years and taught us also.

However, we cannot hope that the continental edifices of Asian co-operation would be constructed overnight or in one big jump. We have to make a beginning, each State in Asia, through bilateral and sub-regional co-operation in our immediate neighbourhood. Once sub-regional groups sprout, take shape and acquire life in various parts of Asia, they will have mutually beneficial interaction with each other, and I am convinced that in course of time these will come together in one form or other and join hands to form an Asian cooperation stretching from one of the continent to the other. That will be the dawn of the Asian personality which will be a factor of international life, a force for peace and co-operation and a synthesis of the great values that originated in Asia and have today become the common heritage of mankind.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The statement should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:
Ultimately it will be laid, and you can read it when you go back to your home.

Shri Banatwalla perhaps knows that I had visited Vietnam as the leader of the economic delegation, and I can say that I have come back enriched with a lot of goodwill which the people of Vietnam repose in the people of India. It was a very successful trip. This shows that we have widened our contacts in Asia. We have earned a very good friend, Viet Nam. For a humble man like me, it was

[Shri Samarendra Kundu]

an extremely good gesture for the Prime Minister of Vietnam to walk down all the steps of the Presidential House to embrace me. It is because we said that it was our moral duty to go to the help of the Vietnamese people to heal the wounds of war. Not only did we say that we also proved it. Later the Prime Minister of Vietnam came and visited us here. We proved it through the small steps that we took. All the Members know that I do not want to dilate on that point.

I am really amazed at the pragmatism of the Vietnamese people. I can tell you a story. I hope the Members would love to listen to it. I was accompanying the Prime Minister of Vietnam at the Taj Mahal at Agra. Somebody in the delegation recited an Urdu couplet and the Prime Minister wanted its translation. It was translated. It said you see that this Taj Mahal has been built with the tears and sweat of a lot of people. Naturally I thought that a Communist Prime Minister would clap. But you know what he said. He said that without love this monument cannot be built. So I only appeal to my CPI friends particularly to understand this pragmatism that has been developed in this part of the world.

During this period cultural agreements have been signed with Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam and our maritime boundary with Thailand and Indonesia has been finalised. Our trade, our cooperation in the field of industrial development, education and culture with the South East Asian countries has shown a measurable increase. The process I am sure will gather momentum.

Mr. Chairman, when you were there on your seat you so kindly referred to non-alignment. You said that non-alignment is not meant for keeping quiet. I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that we do not believe that non-alignment is non-involvement. We

do not believe that non-alignment is neutralism and if anybody has given a concrete shape to this idea that non-alignment is not neutrality, it is the Janata Party by pursuing a dynamic non-aligned policy.

The hon. Members would recall that within hardly a fortnight of taking over reins of office the Janata Government hosted the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned countries. The Conference served to reinforce India's commitment to the policy of non-alignment which has been the corner stone of our foreign policy since Independence. For India as indeed for all the other non-aligned countries the policy of non-alignment flows from our struggle for freedom from colonial rule. The policy is inspired by the ideals of our freedom struggle and reflects the deep desire of our people to preserve complete independence based on our national interests and independent judgment of international issues on their merits without being influenced one way or the other by outside forces.

The Government has not only declared at the earliest opportunity its resolve to continue non-alignment but has in the course of one year endeavoured to restore to the policy its original positive thrust. When I attended the 32nd session of the UN General Assembly last year I found that our stress on genuine non-alignment and our decision to pursue the policy with vigour and dynamism had been understood and appreciated by the world community in its proper perspective. Consistent with non-alignment we have maintained that our faith is in genuine and not tactical peaceful co-existence. We adhere to the policy of promoting non-military and non-ideological bilateral relations with all countries regardless of their social systems. Our emphasis has been on cooperation and not confrontation. We have stood for preservation of peace and international stability.

elimination of the remnants of colonialism and the monstrosity of racial discrimination and apartheid.

May I add that it is not a concept of ideology of a narrow grouping of States but a positive and indispensable factor even in a fast changing multipolar world for strengthening, the forces of peace and for the promotion of cooperation among nations on the basis of equality and justice to usher in a new international economic order. Our endeavour will continue to make the movement purposive, dynamic and independent so that it will effectively represent the hopes and aspirations of the millions of people belonging to this movement.

I shall take only 5 minutes to refer to a far off continent that is known as Latin America and South America. While developing warm relations with our neighbouring countries, please do not for a moment think we are oblivious of our friends in distant places in South America. In October last year, when I went to New York to attend the UN General Assembly session. I took the opportunity of visiting some of the countries in the region. Unfortunately, because of shortage of time, I had to confine my visit only to Trinidad & Tobago and Guyana. I was indeed moved by the warmth of friendship showered on me during the visit by many leaders of these countries, including Acting President, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and others.

There are some 20 odd Republics in this part of the world. The total area of the region is over 3.5 million sq. miles and the estimated population is about 270 million. The population is likely to reach the 400-million mark by the year 2000.

The economic growth rate of some of these countries is equally impressive. Brazil's volume of annual trade is over 22 billion dollars and this country which has an area of 8.5 million sq. kms. and a population of 110 million is gradually assuming

the status of the colossus of the South America. Argentina is the other leading nation in South America which exports large quantities of food-grains, meat and milk products. The average per capita income of these countries is around 1000 dollars.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): There is no democracy in that area. They are killing all national freedom movements. I want that Government to express solidarity with the people, not with the military regimes in South America.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: It is also gratifying to note that there is a great respect and admiration for Indian philosophy and culture in most of these countries. The names of Indian leaders, like, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindra Nath Tagore are household words in many of these countries. There is no doubt that all these countries are interested in developing closer relations with India, particularly after the new Government, the Janata Government, has come.

I am fully convinced that after the peaceful revolution of the last general elections with the show of maturity and wisdom of our people to defend values of democracy new hopes of co-operation have been aroused in these parts of the world.

We are making every effort for expanding our economic and cultural cooperation in the fields of dance, music, art, trade and commerce, agriculture, industry, science and technology.

Now I will take you to the field of economic activity in West Asia. The other matters will perhaps be dealt with by my senior colleague, Mr. Vainavee. The resources of these rich countries have embarked upon an unprecedented programme of economic development. Till date in the West Asia and North Africa region Indian parties both in the public sector and in the private sector have been awarded

[Shri Samarendra Kundu]

projects as prime contractors or sub-contractors of the value of Rs 1500 crores. Out of this during the last 12 months India secured contracts to the tune of Rs 740 crores—when our Government when Janata Government came to power—which is almost 50 per cent of the total value of contracts so far secured by us. This has been possible only because those people have trust and confidence in us. What we say they believe. Now these people act on it. We do not believe in diplomatic talk in these matters—to speak with tongue in the cheek. Sir, this is not all. As of date, Indian parties are in various stages of processing and negotiating offers and tenders for projects valued at approximately Rs 2500 crores. These figures appeared staggering but considered in the context of a planned expenditure during the next five years of roughly about US \$ 400 billion by the major oil exporting countries in the WANA region this is insignificant. Therefore Mr Chairman, Sir, we are aware of the new responsibilities and my Ministry is doing everything possible to see that this part of the world gets support and encouragement and through cooperation of all our activities are developed in this part of the world and are also strengthened.

Now I come to the passport and immigration. Immediately after the new Government came to power and restored democracy it tried its best to translate into action the fundamental right and desire of the people to travel freely and hopefully. It is indeed unfortunate and sad that during the dark days of emergency, dark days of tyranny, there was serious curb on this valuable right of the citizens. And on unsigned and unidentified slips supposed to have been given by the police, travel documents were not issued. This is what we discovered when we came to power. No sooner than the new Government introduced liberalisation of issue of

passports it faced with unprecedented inflow of passport applications, etc.

During the year 1977-78 the output of passports was 9,06,061 as compared to 5,73,527 in 1976-77 which represents an increase of nearly 60 per cent. In one year there has been a tremendous increase—60 per cent. I hope the hon. Members will realise and appreciate this. Mr Ravi will realise and appreciate this because I had been to Ernakulam and he knows what I have done. Members will realise that a new spirit of enthusiasm we have released among the people. They feel that they are free, not only do they feel free but they want to translate it into action by trying to acquire passports. And this Government is determined to give all facilities to these people and see that all those who want to have passports get the passports at the minimum possible time.

MR CHAIRMAN: You have already taken about 35 minutes. Your senior colleague is going to take about one hour. Then what will be the time left out for the members? Please do not yield to the other Members.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Nevertheless in spite of this increase the inflow of applications also recorded an increase of nearly 65 per cent. While in some offices such as Bombay there are hardly any arrears in other offices such as Ernakulam there are large arrears. May I add here—Mr Ravi knows about it. I had been to Ernakulam—that there are more than two lakhs of applications in backlog there and I have said that, by the end of this year all the backlog will be wiped out and people will start getting passports within 35 to 45 days.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Are you making any arrangement for it?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Yes. We do not sleep. What do you think?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): In Port Blair, they have stopped issuing passports because you have introduced a Bill here to increase the fee upto Rs. 50 and you have instructed that, till it is passed, either Rs. 50 may be collected or the issue of passports may be stopped....

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: No.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I have seen personally. You inquire into it.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: It cannot be so.

All passports issued earlier are converted to liberalised endorsements system on application, and it is estimated that over 700,000 passports have now been validated on the basis of the liberal policy.

It has also been decided to open Regional Passport Offices in Rajasthan and Karnataka as well as Sub-Regional Passport Offices in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir and Calicut.

In Bangalore, Jaipur and Calicut, accommodation has also been arranged and other ancillaries such as furniture, telephones, etc., are being moved into position, so that they will start functioning early in June, 1978.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Please strengthen the existing passport offices also in terms of personnel because delays are increasing—more applications and more delays. Please look into that aspect also.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I am very much thankful to you for pointing this out. We are very much concerned about this. We have increased the strength, and we will still increase the strength and will see that all backlogs are cleared by certain fixed periods, and then, we can assure you, every applicant can get the passport in 35 to 45 days.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Every day we get dozens of applications for passport and we sign them. We do not mind it. But having signed them and having given the clearance, we find that the passport offices take many more weeks. Then what is the point in burdening us with this and not improving the passport offices?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: This will be streamlined. I can give the assurance that, as far as possible, it will be streamlined. Our passport offices are working on a war-footing.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We strike off the line if we do not know the persons concerned for more than two years. Naturally if I do not know a person for more than two years, I have to strike off that line. The Passport offices sometimes refuse those applications. You must see to it that, when the signature of M.P. is there, even when we strike off that line truthfully—to say that we do not know the person or persons concerned for more than two years—that application should be considered as valid.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: It cannot be considered as valid. In that case, you should not sign.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How can we know so many people?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Then do not sign.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is a serious point. If Members are given the right to sign,—after all, Members represent their constituencies—they cannot afford to displease as many people.... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: You can, if you change your constituency.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR In all seriousness I suggest that, after having given the right to MPs to sign Government should think in terms of eliminating this requirement of two-year acquaintance. That is more honest. Do not make us sign something by being false to ourselves. We want to be truthful, our conscience and also serve our countrymen.

AN HON MEMBER Once we say that we are satisfied, what is the necessity of requiring an acquaintance of two years?

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR Yes. Kindly consider this suggestion.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU Certainly we will consider the suggestion with all sympathy.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR Don't make us liars.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU We are suggesting that in those cases where you are not sure that you know the applicant for two years you can direct him to sign an affidavit and file it. We have introduced new methods whereby he can sign an affidavit and file it. We will give due consideration to your suggestion. Instead of two years we can make it one year but you must know the person for a certain period.

Now, the dissemination of passport application forms through Post Offices was introduced in Delhi and has been extended to Punjab, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. It is expected that this system will gradually cover the whole country and application forms will be made available at Head Post Offices in the various States.

Coming to the immigration point, lots of doubts...

SHRI CHITTA BASU He says that you should take away the right you

have given us to sign on the passport application (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU How can I venture to take away rights given to a Member of Parliament...

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR You remove the sentence regarding two years' acquaintance.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU We will consider it (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Why? You are getting an opportunity to meet so many people!

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU Now, regarding immigration, I would however like to draw the attention of the Hon Members to the fact that in issuing passports we also have to bear in mind that we have a duty to see that Indian citizens and specially those belonging to poorer and weaker sections of the people are not lured by unscrupulous agents into travelling abroad either with false expectation of work or on terms and conditions which would be exploitative. It is in this context that we are all aware that the Immigration Act of 1922 is somewhat outmoded and an examination is currently under way in order to overhaul this legislation and bring it up-to-date. The Ministry of Labour, in collaboration with us, is actively engaged in this case.

We fully realise that there is still scope for improvement in the functioning of our passport office. Every member of the public has a right to receive courteous attention in these offices. It shall be our endeavour to do so. I may add here that we have promptly looked into the complaints whenever they have come to us and we would like to assure the people that we will welcome and look into any complaint on transgression of these norms.

To end my speech I will refer briefly to the 'Haj' matter. Thousands

of Muslims go to do Haj and, on that also, we have taken some sort of a revolutionary decision.

The Government has paid special attention during the last year to improving the facilities for the members of our Muslim community to go to Saudi Arabia for Haj and to other Muslim countries for Ziarat. The Government have agreed to release foreign exchange for 20,000 Haj pilgrims in 1978, a record figure. The amount of foreign exchange has also been increased. The Haj Committee and the Central Haj Advisory Board have been re-constituted and are actively engaged in identifying the problems and in suggesting solutions for them. The Government will consider their recommendations with sympathy.

The Government are considering the replacement of the present Haj Committee Act by a new enactment which would democratise and broaden the composition of the Committee and streamline the Haj machinery. The Government have also decided to strengthen the Haj Wing of the Embassy of India, Jeddah so that it can look after the welfare of pilgrims more effectively. This year, for the first time, we hope to send a medical mission of 14 doctors and 14 compounders as against ten each in the past years. Government is in touch with Government of Saudi Arabia for the restoration of Indian Rubats for the use of Indian pilgrims during Haj season and the problem has become particularly urgent because of the high cost of accommodation. Last year, they were asked to pay about Rs. 800 for less than 2 sq. metres of floor accommodation. This is indeed unfortunate. As I said earlier, we will do everything possible to see that life's cherished desire of a pious muslim to do Haj is realised.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is a complaint from the people of Kerala that they are put to a lot of difficulties because of the Immigration Rules.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: You always think of Kerala and Ernakulam; you never think beyond that. You should think beyond that.

In spite of the Immigration Act, we are trying to liberalise the conditions. We have given instructions that the genuine people who go abroad for jobs or otherwise should not be obstructed. But at the same time, you must agree with us that the people who go should not turn out to be destitutes and bring shame to us. In order to keep the prestige of India very high and also for the food of these people, it would be in the fitness of things if some restrictions are there. But we have also said that genuine people who have some sort of documents with them can always go.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: In the West Asian and Gulf countries, you are not putting important people as ambassadors. That is the main complaint. They are not able to look after the interest of the country nor are able to improve our relations with them. You must see that these embassies are suitably strengthened.... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: This is a bachelor Minister's maiden speech in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I gave him forty-five minutes, while his senior colleague is going to take one hour. Nothing is left perhaps.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is no need for Shri Vajpayee to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you anything else to say, Mr. Minister?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: No, Sir.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 18, 1978|Chaitra 28, 1900 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 18, 1978/Chaitra 28,
1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Appointment of Chairman and Members of Law Commission

+

*760. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government have since
appointed the new Chairman and
other members of the reconstituted
Law Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a)
and (b). Shri Hans Raj Khanna, a
former Judge of the Supreme Court
has been appointed as Chairman and
Shri P. M. Bakshi, a member of the
Central Legal Service, has been ap-
pointed as Member-Secretary of the
reconstituted Law Commission.

The question of appointing the other
two Members of the Commission is
under consideration.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This
government has appointed a record

2

number of Commissions but it is un-
decided about the composition of the
Law Commission. It is rather an
unfortunate factor that it is a prison-
er of indecision here in this matter.

May I know, therefore, from the
government when the Chairman and
the Secretary were appointed, and
what are the formidable reasons for
the delay in the appointment of the
other Members of the Commission?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far
as the Chairman and the Member-
Secretary were concerned, they were
appointed a few months ago. It was
intended that the Law Commission
should consist of four members in-
cluding the Chairman. The Chair-
man and the Member-Secretary have
already been appointed. The appoint-
ment of another Member has already
been processed and approved by the
Appointments Committee so that it
will be announced within a few days.

So far as the fourth Member is
concerned, what I wish to say is that
it is extremely important that a per-
son who would really fill the role with
distinction has to be appointed. There-
fore, consultation with the Chair-
man of the Law Commission is going
on. The Chairman of the Law Com-
mission is trying to find out who
would be the most suitable person
for the fourth membership of the
Commission. As soon as that is com-
pleted, the appointment would be
announced.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is
very obvious that there is no satis-
factory reply to this particular point.
Since a few months the consultations
are going on and this government is
not in a position to appoint even four
members of the Law Commission.
This is a very unsatisfactory state of
affairs. We can understand that very

outstanding persons are to be appointed. That does not however, mean that the constitution of the commission should go on in an unsatisfactory and piecemeal manner. May I know in what time would this entire Commission be reconstituted? May I know what was the occasion for the re-constitution of the Law Commission?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN The occasion for the re-constitution of the Law Commission was that a Law Commission is appointed for a term of three years. When the term of the three years of the previous Law Commission expired then the Law Commission was re-constituted. We at that time decided that the Law Commission should not be too large a body. We therefore reduced the membership to four including the Chairman and the Member Secretary. As I informed the hon member just now one more Member's name has been finalised. It has been processed. Because the person was over 60 years of age therefore some formalities had to be complied with. The appointment has been approved by the Appointment Committee. Therefore very soon it will be announced.

So far as fourth Member is concerned the Chairman of the Law Commission had after some enquiries suggested a distinguished name. Shortly thereafter he informed the Government that that distinguished person for some reasons individual and personal reasons was not willing to come for the Law Commission. Therefore the Chairman is looking out for another person because the Chairman is anxious that a really distinguished person who can really perform an important function in the Law Commission should be selected. Therefore he is in the process. He has not yet been able to select that fourth person, after he selects and suggest to us then we will process the matter.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK I fully support the observations made

by my learned colleague. But this long reply by the hon Minister to the question does not satisfy the House. However, I would like to know from the hon Minister whether for constituting such an important body the Bar Council of India has been consulted in the matter or not.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN No Sir.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR Law Commission may be dealing with the law questions including the amendment to the Indian Constitution. Therefore what is the special qualification for the appointment as a Member or the Chairman of this Commission? Is it the High Court Judge or the working judge or the Supreme Court judge or retired judge of the High Court or the Supreme Court?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN The Chairman and the Members could either be serving judges or retired judges of the Supreme Court or the High Court or he could be a legal expert, a jurist, a professor of Law in a University of India. This is the field from which a person can be taken.

Case regarding Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd

*761 **SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL** Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No 2853 on 14th March 1978 regarding Delhi High Court orders on Appointment of New Directors of Swadeshi Cotton Mills and state

(a) the outcome of the Petition for Special Leave to Appeal under Article 136 of Constitution along with Application for stay of operation of the order of High Court filed in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co Limited case and

(b) what interim measures Government propose to take to ensure stoppage of further deterioration of the working of the company under the continued mis-management of the present Managing Director?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Petition for Special Leave of Appeal came up for hearing before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on Monday, the 10th April, 1978. After hearing the parties for sometime, the Court adjourned the matter to 24th April, 1978.

(b) The matter is sub-judice and no further action can be taken under the Companies Act, 1956. However, as per the Notification No. SO 265/(E)/18AA/IDRA/78 dated the 13th April, 1978 the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development, have in exercise of powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), authorised the National Textile Corporation Limited to take over the management of whole of the said Industrial undertakings namely (i) M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur (ii) M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Pondichery (iii) M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini (iv) M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan (v) M/s. Udaipur Cotton Mills Limited, Udaipur; and (vi) M/s Rae Bareilly Textile Mills Limited, Rae Bareilly of M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Kanpur.

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल : सब से पहले मैं जनता सरकार को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उसने स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स के 6 यूनिट्स को टेक ओवर कर लिया है। आज मैंने टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया के पेज 2 पर यह समाचार पढ़ा है कि इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स के जितने अर्जेंट होंगे, उन्हें सरकार ले लेगी। मैं यह

जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे शेयरज कब तक ले लिए जायेंगे। 6 दिसम्बर, 1977 को वहाँ पर अनेक व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई। तब से वह मिल बन्द पड़ी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब वह मिल कब तक चालू हो जायेगी।

श्री शान्ति भूषण : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि इस मिल के शेयरज को कब तक टेक ओवर कर लिया जायेगा। मैं इसका उत्तर देने में असमर्थ हूँ। जब तक सरकार इस बारे में निर्णय न ले ले, तब तक मैं किस तरह बता सकता हूँ कि वे शेयरज कब तक ले लिए जायेंगे। माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी पूछा है कि कानपुर की वह मिल कब तक चालू होगी। अभी हाल ही में नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कॉर्पोरेशन को उस का एग्रीड्ड कंट्रोलर नियुक्त किया गया है। उन्होंने उस को टेक ओवर कर लिया है। वे इस बारे में इन्तजाम करेंगे और जल्दी से जल्दी इस मिल को चालू करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल : वहाँ की लेबर प्राबलम को हल करने के लिए क्या क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे, ताकि वहाँ पर आइंदा ऐसी घटना न हो?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : एन० टी० सी० ने उसके मैनेजमेंट को टेक ओवर कर लिया है। परिस्थिति को देख कर जो भी कदम आवश्यक होंगे, वे उन को उठायेंगे।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the taking-over of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills regarding which a statement has been made by the Industries Minister. Here is a case of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills

Ltd Swadeshi Polytex is run by Jaipuria Brothers. I say the money from Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd. has been diverted by Shri Sitaram Jaipuria.

MR SPEAKER Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Sir, this is a very important question. There has been allegation against Shri Sitaram Jaipuria.

MR. SPEAKER We had a discussion on this even earlier.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA I want to know from him what prevented the Government from taking over the Swadeshi Polytex Ltd. run by Shri Sitaram Jaipuria. What are the reasons for that?

I would like to put a straight question. The Law Ministry specially, the Law Minister, was engaged by Shri Sitaram Jaipuria in two cases namely under company petition No 20 of 1977—Swadeshi Polytex Ltd as also under company Petition No 21 of 1977 **

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I am not allowing that unless you give *prima facie* proof.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA I would now put a categorical question (Interruptions). In view of that, will the Minister kindly consider the taking over of the Swadeshi Polytex Ltd. run by Shri Sitaram Jaipuria as there are large-scale mismanagement and other things and there is influence of this Government there?

MR SPEAKER It is open to you to answer or not to answer because this question does not arise from it (Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN In view of this ruling, I cannot answer that. But if you give me the option, I can answer.

MR SPEAKER You may answer that.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN So far as the taking over of the management under the Industries Development and Regulation Act is concerned, it is just like the taking over of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills and that is within the purview of the Industries Ministry. That does not concern the Law Ministry.

So far as the appointment of Government directors under Sec. 408 of the Indian Companies Act is concerned, for instance in Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd., Government directors had been appointed under Sec. 408. But, the operation of that order was stayed by the Delhi High Court. I had had an occasion to inform this House earlier that so far as Swadeshi Polytex Ltd. is concerned there were certain allegations which were being enquired into. Inspection of the accounts had been ordered. As a result of the inspection of the accounts that question would be examined as to whether there is a case for appointment of Government directors under Sec. 408.

श्री हुसैन चन्द कदमाय सरकार ने स्वदेशी काटन मिल के छ पूनिटस का अपने हाथ में लिया है इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि उसके मनेजमेन्ट के द्वारा लगातार बड़े पैमाने पर कानून का उल्लंघन किया जाता रहा है। इस पर जा लायबिलिटी है जा लागू का पैसा देना है, मजदूरी का प्राविडेंट फंड और पेन्शनी का पैसा देना है और जिन लोगों ने माल सप्लाई किया है, छोटे छोटे व्यापारियां न, क्या वह सारा पैसा सरकार उन्हें लौटाएगी ताकि जिन्होंने

इस में पैसा लगाया है उन का पैसा और मजदूरों का पैसा ठीक प्रकार से मिले ? इस की कोई व्यवस्था मंत्री महोदय करेंगे ? अगर हां, तो वह कब तक पैसा लौटा देंगे ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : मैं समझता हूँ कि जब एन० डी० सी० ने इस अंडरटेकिंग को टेक ओवर किया है तो अवश्य उनका यह कर्तव्य होगा कि जो मजदूरों का पैसा बाकी है जिस के कारण मजदूरों में असंतोष था और जिस के कारण एक बड़ा गंभीर मामला बर्हा हुआ था, उसका भी वे समाधान निकालें और उन का पैसा देने का बन्दोबस्त करें। जहाँ तक और लोगों ने कोई रुपया कम्पनी को दिया है

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिन्होंने भाल सप्लाई किया है।

श्री शान्ति भूषण : जरूर जो कुछ भी आर्थिक स्थिति उस कम्पनी की होगी उस को देखते हुए कोई न कोई स्कीम ऐसी बनायी जायगी कि किस तरह से उन का रुपया दिया जा सकता है।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, in May 1977, the Company Law Board had to undertake inspection under Section 209(a) of the Companies Act and a notice was issued to this company under Section 408 of the Companies Act. I do not know why Directors could not be appointed in the company to prevent the affairs of the company from being conducted in a manner detrimental to public interest. My question is in regard to the backlog of the wages. Let the U.P. Government appoint a receiver who in the exercise of his rights attach shares worth Rs. 1.0 crore of the Swadeshi Polytext invested in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would place a report of the investigation carried out by the Company Law Board on the Table of the House because whatever has been

stated up till now has been a sort of eye-wash. What will be the position vis-a-vis the Company Law Board regarding the Swadeshi Polytext shares which are already invested in Swadeshi Cotton Mills?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the first part of the question is concerned in regard to proceedings relating to the investigation under Section 408 of the Companies Act against Swadeshi Cotton Mills Limited, as I have stated earlier, as a result of the investigation, the Government had decided, in fact appointed Government Directors under Section 408. But in respect of (Interruptions). Now, even before the Government made that order, a writ petition had been filed in the Delhi High Court. The Delhi High Court had made an order saying that the proceedings may go on and the Government could proceed with the consideration of the matters under Section 408 and may also make an order, if necessary. But the order shall not be given effect to till the High Court permitted the same to be done. Therefore, an order under Section 408 was made appointing the Government Directors but which had not been given effect to. Thereafter, the writ petition was heard in the Delhi High Court. It was admitted and a stay order was made staying the operation of the Department of Company Directors under Section 408, since the matter is still *sub judice*, because the writ petition is still pending. Therefore, it will not be possible to go into this matter, namely, as to what proceedings had been done because the matter is still pending... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether you will place the report on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I would consider that after taking into consideration. The matter is pending in the Court of Law. I will consider as to whether it would be proper to lay any such document.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY What about my second part of the question regarding Swadeshi Polytex ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN So far as the other part of the question is concerned perhaps the hon. Member has got a little mixed up because it is not that Swadeshi Polytex has got shares in Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd. On the other hand Swadeshi Cotton Mills Limited has got certain shares in Swadeshi Polytex. So far as those shares are concerned as I had said on an earlier occasion the receiver appointed by the State Government for the purpose of collection of electricity dues which was due to the UP State Electricity Board had been appointed and then these shares were attached. The delivery of these shares according to my information has not been procured by the receiver but the receiver had advertised and invited offers for the purchase of these. There have been certain offers and one of them had been accepted namely a large industrial house. I had occasion to inform the House that no application for approval of the Law Ministry namely Company Affairs department under section 372 of the Companies Act or under the MRTTP Act had been received so far. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY I am reading from the statement of the Industries Minister and what I said was correct. The hon. Law Minister says that what I said was the wrong thing.

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Don't record. All that the hon. Minister said was that there was a little confusion because the shares were not taken by Polytex. (Interruptions) For every small matter should people get up like this?

**Not recorded

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) May I ask my hon. friends why can they not speak more politely? Why do they always want to have a quarrel? I cannot understand it. (Interruptions) It is not the way to do it. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER What is most disturbing is, when one man gets up and speaks I can understand it, but does he require the support of another half a dozen people to shout together? I think the voice of Mr. Saugata Roy is loud enough to be heard by everybody. Is Mr. Lakkappa's assistance necessary? Mr. Saugata Roy is on his legs—I can understand that. If there is any error that can be corrected. But I cannot understand half a dozen people getting up and saying 'No No'. What the Minister said was that there was a mixing of thought and it is a polite expression.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN May I clarify? Perhaps the hon. Member would appreciate that the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Limited which is one company owned shares in the other company viz. Swadeshi Polytex Limited. Now the sentence to which my attention has been drawn by the hon. Member the relevant portion reads like this "Let UP Government appoint a receiver who in exercise of his rights attach shares worth Rs. 1 crore of the Swadeshi Polytex—of course it can refer to the shares of Swadeshi Polytex Limited—"invested in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills." Perhaps the happier expression should have been invested by the Swadeshi Cotton Mills. 'In' or 'by', in a complex sentence many people use a particular word. Invested in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills—that is money invested in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills in the sense that Swadeshi Cotton Mills holds those shares in another company. So it can in one sense be regarded as investment in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills. This is also one of the

investments. But this is merely a matter of language. Language is a vehicle of thought. Many people speak in different ways. But both mean the same.

Relaxation of Restrictions on Season Ticket Holders on Paschim Express

*762. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the additional restriction was relaxed for season ticket holders for travel by Air Conditioned express (Deluxe) Paschim Express during August, 1975 till further notice; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not relaxing at present between Vadodara and Dohad?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Season ticket holders are not permitted to travel by 25 Dn/26 UP A.C. Express (Deluxe)/Paschim Express trains. Due to extensive breaches, train services were drastically curtailed during August/September, 1976. Season ticket holders were temporarily permitted to travel by these trains between Godhra and Vadodara upto 30-9-1976. This was done only as a temporary measure to alleviate the difficulties of daily passengers till normalcy was restored.

(b) These trains cater for long distance passengers and the occupation being heavy, season ticket holders cannot be permitted between Dohad and Vadodara.

श्री सोमजी भाई डामोर : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, पहले रेलों में भ्रष्टाचार चलता था, अब रेलों में व्यवहार दाखिल कर दिया गया है। यह गाड़ी मुद्दह 7 वजे दोहद आती है, वहाँ पर पैसेन्जरस मूत्रालय

में और दूसरी जगहों पर बुरी तरह से भर जाते हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ—जिस तरह से फर्स्ट क्लास में पैसेन्जर दिन में बैठ सकता है, क्या उसी तरह की सुविधा स्लीपर कोच में बैठने के लिए आठ आना कर देगे ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मान्यवर, जो मूल प्रश्न पूछा गया है, उस से यह प्रश्न विपरीत है। फिर भी मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—दमन गया का पुल टूट जाने के बाद जब उस की रिपेयर का काम शुरू हुआ, उस समय लोगों को ट्रांशिप-मेण्ट की सुविधा देने के लिए हम लोगों ने इजाजत दी थी। उन्होंने अपने प्रश्न में जो बैटस दी है, वे गलत हैं। उन्होंने अगस्त, 1975 का जिक्र किया है, वे एक साल पीछे हैं। अगस्त, 1976 से सितम्बर, 1976 के बीच सीजन-टिकट होल्डर्स को यह सुविधा दी गई थी। उस समय वहाँ पर डोलवस और पश्चिम एक्सप्रेस—दो गाड़ियाँ चलती थीं। दूसरी गाड़ियाँ रद्द कर दी गई थी, फ्रण्टियर मेल को सेण्ट्रल रेलवे से डायवर्ट कर दिया गया था। इस लिए सीजन टिकट होल्डर्स को इन गाड़ियों से जाने की इजाजत दी गई थी। लेकिन जैसे ही त्रिज रीकंस्ट्रक्ट हो गया, यह ट्रांशिप-मेण्ट की सुविधा रद्द कर दी गई और पुरानी स्थिति को रेस्टोर कर दिया गया। इस लिए इस में किसी गुरानी सुविधा को रद्द करने का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री सोमजी भाई डामोर : मैंने यह पूछा था कि आप सीजन टिकट वालों को इस में एलाऊ नहीं करते हैं। जब फर्स्ट क्लास में पैसेन्जर दिन में भी उन गाड़ियों से ट्रेवल कर सकता है तो आप इन लोगों को भी स्लीपर कोच में एलाऊ कीजिये। इस समय 15 या 20 रुपये देकर जगह मिल जाती है। अगर आप एलाऊ कर देंगे तो जो करप्शन वहाँ चल रही है, वह बन्द हो जायगी। क्या ऐसी सुविधा देंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : आप ने डोलक्रम और पश्चिम एक्मनेस गाडियो का जिक्र किया, ये दाना गाडिया लम्बे सफर को गाडिया हैं। हमारा काम लगाना यह मांग आती रही है कि जब हम दिल्ली से बम्बई के लिए सफर करत हैं और इतना पैसा खर्च करत हैं, अगर दूसरे यात्रियों का इन में आन की इजाजत देंगे तो हमें बहुत तकलीफ होगी। यदि आप इन दानों गाडियों की आवकपेशन को किंगम का देखें तो आपका मानूम हागा कि इन में आवकपेशन 139 परसेंट है। रिजर्व और इन रिजर्व दाना की हर महीने की किंगम मेरे पास है, लेकिन मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ एवरेज आवकपेशन 139 परसेंट है, 100 की जगह है लेकिन 139 लाग आते हैं। ऐसी हालत में लाग डिस्टेंस पैमेन्स जब अपना रिजर्वेशन करा कर जाते हैं अगर मौजान पम-हान्डम को उन कम्प टर्मेटम में जाने की इजाजत दे दें, तो लाग डिस्टेंस पैमेन्स का काफी तकलीफ होगी और इस सदन में भी यह कहा जाना रहा है कि लाग डिस्टेंस ट्रेन में अगर रिजर्व लागों का रिजर्व कम्पार्टमेंट में सफर करन की इजाजत न दी जाए क्योंकि इस में उन का तकलीफ होगी है।

Recommendations of Law Commission

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*763 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 38th Report of the Law Commission on structure and jurisdiction of the higher judiciary in respect of the following matters

(1) appeals in criminal cases,

(2) retirement age, and

(3) grant of other benefits to judges of High Courts and Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT2127/78]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: The Law Commission suggested that the Constitution should be amended to restrict the criminal appeals to the Supreme Court and therefore in the statement laid by the hon. Minister, it is stated that article 134 (1) (c) of the Constitution would be amended along with articles 132 and 133 which is under consideration of the Government. May I know what will be the salient features of the amendment?

MR. SPEAKER It is under consideration.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN The matter is still under consideration. So long as the matter is still under consideration and a decision has not been taken, obviously I would not be in a position to say what will be the shape of the final amending bill.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 were amended in 1976. Considering the suggestions made by the Law Commission, sometimes it appears much more benefits have been provided by the amendments of 1976. That was the time of the emergency and there was very often criticism in this House and outside regarding committed judges, etc. In view of the changed political situation, I want to know whether the government is thinking of re-examining the whole amendment made during that period?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Whatever improvements were made in the conditions of service of the judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court by the amending Act of 1976, there is no proposal under the consideration of the government to withdraw any of them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know whether the government is considering raising the retirement age of Supreme Court Judges and consequently the retirement age of High Court Judges because they want to keep a distinction between the Supreme Court Judges and High Court Judges? May I know whether the State Governments in regard to providing proper facilities with regard to dispensation of criminal justice? So far as I know, a representation has been made by the West Bengal Government for financial assistance. May I know whether the Government is considering it?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the age of retirement is concerned, the suggestion made in the report of the Law Commission was that the age of retirement of High Court Judges should be raised from 62 to 65. At that stage it was decided by the government not to accept that recommendation of the Law Commission because the government felt that there should be a difference in the retirement ages of High Court Judges and Supreme Court Judges, one of the reasons being obvious, i.e., some attraction for going to the Supreme Court is provided even by the difference in the two ages.

Now, so far the Government has not applied its mind to the question of making a general raise in the age of retirement of the Supreme Court Judges also except the fact that the former Chief Justice of India had sent a suggestion some time back that the age of retirement of the Supreme Court Judges should also increase, but no consideration has been given to that proposal.

About the other part of the question relating to facilities for providing better criminal justice, it is true that I had written a letter some time back to the Chief Ministers of all the States in the country drawing their attention to the fact that even criminal justice was too much delayed and pointed out the various serious consequences which arose on account of delays not only in the administration of criminal justice, but also in the administration of justice by itself and I had suggested that perhaps they might consider the question of constituting more courts and taking other steps also, whatever might be feasible, to rectify the situation. In that connection, many of the State Governments have already increased the number of courts and various other things are being done and the Chief Minister of West Bengal also wrote to me saying "Yes, we are trying to increase the number of courts, providing more court rooms, buildings and so on, but then there are financial implications". He wrote that special assistance to the West Bengal Government might be provided by from the Central financial assistance in that connection. Now, it is obvious that this is not a problem special to the West Bengal Government, this is a problem which occurs in almost all the States of the country so that the question of providing any special assistance only to the West Bengal Government and not to other Governments obviously does not arise. But so far as general assistance to State Governments etc., is concerned, that is a general question and obviously everything, allocation of funds etc., is taken into consideration.

New Direct Train from Ahmedabad to Madras

*764. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started a new direct train between Ahmedabad and Madras;

(b) if so when and with what periodicity,

(c) is it an all second class train, and

(d) if so, what are the special and additional passenger amenities provided on the said train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) to (c) Yes Sir, 145/146 Madras Beach-Ahmedabad weekly Navajivan Express has been introduced with effect from 6th April 1978. It is a classless train having only II nd class accommodation.

(d) It is a fully reserved fast train with Second Class cushioned sleepers. Janata Bed rolls are supplied on demand on payment of prescribed charges. Water containers have also been provided in the coaches to provide cold water. A pantry car has been provided on this train to supply hot food. A lending library has also been introduced on the train.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR Sir I do wish to congratulate my friend, the Railway Minister for starting this new train which has been a great help and it was welcomed by many people. 'Classless society' is all right. But I do not know why he calls it a classless train. What he means is a single class train—only the second class. I would like to ask him apart from congratulating him on this and also congratulating him on the name given Navajivan Express a very significant and good name and it is his choice I understand—I congratulate him for that also—just as he has given the name Gitanjali Express to the train from Calcutta to Bombay which is also his choice whether the Government will eventually consider increasing the periodicity of the Navajivan Express between Ahmedabad and Madras. Today it is a weekly train. But I would like to know whether it can be made more than weekly—twice or thrice a week. Secondly, I would like to know whether this train—I do not want to take the time by going into the whole route—will also be rout-

ed in such a way so as to enable hundreds of thousands of people of Andhra Pradesh who live in Ahmedabad, Baroda and other places in Gujarat to catch this train and get down at a particular station to go on their onward journey to Hyderabad and other places.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE He has congratulated me, but during the Question Hour he must only say "Whether I can congratulate." Anyway, he has congratulated me. I am thankful to him. As for the suggestions which he has made we have already made the announcement. Firstly, as far as the frequency of the train is concerned the occupation of train goes on increasing as the frequency increases. It is directly proportionate to the occupation and therefore, we are watching the occupation of the train. Secondly, we quite see the difficulties of people coming from other regions of South like Andhra, Mangalore and Kerala. I have already announced while introducing the train that within a few days we are going to have some additional bogies for people travelling to Kerala and other parts so that they should be able to get full advantage. In addition to that.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN At least you give South Indian names to the additional bogies.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Yes, we will give. For that I will consult Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and I am sure that she will give a good suggestion. Then there was also a suggestion from the passengers from Ahmedabad that till the new bogies are introduced, some re-adjustment of the time table can be made for the people in the South, so that when they reach Madras if they have to get connecting trains for the southern region, adequate connections should be available. We are examining that problem.

As far as the third question is concerned we are trying to give more

facilities, and you will be happy to know that our idea is to give more connections between Ahmedabad and Madras, not only in terms of carrying passengers, we have also tried to depict, in this very train, the saga of Indian freedom movement, in which the important events in the life of Gandhiji when he led the struggle, have been pictorially inscribed, and important quotations have also been inscribed. We have received very good response to it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Music is also very important. Music is soothing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If he travels by this train, he will find that the entire music of the wheels is also very pleasant.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: He said in his answer that it was a fully reserved train. I want to know whether reservations are also possible for the passengers to Madras or vice-versa at the intermediate stations, and whether the janata bed rolls which are provided are really of good quality or they are only of janata quality. (Interruptions) When we give things free or at low cost, we don't look at the quality. I want that quality things should also be given. We should not look merely at the price. I did not mean Janata Party quality! I said janata quality. I want to know whether the quality of the thing will be looked after, and what is the fee charged for the bed roll? Finally, the Railway Minister has already started this train. There is also a train from Ahmedabad to Calcutta. Will he also think of having a train by name 'Young India'—a name also given by Gandhiji—between Ahmedabad and Delhi via Jaipur, so that these States can also be connected?

MR. SPEAKER: The last question does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as part A of the question is concerned, the entire train is so devised

that it starts from Ahmedabad, goes to Baroda, then to Surat, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Mannad, Dhond, Sholapur, Guntakkal, Gooty, Renigunta and then to Madras. The tickets for all the stations are available. Reservations for the intermediate stations are available. And since the train does not stop in between these stations, the question of reservation does not arise for others.

Secondly as regards the janata bed rolls, if the hon. Member travels by this train, he will find that we have taken proper precaution to provide clean janata bed rolls, so that passengers should have sound sleep and not be disturbed by the bad smell of the janata bed roll. That precaution has been taken.

As regards the extension of the train, Members will be very happy to know that we want such facilities be extended to different regions. And, therefore, we are already examining the starting of such classless trains, with all these facilities. We are examining the problem of starting them between Bhubaneswar-Secunderabad; Secunderabad-Bombay and similarly between Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar-Portbandar and also between Bhubaneswar and Delhi via Asansol.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you are extending the scope of the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has asked the question.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I said that the last question need not be answered. Once you extend the scope of the question, the supplementaries will also be extended.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Now about the last train. I have mentioned these trains. There is also one train in the northern region, I must mention it. Otherwise I will be guilty of regionalism. There is the Howrah-Jammu train which will pass through Patna, Lucknow and Ludhiana. We are also trying to examine it.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N PATIL

Will the Minister consider the possibility of linking Nardana and Dhule line a distance of 20 miles with this train? It is lying in the region between Ahmedabad and Madras. This Nardana Dhule-Chalisgaon line will reduce the distance between Ahmedabad and Madras by this train by 60 miles. There is already a demand placed on the Government by the people of Dhule district for the provision of this 20 mile link between Nardana and Dhule.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE That is altogether a different question.

MR SPEAKER Mr Minister, You have opened the topic. That is the difficulty. Anyway, the Minister will consider that.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N PATIL Will the Government agree to this at least?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I am saying that already we have received a memorandum on those lines. We will take it into account. I am not going to give a firm commitment. Unless we examine the problem it is not proper to give a reply.

MR SPEAKER May I suggest that the Minister may kindly reply to the question? Do not enlarge the scope. Then it will enlarge the scope of the supplementaries. That is my request to all of you.

Train Accidents

*165 SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing—

(a) total number of train accidents during the last six months

(b) total number of people died in these accidents,

(c) details zone-wise, and

(d) total amount paid as compensation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

The number of train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains which occurred on the different Railways during the period 1.10.1977 to 31.3.78 and the number of persons killed therein is given below—

Railway	No of train accidents	No of persons killed
1 Central	67	8
2 Eastern	26	8
3 Northern	62	77
4 North Eastern	25	4
5 Northeast Frontier	29	
6 Southern	43	8
7 South Central	32	12
8 South Eastern	59	
9 Western	59	22
TOTAL	412	139

(d) A sum of Rs 2.51 lakhs approximately has been paid as compensation under the Indian Railways Act 1890 to the victims or their dependents involved in train accidents during the period from 1st October, 1977 to 31st March 1978. The other claims are pending in the courts of the Ad hoc Claims Commissioners/Ex-officio Claims Commissioners and the payment will be made to the claimants on the basis of the verdict of the courts.

Out of 16 Railway employees who were killed on duty in these accidents a sum of Rs 3,32,100 has been paid as compensation due under the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 in the case of 14 deceased employees.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI: The Minister must be aware that there is a widespread feeling that the maintenance of the railways is not up to the mark; especially, in regard to gangmen etc. the accepted formula for appointment or maintenance of manpower, what is called the Mufflin formula, that formula has been given up in many of the sections. The result is that vacancies caused by death or retirement are never filled up. Considering also the fact that the volume of traffic has gone up several times, this is a real danger for the safe running of trains. I want to know whether the Minister has gone through all these questions and whether he is considering the replacement of those vacancies caused by death and retirement by appointing more gangmen and other manpower necessary for fulfilling the Mufflin formula at least, if not more staff.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are two aspects of the problem. One is maintenance. The second is the question of allotment of work to gangmen and judicious implementation of the formula that has been observed so far. I am very happy to inform the House that recently we had tried to strengthen and to reinforce all our maintenance arrangements and a number of mechanical devices are also being introduced. As far as the problem of gangmen is concerned, I have said it in this very House, that for a variety of reasons we would prefer to introduce the concrete sleepers, instead of the wooden sleepers, because the durability of the concrete sleepers in the long run will be very high, about 50 years instead of the usual 12 to 15 years for wooden sleepers. When we are introducing the concrete sleepers, in that new arrangement, gangmen are not able to do it manually and, therefore the job has to be done mechanically. But even with this mechanisation, we will see that the gangmen will

not be shifted. As regards the initial complaint that she has mentioned, we will see to it that when vacancies of gangmen occur, we will not allow those vacancies to go uncovered or unfilled. Injustice to gangmen will always be avoided.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI: There have been 412 train accidents causing 129 deaths. I want to know in how many cases sabotage was the cause of the accident.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already informed the House a number of times that from 1st April 1977 to 31st March 1978 we detected 127 obstructions in the path. Some of them were by way of removal of fish-plates; in some places the rails were cut. Even though 127 attempts were made, 8 of them resulted in accidents due to sabotage. In addition to other steps, in November we set up a patrolling agency of 25,000 men—14,000 gangmen and 11,000 RPF men—and I am very happy to say that after starting the practice of patrolling from 23rd December 1977 not a single accident due to sabotage has taken place, and that is a tribute to our gangmen and RPF men.

SHRI T. A. PAI: May we know whether the Minister has raised the quantum of compensation in the case of deaths from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh because the cess collected is leaving an insufficient balance every year and it would be fair that the travellers by trains are treated on a par with travellers by planes?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member, who is also an ex-Railway Minister, is aware of the fact that even this particular quantum of compensation of Rs. 50,000 was introduced after considerable discussion. Normally, there is some sort of link between the compensation paid to the victims by the railways and the compensation paid by

the railways. In air the risk is supposed to be enormously large and therefore to that extent the compensation quantum has always been more there. There is a certain international concept that has been accepted, and it has always been accepted that whenever there is an upward revision of the one there is an upward revision of the other. In fact I myself had suggested that this should be examined. We have examined this and come to the conclusion that the maximum compensation should be Rs 50,000 and that if we revise it upwards the compensation to the air victims will have also to be raised. At present we are confining ourselves to Rs 50,000. Let there be no incentive for accidents.

SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI May I know how the accident figures of the current year compare with the figures of the previous years?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE In 1974-75 for this period the number of accidents was 479. They are 412 for this year. In 1975-76 it was 423. In 1976-77 it was 368 and in 1977-78 it is 412.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA May I know from the hon. Minister what has happened to the theory of sabotage? Has it remained only a theory or has there been any finding also that many of these accidents took place due to sabotage resulting in loss of life and property? I would like to know whether after six months or one year of propounding this theory Government has come to any conclusion as to who indulged in this sabotage. It is no use saying there is sabotage but we do not know who did it. We should be told if they suspected certain elements and have made certain findings about the matter.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE There is no question of a theory of sabotage. If sabotage were to re-

main in theory I would have been extremely happy. Then there would have been no danger at all. But it has been put into practice.

There were 127 obstructions to the railway track in the form of removal of fish plates, tampering with the track, cutting of the rails, etc. They resulted ultimately in eight accidents. Even after introducing patrol, we find that 27 attempts at sabotage were there but they were detected by our patrolmen well in time before the trains could pass. In the case of these eight accidents which were due to sabotage, there is no clear cut indication. The final report has yet to come.

In one case 13 men at Murajapur have been arrested but I wish to make it clear that they do not happen to be railway employees because a theory is sought to be built that because bonus has not been given there is discontent and the workers are indulging in it. In 1974 there was the maximum discontent and a 21 days strike but not a single act of sabotage took place even during that struggle. Therefore I do not want to allege that the railway workers are indulging in this. No railway worker has committed any act of sabotage.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA Are political elements involved in it?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE The enquiry is going on. No political identity has been established but it has been established that they are not railway workers. That much I can say.

उत्तर प्रदेश में तेज और मंस की खोज

*768 श्री रामधारी शास्त्री क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उबरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि,

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के किन किन स्थानों पर तेज और मंस की खोज की जा रही है और इमने कितनी प्रगति हुई है और

(ख) क्या देवरिया जिले में भी ऐसी खोज की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) इस समय ओ० एन० जी० सी० उत्तर प्रदेश के पीलीभीत जिले में पूरनपुर के पास एक कुएं की खुदाई कर रहा है। अभी तक 402 मीटर गहराई तक कुएं की खुदाई की जा चुकी है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। परन्तु देवरिया जिले में भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण का काम चल रहा है।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : उत्तर प्रदेश में किन किन स्थानों पर इस तरह का सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है ? क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में पीलीभीत के अलावा और कहीं भी इस तरह का सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इस समय पीलीभीत के अलावा और कहीं सर्वेक्षण नहीं चल रहा है।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : देवरिया जिले में जो काम चल रहा है, वह किन किन स्थानों पर चल रहा है ? और वह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : एक तिस्मेक पार्टी गोरखपुर और देवरिया जिलों में काम कर रही है। उस के सर्वेक्षण के आंकड़ों का इंस्टीट्यूट आफ पेट्रोलियम एक्सप्लोरेशन अध्ययन कर रहा है। इस बारे में और कोई व्यौरा अभी देना मुश्किल है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक किन किन स्थानों पर तेल और गैस की खोज की गई है और वहां से कितना तेल और गैस निकल रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त किन किन राज्यों में

MR. SPEAKER: This question is related only to Uttar Pradesh.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उत्तर प्रदेश में चार जगहों—उझानी, कासगंज, तिलहर और मौहद में पहले तेल की खोज का प्रयास किया गया था। लेकिन वहां जो कुएं खोदे गये, उनसे कोई सफलता नहीं मिली।

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में और जगहों पर सर्वेक्षण कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के सामने है ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जिन जगहों के बारे में मैंने बताया है, उन के अलावा केवल गोरखपुर के पूर्व में, गंडक की तलहटी में एक सिस्मिक दल भेजने के लिए ओ० एन० जी० सी० विचार कर रहा है।

गया में उपरि पुल

769. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने गया (बिहार) जंक्शन पर उपरि पुल बनाने और उसे अप्रैल, 1974 तक पूरा करने का आश्वासन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे अब तक पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यह उपरि पुल सम्भाव्यतया कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है :

विवरण

(क) से (ग) यात्री यातायात के लिए गया जंक्शन पर एक ऊपरी पुल पैदल पहले से है। गया रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक दूसरे पैदल पुल के निर्माण का काम 1973-74 के रेलवे निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया था।

पुल की नींव और इस्पात के काम की विरचना सम्बन्धी कार्य पूरे हो गये हैं तथा सरचनाओं के निर्माण का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

गया स्टेशन एक व्यस्त विद्युती कृत्र खण्ड पर स्थित है, अतः पुल का निर्माण बहुत ही सावधानी से करना होगा क्योंकि बिजली के ऊपर तार आदि हटाने पड़ेंगे। अतः यह काम ऐसे चरण बद्ध तरीके से करना होगा जिससे यातायात में कोई बाधा न पड़े। आशा है कि यह काम 1979 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : पिछली सरकार ने यह वचन दिया था कि इस पुल के सम्बन्ध में सब काम अप्रैल, 1974 तक पूरा कर दिया जायेगा। अब सरकार ने वचन दिया है कि यह काम 1979 तक पूरा कर दिया जायेगा। इस के लिए मैं मंत्री महादय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है पिछली सरकार ने इस काम की अप्रैल, 1974 में पूरा करने का वचन दिया था। उसके बितने बरस बाद मैं यह प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह जनना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महादय इस कार्य में तर्जी लाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे। जहाँ तक मुझे जानकारी है वह काम अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है। पुल के फाउंडेशन का काम पूरा हो गया है। यह काम बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है। क्या मंत्री महादय इस में तेजी लाने के लिए कोई योजना बना रहे हैं?

श्री शिव नारायण : पिछली सरकार की जिम्मेदारी तो हमारी नहीं है। जनता सरकार ने जिम्मेदारी ली है और हम बहुत तेज चल रहे हैं।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या मंत्री महादय बतायेंगे कि इस पुल की लंबाई और चौड़ाई कितनी है? इस पुल पर आवागमन की

क्षमता कितनी है? यह पुल 1974 में बन जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह 1976 और 1977 में भी नहीं बन पाया। अब 1978 हो गया है। क्या जनता पार्टी के मिनिस्टर महादय अपनी इस गलती को स्वीकार करेंगे कि यह पुल इस बरस बन जाना चाहिए था जब कि वह नहीं बना है? क्या उन की तेजी का यही लक्षण है?

श्री शिव नारायण : इस की लंबाई 109 मीटर और चौड़ाई 2 44 मीटर होगी :

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : आप की लंबाई कितनी है?

شہری محمد قوسى آب کی

لبنانی کتلى ه

श्री शिव नारायण : 5 फुट 6 इंच।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rajdhani Express'

*766 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what is the per cent occupancy, punctuality and economy (with break up details) of Rajdhani Express,

(b) whether it is a fact that this Express is a big white elephant on the Railways enjoyed only by the upper strata of the society, and

(c) whether the Government proposes to substitute it by a Janata Rajdhani Express in near future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) to (c) The occupation of Howrah—New Delhi Rajdhani Express ranges between 63 and 100 per cent in IAC and 87 to 100 per cent in AC Chair Car and that of Bombay Central—New Delhi Rajdhani Express ranges between 70 and 100 per cent in IAC and 83 to 100 per cent in AC Chair Car Out of 51

trips run during January to March, 1978, New Delhi—Howrah and New Delhi—Bombay Central Rajdhani Express trains ran to time on 43 and 44 occasions respectively. The comparative earnings of Rajdhani Express with other trains running on these routes show that it is economical. In order to avoid dust nuisance at the high speeds of these trains, air-conditioning is essential. This train is highly appreciated especially by tourists coming from foreign countries. Ordinary coaches cannot be attached to these high speed trains.

Arrangements to clear summer Traffic Rush.

767. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special arrangements have been made by the Railway authorities for clearance of rush of traffic during summer months this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In order to clear the exodus of summer rush traffic during the coming summer season, Railways propose to run about 1200 special trains on various routes, subject to traffic offering. A statement showing important routes and the frequency of trains is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

'Arrangements to clear Summer Traffic Rush'.

Special Trains

Route	Frequency
(1) New Delhi-Madras .	Biweekly
(2) Howrah-Delhi-Kalka .	Weekly
(3) Delhi-Jammu Tawi .	Triweekly
(4) Nizamuddin-Bombay Central .	Biweekly
(5) Bombay Central-Jammu Tawi .	Weekly

Route	Frequency
(6) Bombay VT-Trivandrum	Weekly
(7) Bombay VT-Madras .	Weekly
(8) Bombay VT-Vasco-da-gama .	Biweekly
(9) Bombay-Secunderabad	Weekly
(10) Bombay-Pune .	Daily
(11) Bombay VT-Varanasi .	Biweekly
(12) Bombay Central-Gandhidham .	Biweekly
(13) Bombay Central-Ahmadabad .	5 days in a week
(14) Ahmadabad-Marwar .	Daily
(15) Virangam-Jamnagar .	Biweekly
(16) Howrah-New Jalpaiguri	Biweekly
(17) Howrah-Jammu Tawi .	Weekly
(18) Howrah-Barauni .	Weekly
(19) Dhanbad-Varanasi .	Alternate days
(20) Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Jodhpur .	Biweekly.

Dhanbad Railway Loco Workers

*770. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 1st February, 1978, Dhanbad Railway Loco Workers had gone on strike which has led to total stoppage of railway traffic; and

(b) if so, the demands of the workers and steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) There was a stoppage of work from 31-1-78 to 1-2-78; passenger services were maintained by-passing Chopan.

(b) There was a demand for increasing the earnings out of the crew links of the Loco Running Staff of Chopan. The question of readjustment of the links of running staff

of Chopan Shed and other contiguous sheds in under consideration of the Railway Administration

उद्योगों में अनिवार्य लागत-लेखा परीक्षा

*771 श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी काय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक वस्तु तथा अन्य उद्योगों के कितने कारखाना में अनिवार्य लागत-लेखा परीक्षा आरम्भ की गई है, और

(ख) यह लेखापरीक्षा कब आरम्भ की गई और इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी काय मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) (1) लागत लेखाकन अभिलेख (भूती वस्तु) नियम, 1977 प्रथम जुलाई 1977 में लागू किये गये हैं, अतः सूती वस्त्रों का कोई एकक अभी तक लागत लेखा-परीक्षा के अन्तर्गत नहीं आया है। ये एकक 1-7-1978 में, अथवा पश्चात् आरम्भ होने वाली अगली वित्तीय वर्ष में लागत लेखा-परीक्षा के अन्तर्गत आयेंगे।

(2) अन्य उद्योगों के एकक की बाबत 1-1-69 में अब तक, 23 वर्गों के उद्योग वाली 732 कम्पनियों के लिए लागत लेखा-परीक्षा के आदेश प्रेषित किये गये हैं।

(ख) लागत लेखा परीक्षा से सम्बन्धित उपबन्ध कम्पनी (मार्गोद्यन) अधिनियम, 1965 (1965 का 31) द्वारा पुर स्थापित किये गये थे जो 15-10-1965 से लागू हुआ। इन उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत 1-1-1969 के पश्चात्, विभिन्न समयों पर, 23 वर्गों की कम्पनियों की बाबत लागत लेखा-परीक्षा करने के आदेश प्रेषित किये गये थे। अब तक रिपोर्टों के अनुसार लागत लेखा-परीक्षा की उपपत्तियाँ, विस्तृत रूप से नीचे वर्णित हैं

(1) लागत लेखाकन अभिलेख के सधारण की प्रणाली तथा लागत लगाने की प्रणाली में अपूर्णता।

(2) कुछ मामलों में क्षमता का कम उपयोग, इसके कारण लागतों में अभिवृद्धि।

(3) कुछ मामलों में उत्पादन सुविधाओं में तुलनहीनता।

(4) कुछ मामलों में अनुकूलतम क्षमता की प्राप्ति के विरुद्ध मार्गावरोध प्रति-कूलता।

(5) कुछ मामलों में असंतोषजनक वित्तीय स्थिति तथा लगातार हानियाँ।

(6) कुछ मामलों में उच्च लागत सम्यता।

Kharagpur Workshop

*772 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) has the Government received any representation from the staff of Kharagpur Workshop to the effect that repair work is being entrusted to private firms at costs higher than the costs if repairs were made in the Railway Heavy Electrical repair shop,

(b) if so whether any enquiries have been made and with what results, and

(c) if so, what steps the Government propose to take against the officers responsible for causing a loss to railway revenues in the process?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) Yes, Sir Representation from the Working President and Secretary on behalf of Heavy Repair Shop, Electrical Staff Council, Kharagpur, addressed to the Hon'ble Railway Minister has been received Repair work has been entrusted to private parties

only to the extent that Railway Workshop was not able to find capacity. The works contracts to private parties have been awarded by following all rules of tendering.

(b) The matter has been investigated and the complaints are not found to be correct.

(c) Does not arise.

A.C.C. Travel by Railway Officers

*773. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state why the pay limit for A.C.C. Travel by railway officers on duty has been reduced from Rs. 2,250/- to Rs. 1,800/- violating recommendation of Third Central Pay Commission contained in para 7 of Chapter 57 of the Report?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): With a view to broadly maintaining, in the revised set-up, the same set of relativities that existed between the railway employees on the one hand and other Central Government employees on the other, in the matter of entitlement to the class of travel, the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in this regard were modified to the extent necessary. The entitlement of Railway officers in the J.A. grade for travel on duty in ACC was fixed at the pay limit of Rs. 1800/- and above, with the approval of the Cabinet, to maintain the broad relativities that prevailed in the pre-revised set-up between the officers on the Railways and those on the Civil and Defence sides.

Ticket-Checking Supervisors at Howrah

*774. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation about the corrupt practices by the Ticket Check-

ing Supervisors at Howrah during Emergency;

(b) if so, the facts given out in the representation;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in the matter and if so, with what results; and

(d) what the Government propose to do to stop such practices and to punish the delinquent officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eight representations and complaints containing allegations of illegal charging, realisation of money without issue of receipts and use of abusive language towards passenger (s) were received.

(c) Yes, Sir: Enquiries have been completed in the case of seven of the representations and the allegations could not be substantiated in Departmental and confronted enquires. In one case, the enquiry is still in progress.

(d) Secret watch is being kept by Vigilance Organisation and anti-fraud squad. If any staff is detected indulging in any malpractice, suitable disciplinary action is taken.

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति का गठन

*776. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पेंडोलियम, रसायन और डरवैक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति गठित कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1977 में इसकी बैठकें किस किस तारीख को हुई और उनमें क्या क्या निर्णय लिये गये ;

(ग) उनमें कितने निर्णय पूरी तरह से लागू किये गये और

(घ) शेष निर्णयों को लागू करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनैश्वर मिश्र) :

(क) दोनो-पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक विभागों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियाँ गठित की जा चुकी हैं

(ख) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है

विवरण

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों की बैठकें दिनांक 17-1-1977, 19-1-1977, 25-5-1977, 7-6-1977, 27-9-1977, 6-10-1977 और 30-12-1977 को हुई थी। इन बैठकों में निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिये गये थे -

- (1) उपक्रमों में हिन्दी प्रकोष्ठों की स्थापना और हिन्दी स्टाफ की भर्ती;
- (2) हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स की खरीद
- (3) हिन्दी की सहायक पुस्तकें और सामग्री की खरीद;
- (4) हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में देना ;
- (5) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित कार्यालयों के साथ मूलरूप से हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार करना ,
- (6) सभी सामान्य आदेश द्विभाषिक रूप में जारी करना ,
- (7) मन्त्रालय में प्रायः प्रयोग में आने वाली शब्दावली तैयार करना ;

(8) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 और राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के उपबन्धों से सम्बन्धित सूचना का बर्तनचारियों में प्रचार एवं प्रसार करना ,

(9) औपघिया के पैकटा के सेबनो/ कार्टूनों को द्विभाषिक रूप में छपवाना

(10) खड की मोहरे द्विभाषिक रूप से प्रयोग करना

(11) हिन्दी टाइपिंग जानने वाले टाइपिस्टों का बारी बारी में हिन्दी अनुभाग में नियुक्त करना

(12) हिन्दी का पशानाए आरम्भ करना ,

(13) नवद पुरस्कार योजना लागू करना ,

(14) टिप्पणी और आलोचन में हिन्दी के प्रयोग का बढावा देने के लिए प्रभावकर/अनुभाषाकार समितियाँ गठित करना ।

उक्त सूची के क्रम संख्या 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13 और 14 पर लिये गये निर्णयों का पूर्ण रूपेण लागू कर दिया गया है अन्य निर्णयों का लागू किया जा रहा है और उनमें हुई प्रगति का पुनरीक्षण राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों की बैठकों में किया जाता है ।

Expert Committee for Modifying existing Plant of Cochin Refinery

*777 SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether a Central Expert Committee is examining a plan to modify the existing plant of the Cochin Refinery, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). In December 1977 Government appointed a Study Group under the chairmanship of Shri R. N. Bhatnagar, Chairman and Managing Director, Bharat Petroleum Corporation, to examine the additional refining/secondary processing capacity to be set up/initiated during the Sixth Plan (1978-83) and for two subsequent years. The functions and duties of this Study Group were to recommend the priority and location for the establishment of such additional capacity based on an evaluation of technical, logistical and economic implications of different projects. The Study Group has also studied the prospect of setting up of secondary processing facilities at Cochin. The report submitted by the Study Group in March 1978 is now under consideration of the Government.

आयकर अपील अधीन न्यायाधिकरणों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

*778. श्री राघवजी : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आय कर अपील न्यायाधिकरणों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ;

(ख) इन न्यायाधिकरणों में उत्तरोत्तर हिन्दी का प्रयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) देश में कुल कितने आयकर अपील न्यायाधिकरण हैं और इनमें से किन न्यायाधिकरणों ने अपने पंचाट हिन्दी में रिकार्ड करना आरम्भ किया ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) और (ख)

आयकर अपील अधिकरण राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अनुसार हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किए गए अनुदेशों/आदेशों और परिपत्रों आदि को कार्यान्वित करता रहा है। अधिकरण के सदस्यों, अधिकारियों और कर्मचारिवृन्द को हिन्दी शिक्षण स्कीम के अधीन हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है : अधिकरण के अध्यक्ष ने आय-कर अपील अधिकरण नियम, 1963 के नियम 5क के अधीन अधिसूचित किया है कि यदि पत्रकार चाहें तो वे अधिकरण की ईदराबाद/बंगलुरु/नागपुर/इलाहाबाद/अमृतसर/चण्डीगढ़/दिल्ली/इन्दौर/जबलपुर/जमपुर/पटना में स्थित बैचों में हिन्दी में लिखे दस्तावेज फाइल कर सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार अध्यक्ष ने नियम 5ख के अधीन अधिसूचित किया है कि अधिकरण स्वविवेकानुसार उक्त बैचों में अपनी कार्यवाहियों में या आदेश पारित किए जाते समय हिन्दी के प्रयोग को अनुज्ञा दे सकता है।

(ग) देश के 19 स्थानों में 38 बैच हैं। अभी तक किसी भी बैच ने हिन्दी में आदेश लिखना प्रारम्भ नहीं किया है।

Railway Crossings in Delhi

*779. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of main Railway crossings in Delhi where over-bridge should be constructed;

(b) the details of the Railway crossings where over-bridges are proposed to be constructed in 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(c) in how many cases Government has received representation to construct over-bridge on the Railway crossing; and

(d) why no action was taken over those representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Replacement of following level crossings

by road over/under-bridges is considered desirable

- (1) Jail road level crossing No 12 B at km 14/4 5 near Delhi Cantt
- (2) Level crossing gate No 2 at km 4/4 5 near Shakti Nagar, Delhi.
- (3) Level crossing No 5 at km 7/1-2 near Rampura
- (4) Level crossing No 7 at km 9/2-3 near Ranibagh
- (5) Level crossing No 9 at km 13/7-8 near Mangolpuri.
- (6) Level crossing No. 12 at km 35/2-4 near Bantania Factory
- (7) Level crossing No 13 at km 26/3-3 near Ashok Vihar
- (8) Level crossing No 580 at km 15/19/6-7 near Tughlakabad.
- (9) Level crossing No 580-A at km 5/1523/1-2 near Okhla Industrial Estate
- (10) Level crossing No 581 at km 1526/4 5 near Okhla Industrial Estate.
- (11) Level crossing No 4 C & 4 B at km 5/8-9 at New Rohtak Road.

(b) No road over-bridges are proposed to be constructed during 1978-79. Proposals for 1979-80 can be considered if Delhi Administration/Road Authorities complete the necessary preliminaries/formalities in respect thereof before hand

(c) Representations have been received in two cases viz., for the construction of road over-bridges in replacement of level crossings mentioned against item (1) & (2) (i.e., on Jail Road and in Shakti Nagar respectively) of the reply to part (a) of the question

(d) For the road over-bridge on Jail Road, acceptance of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for the proposed apportionment of cost and general arrangement drawings is awaited

For the road over-bridge at Shakti Nagar, a firm proposal from the Delhi Administration/Road Authority together with their undertaking to bear

their share of cost as per extant rules is awaited

Board of Directors of Kanol Industries Limited

7131 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the composition of Board of Directors of the Kanol Industries Private Limited Calcutta as at present,

(b) full particulars of its principal shareholders and value and percentage of shares held by each of them,

(c) whether it is a fact that the company does not maintain its books of accounts and the statutory books in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act,

(d) whether the Company has accepted loans and deposits and has also transferred loans to various other companies contravening the Companies Act, and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and action taken against the principal officers?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN). (a) Board of Directors consists of the following persons

- 1 Shri Murlidhar Kanoj
- 2 Shri Om Prakash Kanoj
- 3 Shri Hari Krishna Kanoj
- 4 Smt Karuna Kanoj

(b) A statement I is attached.

(c) The Department of Company Affairs has no information in the matter and no complaint on the subject has been received.

(d) and (e) A statement-II is attached

Statement-I

Names of principal shareholders, value and percentage of shares held by each of them as per the annual return made upto 30th September 1977 are as under:

Name	Value of Share Held	Percentage
1. Shri Murlidhar Kanoi . . .	45,000	9% ¹ / ₂
2. Smt. Karuna Kanoi	45,000	9% ¹ / ₂
3. Shri Om Prakash Kanoi . . .	35,000	7%
4. Shri O.P. Kanoi	53,000	10.6%
5. Mrs. Sabba Kanoi	40,000	8%
6. Kum. Shrikanta Kanoi . . .	60,000	12%
7. Kum. Umakanta Kanoi . . .	60,000	12%

Statement-II

Particulars regarding loans and deposits accepted by the company as disclosed in its Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1977 are as under:

Unsecured Loans	Rs.
<i>Short term loans</i>	
From Directors . . .	7,16,500
From Others . . .	38,95,314
<i>Other Loans</i>	
From Directors . . .	7,75,154
From Others . . .	5,34,031

Auditors in their report of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1977 remarked that the Company is taking steps to comply with the provisions of Section 58A of Companies Act, 1956 and the Companies (Acceptance

of Deposits) Rules, 1975 with regard to deposits accepted. Action on this remark is under examination. Department of Company Affairs have no information on about the alleged transfer of loans to various other companies.

Cell for Reservation of Posts for S.C. and S.T.

7132. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether special cell have been functioning in the Department of Legal Affairs to ensure strict enforcement of reserving posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) whether any complaint was sent to the cell during 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One complaint was received in the Cell during 1977-78 which was duly considered and finally disposed of.

Monthly Season Tickets for Passengers between Dina Nagar and Amritsar

7133. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for issue of monthly season tickets for passengers travelling between Dina Nagar and Amritsar;

(b) whether it is fact that Station Master, Dina Nagar is reported to have observed that the monthly season tickets can be issued only with the sanction of the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Northern Railways;

(c) whether the Pathankot-Amritsar Railways Section train traveller Association, Gurdaspur have sent any re-

presentation to the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Northern Railway in this regard, and

(d) If so what action Government have or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes

(b) No The Chief Commercial Superintendent is also not competent to authorise issue of Monthly Season Tickets beyond 80 Kms

(c) Yes

(d) The Association were advised on 10th March 1978 that under the extant policy, Monthly Season Tickets cannot be issued between Dina Nagar and Amritsar the distance being 82 Kms

Proposal to improve Service Conditions of Judges

7134 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to raise the pay scales and to further improve the conditions of service of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and

(b) if so what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and

(b) There is no proposal under Government's consideration to raise the pay scales of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court. However, the Government are at present considering —

(i) a proposal to exempt the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts from payment of income tax in respect of rent-free accommodation allotted to them and

the house rent allowance admissible in lieu thereof to the Judges of the High Courts

(ii) a proposal to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 so as to allow Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court to avail of leave on full salary for 120 days when it is on medical grounds in place of existing limit of 45 days

The former Chief Justice of India sent a proposal in November, 1977 recommending that the age of retirement of Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court may be raised from 62 years to 65 years and from 65 years to 68 years respectively. The Government has not yet given any consideration to this proposal.

Task Force Officers Unclassified

7135 DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a strong task force of thousand officers on the Indian Railway unclassified because they were recruited as temporary officers

(b) whether Allahabad High Court has pronounced verdict with 5 judges in 3 stages that these officers are assistant officers and they should be entitled to seniority from their respective dates of recruitments, and

(c) on what grounds his Ministry disregards the judicial decrees and does not implement the above decisions unlike other Ministries, as this has a strong repercussion and demoralising effect on the career growth of these temporary officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) 1029 temporary officers recruited through Union Public Service Commission

with certain relaxed conditions were "unclassified" i.e., neither in Class I nor in Class II as they were recruited against the temporary posts.

(b) The Allahabad High Court in their judgment in the Writ filed by one Temporary Assistant Officer had only directed the Railway Administration to consider the name of the petitioner for appointment in officiating vacancy to the post of District Officer in the Senior Scale as soon as the vacancy arose. This has been complied with.

(c) Does not arise.

नागरिक संघर्ष समिति, गंगटोक,
सिक्किम की मांगें

7136. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री सिक्किम के प्रतिनिधिमंडल द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन के बारे में 28 फरवरी, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न सं० 1056 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागरिक संघर्ष समिति, गंगटोक सिक्किम द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन मांगों पर विचार किया है और यदि हां तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और यदि नहीं, तो इन पर सरकार कब तक विचार करेगी ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) नागरिक संघर्ष समिति, गंगटोक (सिक्किम) ने प्राप्त तारीख 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 के ज्ञापन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या एल. टी. 2128/78]

(ख) ज्ञापन में जो मुद्दे हैं उनके ध्यापक अर्थ हो सकते हैं, इसलिए सरकार को उन पर विनिश्चय करने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

सरकार का यह प्रयास होगा कि इस विषय में विनिश्चय राज्य विधान सभा के अगले निर्वाचनों से पर्याप्त समय पहले कर लिए जाएं।

पश्चिम रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर का
बेरावल का दौरा

7137. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर ने गुजरात के जूनागढ़ जिले में बेरावल टाउन का दौरा किया था; यदि हां तो कब ;

(ख) क्या सोरठ चेम्बर आफ कामर्स, बेरावल ने पश्चिम रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर को कोई मांग पत्र दिया था, यदि हां, तो उसमें की गयी मांगों/जिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त मांगों/जिकायतों के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है और यदि अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इस बारे में कब और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां, 28-2-1978 को।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना झट्टी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Representation received by F.T.A./
Administration

7138. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of representations received by the F.T.A./Administration. Western Railway during the year 1972 to 1977;

(b) total number of representations finalised and still pending,

(c) the reasons for this long delay, and

(d) steps taken by Government for the quick disposal of staff representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) 67

(b) Finalised 59 Pending 8

(c) Pending representations are not very old and there is no undue delay. They are being finalised.

(d) Instructions exist for prompt disposal of staff representations and all efforts are being made to ensure this.

Complaints made to M.R.T.P. Commission

7139 SHRI D B CHANDRE GOWDA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether some cases have been brought to the notice of Government from the dealers who made complaints to M.R.T.P. Commission against manufacturers in respect of unfair and restrictive trade practice during the last two years and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Commission in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (i) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2129/78]

Violation of Companies Act by Hindustan Lever Limited

7140 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the various irregularities committed contravening the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 by the Hindustan Lever Limited Bombay,

(b) the facts thereof

(c) the composition of Board of Directors of the Company including the principal shareholders and value and percentage of shares held by each of them,

(d) whether it is alleged that the Company has secured deposits from various sources without appropriately securing any permission of authorities, and

(e) if so the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b) Government's attention was drawn to an article published in 'New Age' dated the 26th of September, 1976 containing allegations of irregularities committed by the company. The following are the main allegations.—

(a) There was discrepancy in the figures reported in the Profit and Loss Accounts of the company for the years ended 31st December 1974 and 31st December 1975

(b) There was discrepancy in the provision for bad and doubtful debts

(c) Discrepancy in the closing stock.

(d) Production in excess of licensed capacity plus permitted liberalisation.

(e) Collection of security advances from distributors without payment of interest, and utilising the said money without disclosing in the Balance Sheet.

(f) Running trade load schemes and making hidden earnings.

(g) Running Guest Houses as Hotels without any licence.

(h) Company has not diluted its foreign equity holding which stands at 85 per cent.

These points were taken up with the company who has satisfactorily explained the position.

II. Additionally, during the course of inspection of the books of accounts, etc., of this company under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956, following irregularities were found by the Inspecting Officer in 1974:—

(i) Non-compliance of the provisions of section 150 read with rule

(c)

7 of the Companies (Issue of Share Certificates) Rules, 1960.

(ii) Non-compliance of the provisions of section 297, 299/301 of the Companies Act, 1956 (Director's interest in contracts entered into by the company).

(iii) Non-compliance of the provisions of section 193, of the Companies Act, 1956, relating to maintenance of Minute Books.

(iv) Non-compliance of section 211 read with Schedule VI on account of understatement of the authorised capital.

III. Item (ii) is under examination in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs. The remaining items have been dropped after rectification of the defects by the company.

Name of the Directors	Value of Shares held	Percentage
	Rs.	
1. Shri T. Thomas (Chairman)	..	..
2. Shri E. H. Shimmin (Vice-Chairman)	..	..
3. Shri R. Banerjee	3,000	0.0015
4. Shri H. C. Bijawat	5,000	0.0025
5. Shri J. C. Chopra	5,000	0.0025
6. Shri S. M. Datta	6,000	0.0029
7. Shri A. S. Ganguly	7,500	0.0037
8. Shri S. H. Gursahani	2,000	0.00098
9. Shri J. P. Lusty	..	..
10. Shri J. S. Raj	..	..

Principal Shareholders (having shares valued at more than Rs. 1 lakh)

1. Unilever Limited, U. K.	14,33,48,500.00	70.39
2. Life Insurance Corporation	16,67,530.00	0.82
3. Unit Trust of India	40,82,640.00	2.00
4. General Insurance Corporation of India	2,25,930.00	0.11

	Value of Shares held	Percentage
	Rs	
5 Bank of India	1,80,210 00	0 09
6 The Calcutta Hos & Nur Home Benefits Assn Ltd	1 69,510 00	0 083
7 Industrial Investment Trust Limited	3 61,180 00	0 18
8 Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company Limited	10 35 660 00	0 51
9 United India Fire & General Insurance Company Ltd	7 90 590 00	0 39
10 New India Assurance Co Ltd	8 94 890 00	0 44
11 National Insurance Co Ltd.	3 6 550 00	0 16
12 Ruby General Insurance Company Limited	1 59 270 00	0 078
13 National Assurance Co Ltd	1 23 460 00	0 061

(d) and (e) It was alleged that the company had collected huge amounts interest-free as security advances from distributors and these were not disclosed in the Balance Sheets. The matter was taken up with the company. The company explained that due to continuous flow of company's goods to the redistribution stockists and the adverse experience the company had in the matter of bouncing of cheques it was decided to cover a part of its risk of bad debts by taking from the distribution stockists an advance to cover partly the price of goods continuously being sold and supplied to them. The company explained that taking such advances to cover the risk of bad debts was prudent business practice and any supplier of goods cannot be compelled to extend credits or to supply the goods otherwise than on cash payment simultaneously, with the delivery of goods to the purchaser. It was also explained that since these were in the nature of security advances for price of goods continuously supplied to the distribution stockists the question of payment of interest did not arise. The company contended that at any given time the value of goods sold including those in transit

to the distribution stockists in which the company had already transferred ownership to them was far more than the security advance standing to their credit. The company also added that it was not correct that these advances were not disclosed in the Balance Sheets.

In this connection it is seen that the following amounts have been stated in the company's balance sheets under the head 'Security Advance,'

Financial year	Amount of Security Advance (Rs in lakh)
31 12 1974	224 37
31 12 1975	188 51
31 12 1976	270 73
31 12 1977	300 09

Under the Companies Act no permission is required to be taken from Government to accept such Deposits.

मनसाई स्टेशन का विकास

7141. श्री युवराज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के कटिहार डिबिजन के मनसाई, महिमपुर और तेजनारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए समुचित प्रबंध है।

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त सभी क्रासिंग स्टेशन 'ख' श्रेणी के स्टेशन थे लेकिन अब उन्हें 'घ' श्रेणी के स्टेशनों में बदल दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सिगनल लगाने, चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को वापस लेने, रेल गाड़ियों के लिए क्रासिंग सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने और उपरोक्त स्टेशनों को पुनः 'ख' श्रेणी में बदलने के लिए कब तक प्रबंध कर लिए जाएंगे।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). फरवका और कुमेदपुर होकर बड़े आमान की लाइन खोलने के पश्चात कटिहार-मनिहारीघाट पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या में बहुत कमी हो गई थी और इन तीन स्टेशनों को 'बी' श्रेणी के लाइन क्लियर स्टेशनों के रूप में बनाये रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं था। इसलिए वर्ष 1969 में मनसाई को 'डी' श्रेणी में और महियारपुर और तेजनारायणपुर को 'डी' के श्रेणी में बदल दिया गया था तथा इन स्टेशनों पर सभी यात्री सुविधाओं तथा अन्य सुविधाओं को बरकरार रहने दिया गया था। इन स्टेशनों पर कार्य-भार के अनुसार श्रेणी 4 के कर्मचारियों को तैनात किया गया है। इन स्टेशनों को फिर 'बी' श्रेणी में बदलने का न तो कोई औचित्य है और न ही आवश्यकता।

Proposal to Start Express Train from Bhubaneswar to Bombay

7142. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for starting any express train from Bhubaneswar to Bombay via Hyderabad and from Bhubaneswar to Delhi via Kharagpur, Asansol, Mughalsarai, Allahabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): There is a proposal under active consideration to run direct trains between Bhubaneswar and Secunderabad and between Secunderabad and Bombay in near future. The proposal to run a train between Bhubaneswar and Delhi via Asansol is also being examined.

Conversion of Gauge in Karnataka

7143. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals sent by the Karnataka Government to the Central Government for construction of new railway lines into broad gauge lines during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether some incomplete projects have also been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Karnataka State Government have been pressing for early completion of the conversion of Guntakal-Bangalore line and for taking up the gauge conversion of Mysore-Bangalore railway line from metre gauge to broad gauge.

(b) and (c). Guntakal-Bangalore conversion project is in progress, and the progress made is 43 per cent. A sum of Rs. 11.3 crores has been incurred on this project till the end of March, 1977 out of the total cost of about Rs. 24 crores. Provision of

Rs 206 crores has been made for the project in the Budget for the current year. The project is expected to be completed by 1983 subject to availability of adequate funds in the next and subsequent years.

Representation from Ex Combatants of Defence

7144 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received a representation dated the 12th January 1978 from the ex combatants of Defence Services South Central Railways Secunderabad and

(b) if so what action have Government taken or propose to take in the matter soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) A representation dated 20th January 1978 from a clerk of the FA & CAO's Office South Central Railway Secunderabad has been received by the General Manager and the same has been forwarded to the defence authorities. Further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of a reply.

Goods earning Revenue at Achalda Station

7145 SHRI R. L. P. VERMA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the revenue earned from goods at Achalda Railway station of the Allahabad Division of the Northern Railway from 1967-68 to 1977-78 year wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) The revenue earned from goods at Achalda railway station year-wise from 1969-70 to 1977-78 is as under

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1969-70	338.13
1970-71	459.31
1971-72	343.63
1972-73	479.72
1973-74	607.34
1974-75	473.71
1975-76	1225.92
1976-77	1568.58
1977-78	11375.67

Information for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 is not available.

Fertilizer Unit at Uran, Bombay

7146 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a private sector proposal to set up a fertilizer unit at Uran in Bombay and

(b) if so what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) and (b) A proposal received from M/s Deepak Nitrite Ltd to set up a small size gas based plant for the manufacture of 235 tonnes per day of ammonia near Uran in Maharashtra was earlier rejected for the following reasons

(i) The capacity of the plant viz., 235 tonnes per day is uneconomical as against a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day being planned for the gas based plants in the Bombay region.

(ii) Government have already finalised their plans for the utilisation of associated gas that would be available from the Bombay High and it is not necessary to sanction this proposal as a means of utilising the associated gas.

(iii) The applicant did not have a clear marketing plan for ammonia.

The company has represented against the rejection. This representation is under consideration.

Judges of High Court of Punjab and Haryana provided with official Residences

7147. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Judges are working in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana;

(b) how many out of them have been provided with rent free official residence as required under the provisions of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1976; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Chandigarh Administration to provide rent free residence to the other Judges who are not having official residence?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Nineteen Judges including the Chief Justice are working in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana;

(b) Seventeen Judges including the Chief Justice have been provided with rent free residences;

(c) Rent free residences remain to be provided to two Judges, who have recently been appointed/transferred. According to the Chandigarh Adminis-

tration, a search for suitable houses is being made by the Administration and both the remaining Judges are expected to be provided with rent free residences shortly.

Monetary Limits of Divisional Superintendents to enter into Agreements for entrusting Goods and Parcel Handling contracts

7148. SHRI BATESHWAR HEMRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the monetary limits up to which the Divisional Superintendents working on Northern, Eastern and North Eastern Railways are competent to negotiate and enter into agreements with Labour Cooperative Societies/Contractors for entrusting Goods and Parcels handling contracts;

(b) what is the present annual valuation of parcels handling work at Allahabad;

(c) whether the Parcels handling contract at Allahabad falls within the competence of the Divisional Superintendent concerned or the final authority is vested in the Chief Commercial Superintendent; and

(d) what is the hitch in deciding fresh award of contract at Allahabad as the old contract had already expired on the 31st July, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The monetary limits up to which Divisional Superintendents on Northern, Eastern and North Eastern Railways are competent to negotiate and enter into agreements with Labour Cooperative Societies/Contractors for entrusting Goods and Parcels handling contracts are as under:

Northern Railway	— up to Rs. 10 lakhs per annum.
Eastern Railway	— up to Rs. 5 lakhs for 3 years.
North Eastern Railway	— up to Rs. 10 lakhs in each case.

(b) Rs 254,100 per annum.

(c) The Parcel handling contract at Allahabad falls within the competence of Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad.

(d) This is under examination. In the meantime the existing Society is being allowed to continue.

कुछ कम्पनियों द्वारा नियमों का उल्लंघन किया जाता

7149 श्री हुसैन दब नारायण यादव क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दन वाला एक विवरण मना-एटन पर रखन की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) निम्नलिखित कम्पनियां क बार म प्रारम्भिक पूँजी वर्ष 1977 में पूँजी और बैंक में पड़ा कितनी है

(एक) महावीर रादम मिन्स दरभंगा (बिहार)

(दा) गरीशकर बर्दानारायण सकारी (बिहार)

(तीन) विनय कृष्ण अग्रवाल एण्ड कम्पनी, दरभंगा (बिहार)

(चार) शिवनन्दन अग्रवाल एण्ड कम्पनी दरभंगा (बिहार)

(पांच) मातादीन एण्ड कम्पनी, दरभंगा (बिहार)

(छह) नीती भाटिन, दरभंगा (बिहार) और

(सान) राधाकृष्ण बजरीवाल एण्ड कम्पनी, दरभंगा (बिहार); और

(ख) क्या इन कम्पनियों द्वारा कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन के आरोप सिद्ध हो गये हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार इन सम्प्रदाय में जांच करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) (क) प्रश्न में वर्णित मात फर्मों में से कोई भी कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अनुसार प्रत्यक्ष, पंजीकृत कम्पनी नहीं है। मत. इन नामधारियों को प्रारम्भिक पूँजी, वर्ष 1977 में पूँजी तथा बैंक में पूँजी में सम्बन्धित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) चूंकि भाग (क) में वर्णित फर्मों में से कोई भी कम्पनी अधिनियम व प्रत्यक्ष एक कम्पनी के रूप में पंजीकृत नहीं है, मत में उन अधिनियम की सीमान्तगत नहीं आती।

समस्तीपुर द्वितीय से हुई दरतिमा

7150 श्री सुरेंद्र झा सुमन क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर द्वितीय के क्षेत्र में 14 से 18 फरवरी, 1978 के बीच दो डकैतियां हुई थी, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका स्मोर क्या है और ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए विभाग द्वारा क्या सुरक्षा उपाय किए गये हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) 14 से 18 फरवरी 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर मंडल के क्षेत्राधिकार में रेलगाड़ी में डकैती का कोई मामला नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Booking at wayside Railway Stations

7151 SHRI SURAJ BHAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) are the Government aware of the fact that on wayside Railway

Stations the booking windows are not opened quite in time to enable the passengers to purchase tickets without inconvenience, they are some times opened after the train leaves the last station and thereby much confusion is caused; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to remove this difficulty of the railway passengers who generally come from the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A few complaints about non-opening of Booking windows in time have been received by the Railway Administrations. Instructions already exist that Booking windows are kept open at least one hour before the train is due to arrive and longer where the offering requires so.

Frequent checks are conducted by the Inspecting Officials and the staff found at fault are taken up suitably.

सिन्धेटिक एण्ड कैंमिकल लिमिटेड,
बरेली

7152. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिन्धेटिक एण्ड कैंमिकल लिमिटेड ने लखनऊ में अपने प्रतिनिधि की नियुक्ति काय की थी और उक्त प्रतिनिधि एवं उसके सहायकों पर विभिन्न गोपों के अन्तर्गत कितना मासिक व्यय होता है ; और

(ख) लखनऊ में नियुक्त प्रतिनिधि ने 1974 से 1977 तक कुल कितना मासिक व्यय किया और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) और (ख) : कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के पास इस विषय की सूचना नहीं है, क्योंकि कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 में ऐसा कोई उपबन्ध नहीं है, जिसके अन्तर्गत कम्पनी

के लिये, इस प्रकार की सूचना युक्त कोई विवरण-पत्र सरकार को भेजना अपेक्षित हो।

Proposal to amend Constitution to proscribe detention Law

7153. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bar Council of India has urged the Government to amend the Constitution to proscribe detention without trial; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The Bar Council of India has urged that the Constitution be suitably amended to proscribe detention without trial or citizens of India except during a real emergency.

(b) Government will give due consideration to the said suggestion while finalising the proposals for amendment of the Constitution.

Recommendations of Tarkunde Committee

7154. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decisions have been taken on the various recommendations of the Tarkunde Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The recommendations of the Tarkunde Committee are under consideration of Government along with other proposals for electoral reforms. No decisions have yet been taken thereon.

(b) Does not arise.

ग्रुप III के रेलवे कर्मचारी

7155 श्री रामचरण क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य रेलवे के ग्रुप III के रिटने कर्मचारी हैं जिनके वर्ष 1971 से पूर्व के अम्पावेदन अनिर्णित पड़े हुए हैं,

(ख) उन पर कोई निर्णय न लेने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) उन पर क्या तक निर्णय दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) में (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

तत्काल को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए प्रस्ताव

7156 श्री एस० एम० सुमानी क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तत्काल का सुविधाजनक बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव उनके मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है,

(ख) क्या यदि प्रति-पत्नी न्यायालय का सूचित किए बिना पांच वर्ष तक पृथक-पृथक रहें, एक-दूसरे में पत्र-व्यवहार न करें और न्यायालय में भरण-पोषण भत्ते के लिए अनुरोध न करें तो तान्त्रिक स्वतः ही हो गया मान लिया जाता है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) (क) सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है कि क्या हिन्दू विवाह

अधिनियम, 1955 में इस बात को विवाह-विच्छेद से भग्न हो गया है कि उनका सम्बन्ध नहीं हो सकता है, विवाह-विच्छेद के एक आधार के रूप में जाड़ा जाए। "विवाह-विच्छेद का सुकर" बनाने के लिए सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई दृढ़ता प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) भारत की वर्तमान सामाजिक परिस्थितियों में, प्रति श्रीर पत्नी के किसी विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के लिए अलग-अलग रहने मात्र का विवाह विच्छेद के एक आधार के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

विशेषाधो की एक एजेंसी का रद्द किया जाना

7157 श्री रामजीलाल सुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 20 फरवरी, 1978 को मयूरा जंक्शन पर कमीशन के आधार पर काम करने वाले दो विनोदों की एक एजेंसी बिना किसी कारण रद्द कर दी गई थी, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का इस बात की जानकारी है कि एजेंसी रद्द किए जाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है और जांच अनुचित थी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) और (ख) 21-2-78 का मयूरा जंक्शन के विभागीय खानपान यूनिट के पांच कमीशन बेंडरो को नियुक्त किया गया था। मयूरा जंक्शन पर मतकता निरीक्षकों द्वारा 21-8-77 को आवेष्टिक जांच के दौरान उस स्टेशन पर पेठा, पेठा आदि की बिक्री करते हुए, कुछ अनधिकृत बेंडर पाये गये थे। जब निरीक्षक अनधिकृत बेंडरो ने गवाही ले रहे थे, इन पांच कमीशन बेंडरो ने दुर्व्यवहार किया और मतकता निरीक्षक को धमकी दी और पूछताछ करने में बाधा डाली। खानपान स्थापना के काम की जांच करने के लिए मतकता निरीक्षक प्राधिकृत

हैं। इन वेंडरों को गलतियों के लिए निलंबित किया गया था।

Legislative Constituencies on Nagaland and certain other States

7158. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Legislative Constituencies in the States of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim;

(b) the names of the constituencies State-wise with the total number of electorates in each constituency; and

(c) the criteria laid down for demarcating the various constituencies in the States?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Two Statements containing the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2130/78].

(c) The criteria laid down for demarcating the Assembly constituencies in the States and Union Territories are contained in Article 170 of the Constitution and relevant provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the Delimitation Act, 1972, and the Representation of Sikkim Subjects Act, 1974.

Strength of Railway Employees in Allahabad etc. Divisions

7159. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total strength of Railway employees in different categories over Allahabad, Bikaner, Delhi, Ferozepore, Jodhpur and Moradabad Divisions of Northern Railway including workshops, constructions and rail-

way electrification during the year 1972 and up to 31st December, 1977;

(b) what is the total number of employees in different categories in all divisions over Northern Railway who were recruited or promoted during each year and what is the total number amongst them who belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others (list of SC and ST employees be furnished); and

(c) what steps have been taken to make good the shortfall in all categories in the divisions of Northern Railway mentioned in (a) above for the reserved vacancies earmarked for SC and ST through direct recruitment and promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Appointments and Promotions against Reserved Posts

7160. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts in the Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices including Public Sector Undertakings, if any, filled in each category of posts with specific share of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such employment and also the number of posts de-reserved in each category and reasons thereof during the last one year; and

(b) the total number of departmental promotions/upgradation of posts in each category of posts and how many posts have gone to S/C and S/T?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

NAR SINGH YADAV): (a) (i)
Number of Posts Filled

Group	Total No of Posts filled	SC	ST
A	58	7	2
B	73	8	4
C	175	32	13
D	12	6	

(ii) Number of Posts Dereserved

Group	SC	ST	Reason
A	1	1	Non availability of suitable candidates from reserved communities
B	3	3	
C	1	2	
D			

(b) (i) Total number of departmental promotion

Group	Total	SC	ST
A	14		
B	43	5	3
C	92	14	9
D	12	5	..

(ii) Total number of upgradation of Posts

Group	Total	SC	ST.
A	.	.	..
B	2	..	..
C			
D	..		..

Cooking Gas connections Issued
Company-wise

7161. SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what is the total number of gas cylinders (cooking gas) company-wise issued by 31st March, 1978 and the total amount collected as security deposit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA)

The requisite information, as available, is given below

Name of the Oil Company	Total number of gas cylinders issued to consumers	Total amount collected as security deposit
1 Indian Oil Corporation Limited (as on 31-12-77)	About 15 lakhs	About Rs 22 crores
2 Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (as on 31-12-77)	About 6 lakhs	About Rs 5.3 crores
3 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (as on 1-3-78)	About 5.4 lakhs	About Rs 5.8 crores
4 Galtel Oil Refining (India) Limited (as on 31-3-78)	About 7 thousand	About Rs 20 lakhs

The cylinders issued to Calgas customers before take over of the Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited in 1976 are owned by the distributors/concessionaries of the company and are not included in the figures shown above against that company.

Exploration abandoned in Tanzania by ONGC

7162. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has abandoned its exploration ventures in Tanzania; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The ONGC has not taken up any exploration venture in Tanzania. It has only a drilling contract with the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation which is still in force.

Levy on entry of Cars at Railway Junction

7163. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any levy on the entry of cars is made at railway junctions;

(b) if so, the amount of the levy; and

(c) if not, why at Patna Junction Re. 1/- per car is taken as levy when a car enters the station yard at Patna Junction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) At important stations where separate parking space has been provided, parking fee is levied on private cars parked in the station premises.

(b) and (c). The amount of levy varies from 50 Paise to Re. 1/- per car depending on the importance of the station. At Patna Jn. the parking fee for private cars has been fixed at Re. 1/- per car.

Shifting of Workshop from Jamnagar to Hapa

7164. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to shift the workshop at Jamnagar to Hapa on the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, what amenities would be provided to the staff in the matter of housing, water and transport, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) With the conversion of Viramgam-Okha-Forbunder Metre Gauge Section into Broad Gauge, Jamnagar will no longer remain on the M. G. route and at that time the structures and equipment of Jamnagar workshop will be shifted to Hapa and utilised for repairs to Broad Gauge Wagons.

(b) Hapa is about 5 Kms. from Jamnagar. The Railway staff working in Hapa Metre Gauge Yard reside at Jamnagar and come to work at Hapa by utilising their own or the available public transport facilities. The staff of Jamnagar workshop will not be required to change their residence with the shifting of their workplace from Jamnagar to Hapa. As such there would be no need to provide any special amenities like Housing, Water and Transport etc.

Import of Paraffin Wax and Criteria to distribute to States

7165 SHRI AHMED M. PATEL
Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of Paraffin Wax imported during the last two years

(b) the name of the agency through whom imported,

(c) the quantity of Paraffin wax manufactured in India during that period,

(d) the criteria adopted to distribute it to States for the use of small scale industries and

(e) the quantity supplied to Gujarat State during that period against their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) and (b) With a view to supplementing indigenous availability of paraffin, wax the Import Policy for 1977-78 was amended to provide for the first time for canalised imports of paraffin wax by the actual users through M/s Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd. Calcutta a public sector undertaking of this Ministry. Firm orders for the import of paraffin wax aggregating to about 2600 tonnes were registered by the actual users with the Company during the year 1977-78. Out of this a quantity of 1713.5 tonnes was actually imported upto the end of March 1978. M/s Balmer Lawrie and Company have also placed orders for a further quantity of 1050 tonnes of paraffin Wax based on firm registrations

(c) The Digboi Refinery of the Assam Oil Company is the main

source for the production of paraffin wax in the Country. The production of paraffin wax at this refinery during the calendar years 1976 and 1977 was as under

1976	43 000 tonnes
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1977	41 780 tonnes
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(d) The yearly allocations of indigenous paraffin wax to the States/Union Territories are made on the basis of total expected availability in a particular year and the wax upliftment performance of each State

Under the provisions of the Paraffin Wax (Supply Distribution and Price Fixation) Order 1972 the 'Competent Authority' (usually the Director of Industries) of the State/Union Territory concerned is only competent to make allotment of paraffin wax to the actual users under his jurisdiction whether falling under large, medium or small scale industries sectors from within the wax allocations made by this Ministry

To protect the interests of the existing small scale units in the matters of allotment of indigenous paraffin wax the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), Ministry of Industry, has in a circular dated the 5th November, 1977, asked the Directors of Industries of all the States/Union Territories to give priority to small scale units in the distribution of indigenous paraffin wax and direct the large scale units to procure their requirements from imported source

(e) The upliftment of indigenous paraffin wax by wax allottees in Gujarat State during the last two years has been as under

1976	796 tonnes
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1977	.. 1135 tonnes
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ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी में
फेरीवाले

7166. श्री ब्रजें सिंह भवौरिया :
व्हा रेलमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी में
विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ठेके के आधार पर
कितने फेरी वालों काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उनकी सेवा की शर्तें क्या हैं और
उनकी सेवा के मरजब के लिये क्या कदम
उठाये कहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव
भारद्वाज) : (क) 962 ।

(ख) मैसन ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड
कम्पनी अपने एजेंटों द्वारा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर
बुक स्टालों का प्रबन्ध करती हैं और वे एजेंट
फेरी वालों को नियुक्त करते हैं । फेरी वालों
की सेवा की शर्तें और उनकी सेवाओं की मुरजा
आदि रेलों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं आती ।
फिर भी, रेलों के साथ किये गये करार में यह
व्यवस्था की गयी है कि मैसन ए० एच०
व्हीलर एण्ड कं० अपने कामगारों को अच्छी
मजूरी देगा । मैसन ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड
कं० ने बताया है कि फेरी वालों को नियुक्त
करने की शर्तें प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर एजेंट और
फेरी वालों के बीच पृथक-पृथक रूप में निर्धारित
की जाती हैं और फेरी बाल केवल कदाचार
अथवा ग़बन के मामलों में ही हटाये जाते हैं ।

Proposal to start Super Fast Trains
between Bombay and Surat

7167. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal with Gov-
ernment for super fast train between
Bombay and Surat; and

(b) if so, when is it likely to come
into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Bhagalpur Mahadevpur-Bhipur
Steamer Rail Service

7168. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
of the fact that on Bhagalpur
Mahadevpur-Bhipur Steamer Rail
Service lines there is also a private
ferry;

(b) is it a fact that the private
ferry charges only 50 paise whereas
steamer charges Rs. 1.40;

(c) if so, will the Government re-
duce this disparity so as to make rail-
way service more popular;

(d) is it a fact that the private com-
pany plays also during night and
stations its steamer very near the
railway steamer and draw the passen-
gers to its own site violating rules;
and

(e) if so, what action Government
has taken or proposed to take in the
matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The ferry charges fixed by the
Railway Administration include an
element of over-head expenses such
as maintenance of the ghat, keeping
the channel of the river navigable,
costly stand-by equipment etc. Hence
it is not possible to reduce the char-
ges which will increase the huge loss
already sustained by the Railway
Administration in running this ferry.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Railway Administration has taken up the matter with the State Government to shift the private ferry operators to a distance of 3 kilometres from the railway ferry ghats

राजस्थान में उर्वरक कारखाना

7169 श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :
क्या पेट्रोलिएम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान राज्य में एक फास्फेट और पावरहाउस पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने की कोई योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है, और

(ख) क्या उपराक्त खनिजों से उर्वरक बनाने के विचार में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि हा, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र)

(क) और (ख) डामरवातांग से खोदे गये रात फास्फेट का फास्फेटिक उर्वरक के निर्माण के लिये उपयुक्त पाया गया है और उसका प्रयोग देश में उर्वरक एका द्वारा किया जा रहा है। उर्वरक के निर्माण के लिये मुलादीपुरा व पाइराइट्स की उपयोगिता का अभी निश्चिन नहीं किया गया है। राजस्थान के भूमिगत रात फास्फेट पर आधारित एक उर्वरक मयत स्थापित करने की संभावना का पता लगाने के लिये अपेक्षित तकनीकी-आर्थिक सम्भाव्यता, अध्ययन करने के लिये उपाय किए जा रहे।

Late Running of D.B.K. Railway

7170 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware

that the D.B.K. Railway line of South Eastern Railway is running late daily since long,

(b) whether passenger trains operated diesel engines are scheduled for run with lengthy time schedule,

(c) whether Railway authorities have taken any step to improve the link roads from the important Railway Stations like Jey Pore Koroput etc to the National High Way 43 for the convenience of the train passengers, and

(d) what action has been taken for catering the passengers on these lengthy line isolated from the towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) The punctuality performance of 1 WK/2 WK Waltair-Kirandul mixed trains has been generally satisfactory, the punctuality percentage being 93.5 and 86.7 respectively during the month of March 1978

(b) As 1WK/2 WK are the only mixed trains running on the section, their overall running time cannot be reduced without affecting clearance of goods traffic. Running of an independent passenger train on the route is also not feasible as the section capacity is fully committed for moving iron ore traffic for export

(c) Link Road connecting Jaypur railway station to the National Highway is being repaired. Link road to Koraput is already black topped. Approach roads to other important stations are also being maintained to a satisfactory standard

(d) Tea stalls have been provided at Kottavalasa, Araku, Koraput, Shungavarapukot, and Jagdalpur stations of Kottavalasa Kirandul section. Arrangements are being made for train side vending for service of Tea, Coffee, Pan, Smokes etc at Padua Jaypur and Kirandul stations. At

present meals are served at Jagdalpur. Arrangements for service of meals at Shunvarapukot and Koraput is in hand.

Proposal to run Trains from Utkal and Puri to Nizamuddin

7171. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for running National trains from Utkal and Puri to Nizamuddin daily;

(b) whether Government is aware that a number of pilgrims are facing difficulties without daily service of this train; and

(c) if so, the steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). For the convenience of pilgrims a bi-weekly 77/78 Utkal Express was introduced between Puri and Nizamuddin in October, 1969. The frequency of this train was increased to tri-weekly from 15-3-76 and to 4 times a week from 1-4-77. Besides, 143/144 Kalinga Express, a weekly fast service has also been introduced between Puri and Nizamuddin from 1-4-77. The proposal to run a train between Bhubaneswar and Delhi via Asansol is also being examined.

कानून और साधन पर सम्मेलन आयोजित करने का प्रस्ताव

7172. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानून और साधन पर नई दिल्ली में अन्तराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन बुलाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी कार्यन्वही क्या है और उस सम्मिलित होने वाले देशों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) विधि और साधन पर कोई अन्तराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन आयोजित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। किन्तु, यह पता चला है कि ग्रेन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डिवा उक्त विषय पर नई दिल्ली में एक प्राइवेट संगोष्ठी कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि

7173. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि में 98 लाख रुपये की जो राशि जमा है उसे किन-किन मदों/कार्यों पर कैसे-कैसे खर्च किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह राशि कर्मचारियों की दैनिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उपयोग में लाई जा रही है प्रत्येक ऐश-आराम की सामग्री पर है ; और

(ग) यदि यह ऐश-आराम की सामग्री पर खर्च की जा रही है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान रेल कर्मचारियों के सभी वर्गों की निष्ठा तथा सहयोग को देखते हुए, सरकार ने कर्मचारी

रक्षाण मार भारतीय नेता पर मुनिधायी के लिए 15 कराड राउ के विशेष अनुदान की स्वीकृति दी है। इस राशि में से 95 लाख रुपय की राशि कमचारी कल्याण गतिविधिया पर खर्च करने के लिए पूर्वोक्त राशि आवंटित की गया थी। इस राशि का निम्न-लिखित कल्याण गतिविधिया पर खर्च किया जा रहा है —

राज्यधामें

(I) 1333 कमचारी कराटंग की मफाई	20 00
(II) 1649 कमचारी कराटंग में जनतन्त्र का व्यवस्था	5 00
(III) 1251 कमचारी कराटंग में शिक्षणी लगान	16 00
(IV) रेल कमचारियों के बच्चा के लिए शैक्षिक सुविधाया के लिए समुचित अनिवारित म्यान की व्यवस्था	58 5
(V) सम्भाला, कल्याण केन्द्र और मभा कल्या के रूप में कमचारियों के लिए मत्तारजन मक्की सुविधाए	18 25
(VI) बेहतर घेन बूद सुविधाए	5 30
(VII) अग्रराज मूह	8 00
(VIII) कमचारियों के स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चा के लिए बसों, मारखपुर में विपन्न केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था और अन्यताओं में अतिरिक्त उपस्वर	6 60
जोड़	95 00

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Introduction of Railway Line

7174 SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the total Railway lines introduced (in Kilometre) in Bhir District, after the Independence,

(b) the reason of neglecting the vast areas of Bhir District,

(c) whether the Government is aware that due to want of railway lines there is no industrial development in this district, and

(d) if so steps taken to introduce railway lines in vast Bhir District

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) No railway line has been constructed since independence in Bhir district.

(b) to (d) Government are aware of the need for construction of new lines in the areas where transport facilities are lacking or are inadequate to meet demands of the area, but have not been able to take up the construction of more such lines on account of the constraint of resources

Steps to curb Wagon Breaking Activities

7175 SHRI R P DAS Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what steps the Government have so far taken to curb the growing activities of wagon-breaking in the Ranaghat-Lalgola Section under Eastern Railway and in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) The steps taken are —

1 Escorting Goods trains running between Ranaghat and Lalgola by Railway Protection Force;

2. Escorting trains carrying valuable consignments/foodgrains by Railway Protection Force;

3. Patrolling yards vulnerable for high incidents of thefts by RPF Dog Squads also;

4. Patrolling important and vulnerable yards round-the-clock and guarding by armed Railway Protection Force personnel;

5. Staff of Crime Intelligence Branches of the Zonal Railways and the Central Crime Bureau of Railway Board are deployed to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals, receivers of stolen property and also to organise raids;

6. Important Goods-sheds and platforms are guarded by Railway Protection Force;

7. Close coordination between Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police is maintained to exchange criminal intelligence;

8. Escorting of Goods trains carrying iron and steel, foodgrains, sugar, oil seeds, etc. by Railway Protection Force armed personnel in vulnerable sections.

9. Proper rivetting and locking is provided on wagons carrying valuable goods;

10. Seals on wagons are checked at important yards to localise crime.

Complaints made by M.R.T.P.C. against Indian Oxygen

7176. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.R.T.P.C. made complaint against Indian Oxygen Limited on various accounts and on several occasion during last few years;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) the reaction of the Indian Oxygen Limited regarding such complaints; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The Monopolies And Restrictive Trade Practices Commission instituted two restrictive trade practices inquiries against M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd. during 1976.

(b) The Restrictive Trade Practices inquiries instituted by the M.R.T.P. Commission against Indian Oxygen Ltd. pertain to the following allegations:—

R.T.P. No. 2 of 1976

(a) discriminating in the matter of charging prices for the sale of the said gases manufactured by it in-as-much as at places where there is either no competition or less competition higher prices are charged and at places where there is competition lower prices are charged; and

(b) charging prices on slab basis in such manner as to charge higher prices for the consumers whose off-take is lesser and charging lesser prices to the consumers whose off-take is comparatively more; and

(c) prescribing different number of slabs at different places for charging prices and thus further discriminating between consumers of different places.

R.T.P. No. 44 of 1976

(a) Insistence on selling a set of accessories with each gas cylinder, irrespective of customers' requirements, and

(b) Inordinate delay in extending repair facilities to the gas

equipment thus indirectly compelling the customers to go in for new equipment accompanied with the accessories etc

(c) M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited has entered appearance before the Monopolies And Restrictive Trade Practices Commission and wanted to be heard in both the cases

(d) Necessary steps to support and pursue the complaint before the commission has been taken by the Director of Investigation of the MRTP Commission.

Recruitment through U.P.S.C.

7177 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether about 1063 officers were recruited through the Union Public Service Commission by regular modes of recruitment to Class I Service as Assistant Officer 10-15 years back and still their services are not confirmed and

(b) if so, what is the reasons for not confirming them in spite of Cabinet Secretariat Principles under their O.M. dated 22nd July 1972 to all the Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and

(b) 1089 Temporary Officers (Unclassified) were recruited through Union Public Service Commission i.e. neither in Class I nor in Class II against temporary posts with certain-relaxed conditions during the years 1955 to 1967 300 officers still remain as Temporary, but 109 will be permanently absorbed in Class I in the very near future leaving a balance of only 191 officers as temporary. These officers are not covered by the Cabinet Secretariat O.M. dated 22nd July, 1972.

विनम्र-शुल्क और घाट-शुल्क से प्राय

7178 श्री बॉरेडर प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे को वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान विनम्र-शुल्क और घाट-शुल्क में कितनी प्राय हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): यह सूचना वर्ष 1977-78 के लेखा के समापन के बाद जलाई, 1978 में उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान विनम्र-शुल्क और स्थान शुल्क की राशि 48.45 करोड़ रुपये बनती थी जिनमें से बमुनी तथा भाक की राशि क्रमशः 28.53 करोड़ और 15.85 करोड़ थी

Creation of a Post of Member

7179 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended the creation of the post of a Member (Electrical Electronics) on a restructured Railway Board,

(b) whether the Commission had made the recommendation with a view to taking advantage of and fully utilizing the modern technological activities in the field of electrical and electronic engineering,

(c) whether Government have created only the post of an Adviser (Electrical) in the Railway Board,

(d) the reasons therefor and for not fully implementing the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission,

(e) whether it is not a fact that the absence of the Member (Electrical) in the Railway Board has contributed to the neglect of Railway electrification during the last few years,

(f) whether Government do not consider it necessary in this electrical electronic Age to create the post of a Member (Electrical Electronic) with full responsibility for electric traction and allied activities; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission had not specifically recommended the creation of the post of a Member (Electrical and Electronics) on the Railway Board. In Recommendation No. 6 of the Report on Railways, Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended that "for efficient functioning, the Railway Board should be compact in size. The number of Members of the Board excluding the Chairman and the Member Finance (Financial Commissioner) should not normally exceed six." Vide para 17 of Chapter II of their report, Administrative Reforms Commission had, in their observations leading to Recommendation No. 6 suggested a distribution of work among the Members of an enlarged Board (a Board of 7 Members) as under:—

Chairman: General administration (including Management Development), Planning, Public Relations, Security, Vigilance and Research, Designs and Standards Organisation.

Member (Finance): Finance, Budget, Efficiency Bureau, Statistical and Economic Cell.

Member: (Engineering) Civil Engineering.

Member (Mechanical): Mechanical.

Member (Transportation and Commercial): Transportation, Traffic and Commercial Branches, Railway Safety.

Member (Electrical and Electronic): Electrical, Signalling and Telecommunications.

Member (Staff): Personnel matters, Manpower and Personnel Planning, Organisation and Methods, recruitment and training of Gazetted Officers, Stores.

(b) The Administrative Reforms Commission had observed vide para 17, Chapter II of their Report:

"In recent years certain departments have acquired increased importance and from the point of view of operational efficiency, modernisation and sophistication, they will continue to do so. We would specifically mention Electrical Engineering, Signalling and Telecommunication."

(c) Yes.

(d) It was decided not to make any addition to the existing strength of the Board in the interest of economy and efficient working.

(e) No. There is no ground for such an apprehension.

(f) and (g). The existing organisational set up and arrangements are considered adequate for effectively meeting the Railways' present needs and responsibilities in the matter of electric traction and allied activities.

Vigilance Organisation

7180 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that the Vigilance Organisations are manned by Railway Officers who are subordinate to the G.M. of that Railway;

(b) Is it also a fact that these officers of the vigilance organisation do not work freely and fearlessly due to their future being in the hands of the Railway Officers above them;

(c) the number of cases the vigilance organisation has successfully investigated and the number of persons punished, category-wise, including officers; and

(d) why this organisation is not placed directly under the Chief Vigilance Commissioner with full protection of their Confidential Reports, promotion, etc controlled by him, to make it an effective and purposeful organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Vigilance Organisation, on the Zonal Railways as part of the Management functions under the overall supervision of the General Manager

(b) No All the officers in the Railway, Vigilance Organisations are independent of other Heads of Department in regard to Vigilance work. They have been and are also working freely and fearlessly in this regard

(c) The number of cases in which departmental inquiries were held and the number of employees punished in such Vigilance/SPE cases during the last three years, is as under.

	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Cases in which departmental enquiries were held	Employees punished in each case	Cases in which departmental enquiries were held	Employees punished in such cases	Cases in which departmental enquiries were held	Employees punished in such cases
Gaz	151	36	172	63	209	76
Non Gaz	2912	1351	3249	1958	3303	2409

(d) Vigilance Organisation, being part of the management has to remain under the overall supervision of the General Manager of the Zonal Railways

फर्रुखाबाद—मैलानी

7811 श्री टी० एस० नेगी .

श्री सुरेन्द्र विरम . [

यथा रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या शाहजहापुर होकर फर्रुखाबाद से मैलानी तक और शाहजहापुर होकर फर्रुखाबाद से मोटा गाकरनाथ तक रेल लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और क्या गोरखपुर स्थित उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे के बड़ी लाइनों के निर्माण के चीफ इंजीनियर ने 12 अक्टूबर, 1977 को उक्त सर्वेक्षण का अंतिम प्रतिवेदन उनको भेजा था और यदि हा, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है

तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) क्या वह इन रेल लाइनों के निर्माण को प्राथमिकता देंगे क्योंकि ये लाइनें सबसे अधिक पिछड़े क्षेत्र में हैं ।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) . (क) और (ख) जो हा, सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की विस्तृत जांच की जा रही है सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की पूर्णरूपेण जांच पड़ताल कर लेने बाद परियोजना पर आगे विचार किया जाएगा । देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए धन की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए निर्णय लिया जाएगा ।

जबलपुर से नई दिल्ली तक शुद्ध एक्सप्रेस चालू करने का प्रस्ताव

7182 श्री नरमदा प्रसाद राय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जबलपुर से नई दिल्ली तक कुतुब एक्सप्रेस चालू करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है?

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस गाड़ी का मार्ग तय कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसका वह वर्तमान मार्ग कौन सा है जिसे तय किया गया है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव-नारायण) : (क) से (ग). 149/150
हजरत निजामुद्दीन-आगरा छावनी कुतुब एक्सप्रेस का झांसी, हरयालपुर, मानिकपुर, सतमा और कटनी के रास्ते जबलपुर तक विस्तार के संबंध में निर्णय हो चुका है। मई, 1978 की किसी तारीख से यह गाड़ी जबलपुर तक बढ़ा दी जायेगी।

Modernisation of Railway Workshops

7183. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with the Government to modernise railway workshops; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The objective of Workshop Modernisation Project is to improve performance and availability of rolling stock and reduce cost of its manufacture and maintenance. In the past it has not been possible to undertake timely replacement of Machinery and Plant within the limited resources at the disposal of Railways. This has resulted in 70 per cent of Machinery & Plant in Workshops and repair depots becoming overaged and rundown thus impairing manufacturing and maintenance ability of

the workshop complex. Modernisation Project will extend over a period of 10 years and involve provision of—

- (i) Modern Machinery & Plant to replace old and antiquated machinery;
- (ii) Unit Exchange Assemblies for minimising maintenance downtime;
- (iii) Better material handling material;
- (iv) Metrological and testing equipments for better quality control; and
- (v) Improved layouts and rationalisation of workload.

माइहार में 'साइडिंग' की संख्या

7184. श्री शरद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में माल के लदान के लिए माइहार में कितनी 'साइडिंग' हैं।

(ख) उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी प्राइवेट 'साइडिंग' है ; और

(ग) क्या किसी कंपनी ने रेलवे साइडिंग पर कब्जा कर लिया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब से ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) तीन, जिनमें एक इमदादी साइडिंग भी शामिल है।

(ख) इस स्टेशन पर कोई प्राइवेट साइडिंग नहीं है, लेकिन मेसर्स मैहर सीमेंट्स के लिए इस प्रकार की एक साइडिंग निर्माणाधीन है। मेसर्स मैहर स्टोन लाइम कंपनी लिमिटेड के लिए भी एक इमदादी साइडिंग है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

More Trains from Jammu to Pathankot

7185 DR BALDEV PRAKASH
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has received representation to start more trains from Jammu to Pathankot, and

(b) if so the actions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) Introduction of an additional train on the Pathankot Jammu Tawi section is neither justified nor operationally feasible due to lack of adequate terminal facilities at Jammu Tawi

Freight Concession on movement of Export Cargo

7186 SHRI MOHINDER. SINGH SAYIAN WALA
SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to give freight concession on the movement of export cargo

(b) the nature of the decision taken and

(c) if not when it is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

रेलवे स्टेशनों का खोला जाना और जक्कनों में बदला जाना

7187 श्री सलजी भाई • क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में पूरे देश में कुल कितने नये रेलवे स्टेशन खोले गये हैं ,

(ख) उनमें से कितने स्टेशनों का जक्कन में बदला जा चुका है , और

(ग) इनका वार में क्या व्योरा है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) स (ग) सूचना इकट्ठा की जा रही है और समा पटन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Direct Fast Express Train from Delhi to Orissa

7188 SHRI BAIRAGI JENA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons for not taking steps to run super fast express directly to Orissa from Delhi as the train is the only direct communication to Orissa whereas other State capitals are provided with such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) At present 143/144 Kalinga Express, a weekly fast service has been provided between Puri and Nizamuddin from 1st April 1977 Besides 77/78 Utkal Express is running between Puri and Nizamuddin on 4 days in a week.

Deraiment of a Goods Train on Bhavnagar Division

7189 SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty wagons of a goods train derailed on 22nd March 1978 between Supada and Dhoraji stations on Bhavnagar Division of the Western Railway,

(b) if so the cause of the accident and its details

(c) whether in the month of March the railway accidents again increased and the Gujarat State shows the higher number, and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same and what steps are being taken to check them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) In this accident 13 wagons had derailed.

(b) At about 13.25 hours on 22nd March, 1978 while 14 Up Diesel Goods train was running between Supedi and Dhoraji stations on Porbandar-Jetalsar Metre Gauge section of Bhavnagar Division of Western Railway, it derailed at Km. 145/14-11. No one was killed or injured in this accident.

The inquiry into this accident has not yet been completed.

(c) and (d). Yes. Out of 13 derailments which took place in March, 1978, on the Western Railways, 9 occurred in Gujarat State. There was also an accident at an unmanned level crossing in Gujarat State. Of the 9 derailments which occurred in Gujarat State, 4 were due to failure of railway staff, 3 due to failure of mechanical equipment and 2 were accidental in nature. The accident at unmanned level crossing was due to the failure of road users.

Besides counselling the staff to ensure that they do not violate the rules and indulge in short cut methods, examination of trains and spot checks at Carriage and Wagon depots have been intensified. Surprise checks are also being conducted in coordination with police authorities to ensure strict compliance with the Motor Vehicle Rules by the road users.

गाजियाबाद और सहारनपुर के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियाँ

7190. श्री कैलाश प्रकाश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1947 में गाजियाबाद-सहारनपुर के बीच चलने वाली नियमित

गाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी थी और 30 वर्ष बाद उनकी अब संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस लाइन पर गाड़ियों की कमी के कारण यात्रियों को भी भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) अक्टूबर 1948 की समय-सारणी (सबसे पुरानी उपलब्ध) के अनुसार, गाजियाबाद और सहारनपुर के बीच 6 जोड़ी गाड़ियाँ, मेरठ शहर और गाजियाबाद के बीच 2 जोड़ी गाड़ियाँ और मेरठ शहर और सहारनपुर के बीच एक जोड़ी गाड़ी उपलब्ध थी, जबकि अप्रैल, 1978 की समय सारणी के अनुसार इस समय सहारनपुर और गाजियाबाद के बीच डाउन दिशा में 9 गाड़ियाँ और उप दिशा में 8 गाड़ियाँ, गाजियाबाद और मेरठ शहर और मेरठ शहर और सहारनपुर के बीच एक-एक जोड़ी गाड़ियाँ उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) यद्यपि अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों की मांग की जा रही है, इस संतुष्ट खंड पर अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता की कमी और दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली पर टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण इसे व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है ।

Violation of Companies Act by Foreign Companies

7191. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names and particulars of the foreign companies, branches as well as subsidiaries, who were charged with violation of the provisions of the Companies Act during 1977;

(b) specific charge against each of the firms; and

(c) action taken against the firms concerned for this violation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a)

to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Corruption Cases

7192 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number and nature of corruption cases pending at present on the

Northern Railway especially in Moradabad Division, and

(b) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) The number of vigilance cases pending on the Northern Railway and in particular on the Moradabad Division as on 31st March, 1978, is given below:

	Northern Railway (all divisions including Moradabad Division)		Moradabad Division	
	Gazetted	Non-Gaz	Gazetted	Non-Gaz
Major Penalty Proceedings	18	144	2	18
Minor Penalty Proceedings	10	145		21
Prosecution in Courts	3	26		2
	31	315	2	41

(b) Disciplinary proceedings are in progress in all these cases and action as called for will be taken on finalisation of the proceedings. Constant efforts are being made for their quick finalisation.

Higher Grade Posts to Post Graduate Extension Health Educators

7193 DR. BIJOY MONDAL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Doctors with Diploma have been promoted from class III service to class I between 1966-73 and Health Inspectors given two higher grade scales of Rs 550-750 and Rs. 700-900 with enhanced percentage just two years before,

(b) if so the reason for which Post Graduate extension/Health Educators

recruited in 1966 have not been given any percentage of higher Grade Posts so far,

(c) is it because that it is a temporary organisation, or

(d) is it because this organisation is financed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,

(e) if the answer to (c) and (d) be in the affirmative, is there any embargo to give further grades to the staff of temporary status and

(f) whether the Ministry ever made proposals to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for additional funds and got refusal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Unlicensed Producers of Lubricants and Greases

7194. SHRI FAQUIR ALI ANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unlicensed producers of lubricants and greases in the country;

(b) whether it has been established that the sub-standard and spurious products marketed by these producers are playing havoc with the sophisticated machinery and equipment; and

(c) the firm step taken by Government to curb the activities of these unlicensed producers of lubricants and greases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The information is not available with the Government.

(b) and (c). Substandard and spurious lubricants if used in sophisticated machinery and equipment will cause damage but the extent to which this is taking place is not known. However, to prevent this and ensure proper quality of the lubricants the following steps are taken/contemplated.

2. The State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been advised to invoke the powers available with them under the Indian Penal Code and deal severely with adulterators of petroleum products.

3. Apart from initiating follow-up action on the measures suggested by an expert panel set up by the Government to look into the problem of adulteration/misuse of lubricants Government have prescribed a scheme of discipline in regard to distribution of lubricants which is required to be implemented by all the major oil companies. The oil companies have

been conducting surprise checks on their retail outlets/agents with a view to ensuring that there are no malpractices in distribution of lubricants through their outlets. The oil companies have also been asked to increasingly take up direct sales to all the major consumers. Some of the further steps being contemplated with the objective of minimising the circulation of spurious lubricants are set out below:

(i) Government propose to make use of the ISI mark mandatory for all manufacturers of automotive oils, industrial oils and greases. The details in this regard are being worked out in consultation with the ISI and other concerned organisations.

(ii) stricter control has been prescribed over allocation of feedstocks for the purpose of lube manufacture. The idea is to ensure proper accountal of feedstock releases as related to the output of the end-product.

(iii) The oil companies have been asked to eliminate intermediaries and prevent multiplication of agencies engaged in lube distribution so as not to weaken effective control by the oil companies over their operations.

(iv) The oil companies have been asked to launch a major publicity drive to bring about greater consumer awareness and involvement.

(v) Specifically in regard to the activity of re-refining of used lubricants which is potentially a major source for adulteration of lubricants decisions have recently been taken to introduce a scheme for voluntary registration of re-refiners who fulfil the basic quality

criteria and possess the requisite facilities including in-process quality controls.

4 An Industry Group is presently engaged in the task of evaluating in depth the problems in this field including the specific aspects of the adequacy of the existing laws for curbing the activities of manufacturers of spurious lubricants. They have been asked to come up to the Ministry with definite and concrete suggestions for implementation.

Availability of Molasses and its Utilisation

7195 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) what is the current availability of molasses in the country and how much of it is utilised by (1) Industries manufacturing wines and liquors (2) Industrial alcohol and (3) by paints spirit varnish and other companies,

(b) what are the plans of utilising molasses production with the progressive implementation of Prohibition policy by the Government, and

(c) how many new licences would be given for producing Industrial Alcohol and whether such industries would be set up in rural areas near sugarcane producing zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) The current availability of molasses in the country is of the order of approximately 22 lakh tonnes per annum. About one lakh tonnes of molasses is utilised for cattle feed and fodder and other miscellaneous uses like tobacco curing. The remaining quantity of molasses is used in the distilleries for the production of ethyl alcohol (rectified spirit). About 70 per cent of the rectified spirit is

utilised for industrial purposes and the remaining 30 per cent is used for manufacturing potable liquors.

(b) Government are encouraging the setting up of further alcohol based industries.

(c) The distillery capacity should match the availability of molasses. The distilleries are established within an economic distance from the sugar factories.

Demand for New Division with H Q at Rourkela

7196 SHRI GANANATH PADHAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any demand to establish a new Division with Head Quarters at Rourkela by reorganising the existing Bilaspur, Chakradharpur, Waltair and Khurda Road Division in a rational manner to achieve optimum operation at efficiency and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the probable period of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes

(b) The demand was carefully considered but was not found acceptable on administrative operational and economic grounds.

Representation for Howrah Coach upto Gandhidham

7197 SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the people of Kutch and passenger association are writing to Railway authority for the extension of Howrah Coach upto Gandhidham which at present comes up to Viramgam

(b) why this Howrah Bogie is not extended up to Gandhidham, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). At present two through service coaches viz. one composite I and II class and one II class 3-tier sleeper coach are running between Howrah and Viramgam by 2Up/78/15 Dn and 16 Up/77/1 Dn. Quotas have been allotted for different stations including a quota of 4 and 2 sleeper berths for Gandhidham and Bhuj area respectively. As the quota for stations upto Viramgam and stations via Viramgam is fairly high the extension of the through coaches upto Gandhidham will inconvenience the present users of Saurashtra region.

Stoppage of Work

7198. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any stoppages of work by railway workers due to inordinate delay in payment of their dues;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes, there have been 3 such instances in the recent past:

(i) On Eastern Railway, Loco Running Staff of Gomoh stopped work from 29th December, 1977 to 30th December, 1977 demanding immediate payment of their overtime on the basis of award of Railway Labour Tribunal, 1968 for the period from 1st August, 1974 to 30th April, 1975.

(ii) On Southern Railway a 'Dharna' was organised on 23th February, 1978 at the

entrance of D.S.'s Office, Madras as a protest against delay in clearance of overtime bills in the Divisional Accounts Office.

(iii) On South Eastern Railway, certain substitutes working under Chief Yard Master, Santragachi, stopped work on 20th March, 1978 demanding immediate payment of their wages.

(c) The payments as admissible in the above cases have been arranged.

Instructions to the Railways already exist to ensure that the work in regard to timely payment of annual increments, payment of overtime and running allowances to staff, fixation of pay and payment of arrears in regard to the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission etc. etc., is kept current without any arrears being accumulated.

Railway Administrations have further been instructed during recent discussions in the office of the Ministry of Railways to ensure that the work is kept current and to arrange for a high level watch over delayed payments.

Repayment of Deposits by M/s. Globe Motors

7199. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Globe Motors, Delhi had to return the money of the depositors in a systematic scheme as ordered by the Delhi High Court;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after paying 3-4 instalments M/s. Globe Motors, Delhi stopped to make payment to them;

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking any action by Government to safeguard the interest of depositors; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b) As was stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 3791 answered on 13th December, 1977 under scheme of arrangement sanctioned by the Delhi High Court which was effective from 22nd February 1970 M/s Globe Motors Limited was required to repay its creditors (including depositors) in six instalments the last instalment being due by 22nd March, 1974. Payments were made up to fourth instalment and as was stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 7909 answered on 29th April 1975 the Court had granted extension up to 31st July 1975 for payment of the fifth instalment and the sixth instalment was payable up to a period of two years from the completion of payment of the fifth instalment.

As was indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 3791 answered on 13th December, 1977, the company has not filed with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi any return of deposits for the periods ended on 31st March 1975, 31st March 1976 and 31st March 1977. The winding up of the company was ordered by the Delhi High Court on 15th April 1977. The company did not file with the Official Liquidator, Delhi the statement of affairs. The Government is therefore not aware of the latest position regarding payment of deposits by the company. A criminal case has been filed by the Official Liquidator, Delhi against the ex-directors for non-filing of statement of affairs.

(c) and (d) Winding up proceedings of the company are conducted under the directions of the High Court and hence further action will be taken by the Official Liquidator in this regard in accordance with the directions issued by the High Court.

Concentration of Economic Power

7200 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 388 on 21st March, 1978 regarding turn over and profits of Industrial Houses and state—

(a) whether there has been further concentration of economic power in the hands of few during these years and

(b) if so, the particular steps taken to assess and reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) The reply to Starred Question No 388 of 21st March 1978 gives information about the turn-over and profits of 45 Industrial Houses. The data reveals that there has been an increase in turn-over and profits in most of these cases and to that extent there has been an increase in the economic power of these Houses.

(b) Paragraphs 18 and 19 of Government's Statement on Industrial Policy of 23rd December, 1977 detail the new restrictions to be placed in the future expansion of Large Houses. Relevant extracts [Placed in Library See No LT 2131/78]

Fees paid by Porter

7201 SHRI B C KAMBLE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state—

(a) the different fees including licence fee each railway porter, and head of the porters (Mukadam) is required to pay to the (i) railway authority, (ii) railway union either monthly or annually in Central Western Southern and Eastern Railways and

(b) whether in view of the conditions under which the railway porters labour, Government propose to reduce

the fees; and grant the facility of providing more pieces of red-uniforms to the railway porters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The licence fee paid by the licensed porters to the Railway Administration ranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per porter per month depending upon the importance and the traffic dealt with at each station. The Mukadams do not pay any additional licence fee.

The Railway has no information about the subscription/fee paid by porters to their Unions which are not recognised by the Railway Administration.

(b) There is no such proposal.

रसना महार में 'प्लेग स्टेशन'

7202. श्री मोती नाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर डिब्बीजन में पालनपुर गांधीधाम लाइन पर चंडीसर और डीसा स्टेशनों के बीच रसनामहार में प्लेग स्टेशन की मांग की गयी है।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कि चंडीसर तथा डीसा के बीच काफी दूरी है और यदि हां, तो इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए लोगों की सुविधा हेतु यह स्टेशन बनाया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ग) क्या दांतीवाड़ा बांध के कर्मचारियों और गुजरात राज्य के कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों की सुविधाओं देने की दृष्टि से शीघ्र ही यह स्टेशन स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). चंडीसर और डीसा स्टेशनों के बीच रसना महार में एक हॉल्ट स्टेशन खोलने के लिए वर्ष 1961, 1969, 1972 और 1976 में मांग की गयी थी। इस प्रस्ताव की जांच की गयी थी

लेकिन इसका वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्य नहीं पाया गया था। चंडीसर और डीसा स्टेशनों के बीच की दूरी 14.20 कि० मी० है। यह क्षेत्र सड़क परिवहन द्वारा भली भांति सेवित है। रेलवे लाइन के समान्तर एक डायर की सड़क मौजूद है और जनता तथा दांतीवाड़ा बांध और कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों की सुविधा के लिए गुजरात राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम द्वारा पर्याप्त संख्या में बसें चलायी जा रही है। फिर भी, इस प्रस्ताव की एक बार पुनः जांच की जायेगी।

Cinder Picking and Ash Handling contracts

7203. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lumpsum payments are being made to the contractors/labour Co-operative Societies holding Cinder picking and ash handling contracts for "cleaning and sweeping of shed including open area" on Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions;

(b) the details of lumpsum amount paid to Contractors/Labour Co-operative Societies at Tundla, Shikohabad, Aligarh, Etah, Allahabad, Kanpur, Juhi, Chunar etc. including other loco sheds on Lucknow Division separately;

(c) whether coal handling, cinder picking and ash handling contracts are awarded by the Divisional Superintendent concerned on Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions of Northern Railway or the same are awarded by the respective Senior Divisional Mechanical Engineers; and

(d) who is the competent authority to review the appeal made against the decision of Senior Divisional Mechanical Engineer in respect of award of contracts to Labour Co-operative Societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a)

For ash handling lumpsum payments are being made on Lucknow Division while in Allahabad Division, lumpsum payments are being made in some sheds and in others payments are being made on the basis of actual quantity of ash handled For cinder pick-

ing, payments are being made for the quantity picked and delivered.

(b) The lumpsum payments being made monthly for handling of ashes in the sheds of Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions are as follows—

Allahabad Division		Lucknow Division	
Shed	Amount Rs	Shed	Amount Rs
Allahabad	Departmental	Lucknow	5975 00
Tundla	7001 00	Faizabad	1825 00
Shikohabad	1871 00	Pratapgarh	1000 00
Algarh Jn	1100 00	Varanasi	950 00
Etawah	NIL	Ras Bareilly	600 00
Kanpur	2191 00	Sultanpur	1130 00
Kanpur (GMC/Juh)	NIL	Jaunpur	850 00
Chunar	701 00	Prayag	600 00

(c) The Senior Divisional Mechanical Engineer is empowered to award contracts on the recommendation of the Tender Committee

(d) The Divisional Superintendent is the competent authority to review the appeals in this respect

Gauhati Teensukia Line

7204 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the Government's plans on providing/extending Broad Gauge line from Gauhati to Teensukia in the near future and

(b) what is the financial aspect involved and whether any survey etc. have been finalised/required to be finalised and

(c) if so the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) The question of extending the

broad gauge line beyond Gauhati upto Teensukia can be considered after the broad gauge link is established up to Gauhati The approximate cost of the proposed gauge conversion of this 513 Km. long line would be about Rs 55 crores

Licence for Caustic Soda factory at Madras

7205 SHRI G BHUVARAHAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have given licence to start caustic soda factory at Madras,

(b) when was the licence given; and

(c) the reasons for not starting the factory so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) and (b) Yes Sir An

Industrial Licence No. C. IL. 466(75) dated 24-12-75 was issued to M/s. Kothari (Madras) Ltd., for setting up a new unit in the State of Tamil Nadu for the manufacture of caustic soda, liquid chlorine and hydrochloric acid with the following capacities:—

- (i) Caustic Soda . 33,000 tonnes per year
- (ii) Liquid Chlorine 20,000 tonnes per year
- (iii) Hydrochloric Acid 24,750 tonnes per year

(c) Caustic Soda is a long gestation industry. A capital goods import licence for import of equipment and machinery was granted to the firm on 31-3-76 to CCI&E. The firm is in the final stages of construction of civil works and erection of machinery etc. It is estimated that this unit will go into production during 1979.

Complaints regarding Swadeshi Polytex Limited

7206. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2688 on 14th March, 1978 regarding complaints of mismanagement in Swadeshi Polytex Limited and state:

(a) the name or names of persons/parties said to have made the complaints against Swadeshi Polytex Limited referred in part (a) and (b) thereof;

(b) whether he is aware that the complaints are being made at the instance of the present Managing Director of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited who is out to disturb efficient working of Swadeshi Polytex Limited; and

(c) if so, action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) As mentioned in the Statement Shri R. R. Jaipuria the Managing Director of Swadeshi Cotton Mills has made certain complaints. It is not known whether he has instigated others to make complaints against Swadeshi Polytex Limited.

(c) The complaints are being looked into, as mentioned in reply to unstarred question No. 2688 of 14th March, 1978.

Statement

1. Shri V. N. Ahuja
2. Shri Balkrishna Tandon
3. Shri Shashi Kumar Malhotra
4. Shri Ved Prakash Agarwal
5. Shri Murlidhar Gupta
6. Shri Raja Ram Jaipuria
7. Shri Rajendra Kumar Maheshwari
8. Shri B. B. Narula
9. Shri Gopal Chand Mittal
10. Shri Kunj Behari Lal
11. Shri Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited,
12. Shri G. P. Khaitan
13. Shri S. D. Vengurleskar
14. Staff of Swadeshi Polytex (unsigned).

Railway Strike in 1974

7207. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Railway employees confederation fought shoulder to shoulder in strike 1974 as constituent of N.C.C.R.S.

(b) the present Government are also holding consultation with all Unions but ignoring confederation at the advice of A.I.R.F.;

(c) what steps the present Government are taking to give proper representation to all categories as both Federations have totally failed to do so;

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that a few office bearers are holding posts of A.I.R.F. and N.F.I.R. for the last 25 years and their elections are not held democratically and

(e) if so the Government's action to make the Unions democratic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) The Confederation or its constituents had served notice of strike on the Railways

(b) In pursuance of the statement made by the Minister for Railways in the Parliament that he would be having discussions with Labour Organisations on the problem of Railway employees informal discussions were held with the two recognised Federations, the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and also with certain Members of Parliament connected with Railway Labour along with trade Unionists who accompanied them, in order to explore what concrete measures could be taken towards fostering a proper industrial relations climate on the Railways.

(c) Both the recognised Federations have been found to sponsor the cases of many categories of staff. Further the policy of the Government is to take due note of all grievances and demands of railway employees where they are represented by recognised or unrecognised Unions/Federation.

(d) and (e) These relate to internal affairs of the bodies. No dispute regarding the office bearers of these two organisations has come to notice.

Views of FICCI on the Concept of Monopoly Commission

7208 **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA** Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has urged Government to modify the concept of Monopoly Commission, and

(b) if so what are the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry New Delhi, in its Memorandum to the Committee appointed by the Government under the Chairmanship of Mr Justice Rajinder Sachar has submitted that Chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969 should be deleted. It has further suggested that the Monopoly Commission should deal only with matters relating to restrictive trade practices. The Government is awaiting the report of the said Committee which is expected to be submitted to the Government by the 30th June 1978 and would thereafter formulate its views after studying the recommendations made therein.

रायपुर-धमतारी नैरो गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

7209 श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय क्या रेल मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में अलाभप्रद रेल लाइनों के बारे में 28 फरवरी 1978 के धनारहित प्रश्न संख्या 1057 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बनाने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रायपुर धमतारी नैरागज लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा क्योंकि इस का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

(ख) जबलपुर-गोडिया नैरो गेज लाइन का बड़ा लाइन में माय जाइन से संबंधित सर्वेक्षण कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है तथा बड़ी रेल लाइन विद्यमान का कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा।

(ग) क्या ग्वालियर-जिबपुरी नैरो गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदल कर उसे गुना-माक्सी लाइन के साथ जोड़ने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों ने सरकार को कोई शिकायत अथवा सुझाव दिये हैं तथा 120 किलोमीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने पर अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) रायपुर-धमतरी छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है और इस काम को कब शुरू किया जायेगा इस बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

(ख) जबलपुर-मोदिया छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के बारे में प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा होने वाला है । सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा होने और रिपोर्ट की जांच-पड़ताल हो जाने पर लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन के बारे में निर्णय लिया जायेगा ।

(ग) और (घ) . ग्वालियर-जिबपुरी लाइन जल्दा ही गयी है । ग्वालियर को बड़ी लाइन द्वारा गुना से जोड़ने के लिये अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं । प्रस्तावित लाइन 225 किलोमीटर लंबी होगी और उस पर लगभग 32 करोड़ रुपये लागत आयेगी । संसाधनों की स्थिति में ठोस सुधार होने पर देश के पिछड़े इलाकों में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

पश्चिम रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक का पोरबन्दर का दौरा

7210. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे, बम्बई के महाप्रबन्धक ने गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के

पोरबन्दर शहर का दौरा किया था और यदि हां, तो कब ।

(ख) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ (पोरबन्दर) ने उस समय कुछ मांगें प्रस्तुत की थीं और यदि हां, तो सत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ।

(ग) किन-किन मांगों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और किन-किन मांगों को अब तक स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है और इन मांगों को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन मांगों को कब तक स्वीकार कर लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

अहमदाबाद से बम्बई हुई तेल तथा गैस सम्बन्धी विचार गोष्ठी

7211. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 23 जुलाई, 1977 को गुजरात वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल अहमदाबाद और गुजरात विकास फोरम, अहमदाबाद के सत्वावधान में बम्बई में हुई तेल तथा गैस और उनके उपयोग पर विचार गोष्ठी हुई थी और उस गोष्ठी में उठाई गई मांगों के सम्बन्ध में एक जापन सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को उपरोक्त जापन कब प्राप्त हुआ था और उसमें किन मांगों का उल्लेख है ;

(ग) इनमें कौन-सी मांगें स्वीकार की गई हैं और इनकी कब स्वीकार किया गया था ; और

(घ) अब तक किन नामों का स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है और इनका क्या कारण है और इनका अब और किन प्रकार स्वीकार किया जाएगा ?

पेंडोलियम तथा स्थापन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय मंत्राध्यक्ष मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) .
(क) में (घ) गुजरात वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल द्वारा जुलाई 1977 में बम्बई हाई एक्स्ट्रीम मरचना और वर्मीन क्षेत्रा विशेषकर गुजरात में गैस के उपयोग पर विचार गोष्ठी आयोजित की गई। इस गोष्ठी में उठाई गई मांगों के संबंध में कोई जापन सरकार का प्रस्तुत नहीं किया था।

तथापि विचार गोष्ठी में यह निश्चय किया गया था कि एक कार्यकारी समिति जिसमें उद्योग प्राधिकारी और सरकारी प्रशासन के प्रतिनिधि सदस्य हों का अन्तर्देशीय गैस और कच्चे तेल का समावर्तनों और इसके प्रभावों और अनुकूलन उपयोग का मूल्यांकन करने के निम्न नियुक्त किया जाय। तदनुसार गुजरात वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की गई जिसकी रिपोर्ट सरकार का 4 अप्रैल 1978 का प्राप्त हो गई है। इस रिपोर्ट में विभिन्न विचारों की इस समय जांच की जा रहा है।

Transfer of S Os

7212 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Section Officers working at Rajkot Bhavnagar, Ratlam and Kota Divisions are transferable while the Section Officers sitting in Delhi office of the Western Railway Traffic Accounts Office are not transferable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) No The post of Section Officers (Ac-

counts) is a selection post Their seniority is maintained on whole Railway basis and they are liable for transfer anywhere on Western Railway

Signal and Telecommunication staff Association of Varanasi Division

7213 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Signal and Telecom Staff Association of Varanasi Division about their grievances,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to settle the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Board of Directors of Darjeeling Plantation Industries Limited

7214 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the composition of Board of Directors of the Darjeeling Plantation Industries Limited, Calcutta and aims and object of the said Company,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Company has been promoted and formed to take up the business of a foreign Company viz Darjeeling Tea Company Limited,

(c) if so, the facts thereof and whether huge investment has been made in the same Company contravening the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956,

(d) who are the principal shareholders and percentage and value of shares held by each of them; and

(e) whether it is alleged that the Company has committed large number of irregularities in contravention of the Companies Act, 1956 if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The company was promoted and formed to acquire the business and undertaking in India, of "The Darjeeling Company Limited", U. K. The company was registered with the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta, on 24-12-1976. No information about investments in the company is available as the company has not filed any Balance Sheet so far. The first Balance Sheet of the company is due to be filed with the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta by June, 1978.

(d) The company has not filed any Return of Allotment since its incorporation. It has also not filed any Annual Return. Its first annual return is not yet due for filing. Hence no information is available about shareholders and shares held. However the following persons subscribed to the Memorandum of Association of the company and have each taken one equity share of the value of Rs. 10/-.

- (1) Shri Siram Kapur.
- (2) Shri N. A. Rajan.
- (3) Shri J. Kapur.
- (4) Shri P. Subramaniam.
- (5) Shri S. N. Dhawan.
- (6) Shri P. K. Pandey.
- (7) Shri R. Menon.

(e) No such allegations have been received.

Statement

(i) Following is the composition of the Board of Directors of M/s Darjeeling Plantation Industries Limited:

Name

- (1) Shri Frank Arthur Ferrow.
- (2) Shri Sriram Kapur.
- (3) Shri Golam Momen.

(ii) The main objects of the company, *inter alia* include acquisition, take over and development of the business and undertaking in India of the Darjeeling Company Limited, a company incorporated under the English Companies Act, having its registered office at London and its Head Office for India at 31, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta and all the property and assets and all the debts and liabilities, contracts and engagements of the said business, and undertaking in India. The main objects which will be pursued by the company as given in its Memorandum of Association further include the business of:—

"Planters, farmers, growers and dealers of tea, coffee and other produce and to manufacture and deal all kinds of machinery, implements, requisites, etc. of planters and farmers."

Composition of Board of Directors of A.S.C. Engineers and Consultants Limited

7215. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Board of Directors of the ASC Engineers and Consultants Limited, Calcutta;

(b) full particulars of the principal shareholders and the value of each individuals or firms shares and percentage thereof;

(c) whether it has been alleged that the Company management have committed large number of irregularities contravening the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN). (a) The composition of Board of Directors of M/s. A. S C Engineers and Consultants Limited as per Annual Return

made upto 2nd May, 1977 is as under.

- 1 SHRI B C. MITTAL
- 2 SHRI M L MITTAL
- 3 SHRI R K CHOUDHURY
- 4 SHRI M SUDARSANAM
- 5 SHRI L N MITTAL
- 6 SHRI M GOENKA

SHRI K K DAMANI was appointed subsequently as per Form 32 filed on 17-5-1977 as additional Director

(b) The following are the principal equity shareholders of the company

Name of the Shareholder	Number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each held	Percentage
1 M/s. Giovanola Binny Ltd	2,15,150	19.30%
2 M/s. Kanoria Plasto-Chem Private Limited	1,20,000	27.50%
3 Shri S K. Rateria	40,000	9.17%
4 Shri P K. Mittal	21,000	4.61%
5 Shri V K. Mittal	20,000	4.50%
6 Shri S K. Kanoria	20,000	4.53%
	<u>4,36,200</u>	

(c) No, Sir, No complaint has been received in this Department

(d) Does not arise

झीवा रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट रेलवे फाटक

7216 श्री सुवराज . क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या झीवा, कुरमेल आदि गावा में रह रहे किसानों और श्रमिकों के लिये पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे में झीवा रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट एक रेलवे फाटक के निर्माण की आवश्यकता है ,

(ख) क्या कटिहार में ग्रामाम और कटिहार में बडमोई और राविकापुर रेलवे स्टेशनों को जाने वाली बहुत सी रेलगाड़ियाँ हैं ,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार जनता की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए कहा पर एक रेलवे फाटक की व्यवस्था करने का है और यदि हा, तो उपराक्त रेलवे फाटक की कब तक व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी , और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसने क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) . (क) क्या समझा बनाने की

कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि सीवा स्टेशन के निकट कि० नो० 597/11-12 पर वर्तमान समार पहल से ही उपलब्ध है, जहां से ग्रामीण रेलपथ पार कर सकते हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Coach Repairing Factory at Mancheshwar

7217. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department have any scheme to establish a coach repairing factory at Mancheshwar near Bhubaneswar; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The work for construction of this Coach Repair Workshop at Mancheshwar is expected to commence shortly. A provision of Rs. 42.91 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1978-79 for this work. The Project Report and Estimate received from the South-Eastern Railway for this work are at present under examination.

Railway Service Commission at Cuttack

7218. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department is proposing to open a branch of the Railway Service Commission, Eastern Zone either at Cuttack or Bhubaneswar or Khurda Road just as branch offices have been opened at Ranchi and Dhanbad; and

(b) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have suggested opening of a branch office of the Railway Service Commission Calcutta at Bhubaneswar or Cuttack. The matter is being examined.

Proposal to run a Passenger train between Palasa and Balasore

7219. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Railway Department have received any proposal from the people for running any passenger train in between Palasa and Balasore in view of the fact that the travelling people are put to difficulty in travelling in this area because of absence of any through passenger train in this portion of the line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Introduction of a passenger train between Balasore and Palasa is at present, not operationally feasible for want of spare line capacity on certain sections enroute and lack of requisite terminal facilities at Balasore and Palasa. Apart from 3 pairs of Mail/Express trains stopping both at Balasore and Palasa, connected services are also available between these points with a change at Khurda Road.

Railway concession to Physically handicapped

7220. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received a representation dated 30th October, 1977 from ladies of Thana (Maharashtra) in regard to railway concessions to physically handicapped students; and

(b) if so what action Government have taken or propose to take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) No representation as such was received from Indics of Thana. However representations were received from the Guardian Association and the Principal Vikas High School for Deaf Students, Dadar Bombay. On consideration it was decided that in the case of physically handicapped students one escort should be allowed for every 5 such students instead of 15 as provided in the extant rules. The other two demands of the Association that deaf students under 12 years of age should be allowed to travel free on the authority of the attendants on occasional ticket and the limit of escorts in the case of deaf students between the age of 6 & 12 and 12 & 16 years be increased could not be agreed to.

Grievances of Car Attendants

221 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Divisional Superintendent of Central Railway Bombay has received a representation dated the 4th October 1976 regarding the grievances of Car Attendants of the Bombay Division and

(b) if so what action has been taken and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

हिन्दी सप्ताहवार समिति

7222 श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बातें ही क्या करेंगे कि

(1) क्या इन मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सप्ताहवार का प्रश्न विद्यमान है, और

(2) यदि हाँ तो उर्वरक मन्त्रालय क्या इस मोर्चे में मदद में उन मददगारों द्वारा नाम क्या है या राजभाषा आयोग की सिफारिशों पर नियुक्त किया गया है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) (1) और (2) का जवाब : इस सप्ताहवार का हिन्दी सप्ताहवार समिति का प्रश्न वा प्रश्न मंत्रालय में विचारणीय है।

Registered Labour Co-operative Societies holding Coal Handling and Ash Handling Contracts

7223 SHRI BATESHWAR HEM RAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) names of genuine and registered Labour Co-operative Societies of actual workers holding Coal Handling Cinder Picking and Ash Handling etc contracts on Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions of Northern Railway together with details of contracts held by them during the last three years

(b) details of piece rates fixed by the Railway Administration and paid to Labour Co-operative Societies for different items of schedule together with average quantum of traffic dealt with monthly at each individual shed on Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions separately,

(c) whether higher rates have been fixed on Allahabad Division for doing coal handling work during night hours together with details thereof

(d) whether it is a fact that rates paid to the Labour Co-operatives on Allahabad Division are lower than the rates paid on Lucknow Division; and

(e) if so, steps proposed to remedy the situation to avoid dissatisfaction amongst the labour force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A statement as Annexure 'A' is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2132/78]

(b) Two statements as Annexure 'B' and 'C' are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2132/78]

(c) Yes, at Aligarh Junction in case of unloading under three items. Details given in Annexure 'B'.

(d) Contracts rates vary from Station to Station as the same are fixed keeping in view the previous rates of contract, the casual labour rates and other factors prevailing at each Station.

(e) Does not arise.

मू० पी० ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी और अन्य
कर्मों की पूंजी

7224. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :
क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मू० पी० ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, दरभंगा
मार्केटिंग कम्पनी (बिहार) की प्रारम्भिक
पूँजी कुल कितनी-कितनी थी ; और उनकी
पूँजी 1977 के अन्त में कितनी-कितनी थी ;
उसमें से बैंक का कर्ज कितना-कितना था ;

और इन कम्पनियों के किन-किन औद्योगिक
प्रतिष्ठानों में कितने-कितने मूल्य के जेयर हैं ;
और

(ख) क्या इन कम्पनियों ने व्यापार
करते समय कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों
का उल्लंघन किया है और वे दायी पाये गये हैं
और यदि हाँ, तो इन कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध
क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री
(श्री शक्ति भूषण) : (क) मैसूर उत्तर
प्रदेश ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी लि० और मैसूर दरभंगा
मार्केटिंग कम्पनी लि० की प्रारम्भिक प्रदत्त
पूँजी, 31-3-77 तक उनके प्रथम तुलन पत्र
और उनकी नवीनतम प्रदत्त पूँजी के अनुसार
तथा 31-3-77 तक अन्य औद्योगिक
स्थापनाओं में उनके निवेशों में व्यारे सहित
सूचना संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दी जाती है ।

(ख) इन दोनों ही कम्पनियों के
कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 209(4)
के अन्तर्गत निरीक्षण किये गये थे, दरभंगा
मार्केटिंग कम्पनी लि० का 1973 में और
उत्तर प्रदेश ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी का 1974 में
निरीक्षण किया गया था । निरीक्षण के दौरान
कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 का कोई भी उल्लंघन
भूतपूर्व कम्पनी के मामले में सूचना में नहीं
आया । बाद शाली कम्पनी के मामले नामशः
उत्तर प्रदेश कम्पनी, की निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट से
कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा
293(1) (घ), 204(1) और 370,
कम्पनी (जेयर प्रमाण-पत्र प्रेषण) नियम,
1960 के नियम 7 के साथ पठित धारा 150
के अनुबन्धों के अनुपालन न करने का प्रगट
हूआ । कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 370 को
छाड़कर इनके अनुपालनहीनता को उपयुक्त
बताने के लिये सन्तोषजनक अनुपालन करने/
आश्वासन देने के मत से इनको आगे नहीं
बढ़ाया गया था । कम्पनी अधिनियम की
धारा 370 के अनुपालन न करने के लिए,
कम्पनी को भविष्य में अधिक सचेत रहने की
चेतावनी दी गई है ।

विवरण

मैगम उत्तर प्रदेश ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड और मैगम दरभंगा म कंटिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड की 31-3-77 तक उनके प्रथम तुलन पत्र और उनकी नवीनतम प्रदत्त पूंजी के अनुसार और इन कम्पनियों द्वारा लिया गया बैंक ऋण और उनके अन्य घोषित ग्यारन्टी में उनके निवेशों के बोरे। सहित प्रारम्भिक प्रदत्त पूंजी का प्रदर्शित करना हुआ विवरण पत्र—

क्रम	कम्पनी का पञ्जीकरण	प्रदत्त पूंजी	बैंक की	31-3-77 तक	गति
सं०	नाम	का 31-3-52	31-3-77	राशि	निवेशों के बोरे
	तारीख	रु०	रु०	31-3-77	इन कम्पनियों के नाम त्रिनम निवेश धारित किया
		(प्रथम तुलनापत्र)	(नवीनतम तुलनापत्र)	तक	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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1	उत्तर प्रदेश ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड	23 2-51,80,000	16,00,000	कुछ नहीं			साध्य शेषर
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1 इण्डिया स्टोमरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड 10 51,198

2 बी स्मू स्वदेगी शुगर मिल लिमिटेड 1,12,787

3 श्री अक्षय शुगर मिल लिमिटेड 11,263

4 रत्नाकर लिमिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड 7,71,840

5 इण्डियन मनेजिया टेक्नाइज्ड बरहद मरुति लिमिटेड 2,94 181 4 00 000

6 आनटोविदन स्टीन एण्ड क० लिमिटेड 2,11,728

7 बीजे आठानावादन प्रोडक्त्स लि० 50,000

8 विक्कन रोवर पवार मिन्न लि० 1,90 000

(a) the social Super Railway Bom representation d 1976 regarding the Attendants of the Bombay and
(b) if so what action has been taken and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					8. श्री एक्सपोर्ट हाऊस लिमिटेड		60,150
					9. तापडिया लिमिटेड		40,105
					10. हरियाणा ब्रावसीजन लिमिटेड		50,000
				अधिमान	शेयर		
					न्यू इण्डिया शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड (12.21%)		2,506
					न्यू इण्डिया शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड (5.5%)		34,471
				ऋण-पत्र			
					टावरीवाला स्टील एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लि०		2,50,000
					दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स लिमिटेड		1,75,438
					योग		36,15,667
(इसमें कपिलवस्तु शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड के शेयरों की खरीद के लिए कम्पनी द्वारा दी गई 1,07,944 रु० की शेयर निवेश राशि सम्मिलित नहीं है।)							
				2. दरभंगा मार्क- 23-2-51 78,910 8,68,010 कुछ नहीं	साधारण शेयर		
				टिंग कम्पनी लि०			
					इण्डिया स्टीमशिप कम्पनी लिमिटेड		12,75,629
					इण्डस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड		7,500
					रत्नाकर शिपिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड		89,024
					बिहार स्टेट फाइनेशियल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड		12,032

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	बिडला विन्डिंग्स लि०				बिडला विन्डिंग्स लिमिटेड (100 रु० प्रत्येक के शेयर)	12,031 2,407	
	(10 रु० प्रत्येक के शेयर)				मारति लिमिटेड	3,00,000	
					बिक्कम रोलर पनार मिलम लि०	1,00,000	
					बेहुर जनरलम लिमिटेड	20,852	
					श्री एक्सपार्ट हाऊस लि०	60 150	
					न्यूजपेपर्स लिमिटेड	2,760	
					तापडिया लिमिटेड	40,105	
					धमान शेयर		
					मैण्डल इण्डिया मशीनरी मैनु० कम्पनी लि०	10 173	
					अणु-पत्र		
					डाबरीबाना स्टील एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि०	2 50,000	
					योग	21,82,963	

उपरोक्त में कपितवस्तु शुगर मिलम लिमिटेड के शेयरों की खरीद के लिए कम्पनी द्वारा 1 07 914 रु० की शेयर निषेध राशि सम्मिलित नहीं है।

Unlicensed Hawkers and Beggars Frequenting Railway Carriage

7225 SHRI SURAJ BHAN Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) are the Government aware of the fact that a large number of hawkers who are not licensed by the Railways and the beggars frequent the railway carriages and are a source of nuisance to the travelling public, and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to remove this nuisance and source of inconvenience to the travelling public which in a way erodes the confidence of the public in the management of the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) Yes Every effort is made by the Railway

Administration to check the beggars' and unauthorised hawkers' nuisance in trains and at stations.

Special drives are launched with the assistance of Railway Police, Railway Protection Force and Ticket Checking Staff to prevent the entry of beggars and unauthorised hawkers at the station and to evict them from stations and trains.

Public cooperation is sought through exhibition of posters, announcements over the Public Address System etc., requesting the public to refrain from giving alms to beggars and purchasing edibles from unauthorised persons.

The unauthorised hawkers found selling food stuffs and other articles in running trains as well as at stations are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

बरेली स्टेशन

7226. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम . क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि उत्तर रेलवे में बरेली स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म संख्या 4 के पागो के नल सांय पांच बजे से दस बजे तक सूखे रहते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को भारी कठिनाई होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो क्या इस बारे में बहुत सी शिकायत भी शिकायत पुस्तिका में दर्ज की गई हैं और यदि हां. तो लोक महत्व के इस मामले पर कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या डिजिटल सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट मुरादाबाद ने इस बारे में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया था ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर रेलवे बरेली स्टेशन के सभी प्लेटफार्मों पर पानी की सप्लाई 24 घंटे रहती है, लेकिन एक नलकूप के वितरण पाइप के फट जाने के कारण, पानी

का बचाव 31-3-78 से 2-4-78 तक पर्याप्त नहीं था और इसके फलस्वरूप इन तीनों दिन व्यस्ततम अवधि के दौरान प्लेटफार्म नं० 4 के नलों में पानी नहीं था। पाइप लाइन की 2-4-78 को मरम्मत की गयी थी और तब से प्लेटफार्म नं० 4 पर नलों में पर्याप्त पानी है।

पानी की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के संबंध में कुल मिलाकर 4 शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थीं जिनमें से एक 31-3-78 और दूसरी 2-4-78 को प्राप्त हुई थी। अन्य दो शिकायतें बहुत पुरानी, बिना तारीख और बिना हस्ताक्षर की हैं।

पश्चिम रेलवे में गैंगमैनों की भर्ती

7227. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम डिब्बोजन में गैंगमैनों की भर्ती के संबंध में मैफलिन फार्मूला लागू है ;

(ख) उक्त फार्मूले के अनुसार नैमित्तिक तथा स्थानापन्न कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कितनी कमी है ; और

(ग) पुराने नैमित्तिक और स्थानापन्न कर्मचारियों को कब तक नियमित किया जायेगा।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) अगोपित मैफलिन फार्मूला स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) यह रिक्त स्थानों और उन प्रत्याशियों की उपयुक्तता पर निर्भर करता है जिनका स्थायी संवर्ग में गैंगमैनों के रिक्त स्थानों पर भर्ती के लिए चयन किया जाना होता है।

Companies owned by Evangelical Bodies of Foreign Origin

7228 SHRI G M BANATWALLA (SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK)

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of companies owned by evangelical bodies of foreign origin at present registered in India under the Indian Companies Act,

(b) the upto date investment made by each one of them in India

(c) the nature of their business activities as companies and

(d) profit earned by each company during the last three years year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) As per the latest available information as on 31-3-1978 there were 15 evangelical bodies corporate of foreign origin with places of business in India and registered under Section 532 of the Companies Act 1956

(b) to (d) Statement annexed gives the latest available information about the investment (i.e. value of assets) in India of these evangelical bodies the nature of their activities and about their profits/losses during the last three years.

Statement

EVANGELICAL BODIES OF FOREIGN ORIGIN OPERATING IN INDIA THROUGH THEIR BRANCHES

Sl. No.	Name of the Evangelical Body	Country of incorporation of the Evangelical foreign company	Value of assets of Indian Branch as per latest balance sheet available (Rs. lakhs) 1	5	6
		3	4		Year Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Ananth Baradhu Gaba & Sons Ltd.	Bangla Desh	7.72 (Balance Sheet as at 30-9-66).	Religious and charitable activities.	..
2	Canadian Baptist (Overseas) (foreign mission board inter-church service agency)	Canada	The company is in the process of being closed down.	To manage the foreign missionary work.	..
3	Aloka Limited	U.K.	0.77 (as per balance sheet as at 31-12-62. The company is treated as moribund)	Only charitable activities i.e. to encourage education, study or research in youth in all parts of the world.	..
4	Church Missionary Trust Association	U.K.	Exempted from filing balance sheet.	To act as and allow its name to be used as Trustee whether alone or jointly with any person or persons for the church Missionary Society. Charitable activities. To spread the knowledge of Christ.	..
5	London Missionary Society Corporation	U.K.	Do.	Religious activities.	..
6	Methodist Missionary Trust Association	U.K.	Do.	Charitable activities.	..
7	Mission to Lepers Corporation	U.K.	Exempted from filing balance sheets.		..

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	St John the Evangelist Trust Association	UK	Exempted from filing balance sheet	Charitable activities	
9	Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Trust Association	UK	Do	Charitable activities	
10	Women's Home of Foreign Mission Society of the Advent Christian Domination	USA	Do	Religious activities	
11	Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind	UK	8 72 (as per company's balance sheet as at 31 12 76)	Charitable activities : a. to promote the welfare education and employment of the blind and to prevent blindness	2 19 17 15 31 02
12	War on Want	UK	The company is in the process of being closed down	Charitable activities	
13	Christian Children's Fund Inc	USA	14 76 (as per company's balanced sheet as at 30-6-77)	Charitable activities	1 10 1 50 1 028
14	Missionary Board of the Church of God	USA	5 55 (as per company's balance sheet as at 30-6-86) The company is in the process of being closed down	Benevolent and religious activities	
15	United Church Board for World Ministries	USA	66 21 (As per company's balance sheet as at 31 12 74)	Religious activities	Nil Nil Nil

Violation of Companies Act by Companies

7229. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN
YADAV:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies against whom prosecution cases have been initiated for violation of various provisions of the Companies Act during the last three years; and

(b) the broad features of charges against them and the action Government contemplate taking against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

by foreign-collaborated companies in the pharmaceutical industry during the three years 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) foreign exchange earned by the said companies during the said period; and

(c) Government reactions thereto, and whether Government propose to curb or restrict the remittances, if any, abroad and if so, broad details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). A statement furnishing the requisite information for the years 1975 and 1976 in respect of foreign collaborated companies in the Organised Sector having direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent and engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals is enclosed.

Remittances abroad by Foreign Drug Industry

7230. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) remittances abroad by way of dividend royalty and technical fees

Information for the year 1977 is not yet available.

(c) Repatriation of profits, etc., is permitted in terms of the relevant statutory/regulatory provisions applicable to all such foreign companies in all Sectors of the Industry.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of firm	Amount remitted abroad as Dividend, Royalty and Technical Fee		Foreign Exchange earned by export of drugs Amount (Value in Rs. lakhs)
		Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Abbott Labs	1975 1976	Nil 16.76	72.73 53.23
2.	M/s. Beecham	1975-76 1976-77	2.66 Nil	1.30 0.73
3.	M/s Burroughs Wellcome	1975 1976	Nil 3.91	18.40 22.80

1	2	3	4	5
4	M/s Warner Hindustan	1975 1976	6 55 13 00	26 17 28 60
5	M s Ca tar Wallace	1975 1976	Nil 0 83	N A. N A
6	M s Whiffens	1975 1976	N 1 0 20	N A. N A
7	M/s May and Baker	1975 1976	N 1 3 91	50 24 39 76
8	M s S K F	1975 1976	00 55	0 90 2 60
9	M/s Roche	1975 1976	8 59 30 77	9 98 55 41
10	M/s Indian Schering	1975 1976	0 47 Nil	N.A. N A
11	M s Pa ke Da is	1975 1976	Nil 10 01	9 30 30 91
12	M/s Anglo French	1975 1976	0 60 0 90	3 62 12 53
13	M s Glaxo	1975 1976	33 43 45 46	66 52 65 91
14	M/s Johnson & Johnson	1975 1976	1 80 16 8	49 13 38 01
15	M/s Pfizer Limited	1975 1976	15 60 N A	84 29 86 21
16	M/s Wyeth Labs Ltd.	1975 1976	4 45 11 13	Nil Nil
17	M/s Ciba Geigy	1975 1976	21 33 34 18	37 00 8 00
18	M/s Cyanamid	1975 1976	1 35 59 70	8 23 14 37
19	M/s Alkal & Chem. Corps of India Ltd	1975 1976	N 1 Nil	22 00 27 00
20	M/s E. Merck	1975 1976	3 83 N 1	7 69 8 90
21	M/s Merck Sharp & Dhome	1975 1976	0 02 13 45	16 00 10 05
22	M/s Sandoz	1975 1976	Nil 06 84	168 00 64 00
23	M/s Boots	1975 1976	4 79 10 17	33 25 37 09
24	M/s Richardson Hindustan Ltd.	1975 76 1976-77	4 60 12 00	33 00 40 00
25	M/s Bayer (I) Ltd.	1975 1976	59 14 23 27	10 47 13 00

1	2	3	4	5
26.	M/s Geoffrey Manners	1975 1976	6' 03 20' 32	2' 58 5' 58
27.	M/s Hocchat Pharm. Ltd.	1975 1976	9' 48 20' 36	100' 60 133' 71
28.	M/s Organon	1975 1976	4' 30 4' 06	122' 25 220' 43
29.	M/s Sukrid Geigy	1975-76 1976-77	2' 00 Nil	Nil N.A.
30.	M/s Synbiotics Limited	1975-76 1976-77	1' 34 Nil	3' 28 N.A.
31.	M/s Uni-Sankyo	1975 1976	0' 40 1' 07	3' 61 8' 32

Ticketless Travel

7231. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ticketless travel is still largely prevalent in the country;

(b) if so, its magnitude, usual regions wherein it is noticed more and the overall loss of revenues to the Railways on this count; and

(c) steps being taken to effectively check the said evil and with what concrete results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). To combat the evil of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways, apart from normal ticket checking arrangements, vigorous ticket checking drives are undertaken. During the period 1-4-1977 to 28-2-1978, 99,442 special checks were conducted as against 88,737 during the corresponding period of last year. As a result of these concentrated drives, the sale of tickets and earnings realised therefrom during the period 1-4-1977 to 28-2-1978 have shown considerable increase over the figures for the corresponding period of last year. The extent of ticketless travel tends to vary from area to area and in each area from train to train. On the basis

of sample checks conducted on all Indian Railways during the year 1976-77, the loss on account of ticketless travel was estimated at about Rs. 18 crores per annum.

There has been no let-up in the drive against ticketless travel. The ticket checking activities have been further intensified.

Posts of Judges lying vacant

7232. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any posts of Judges including Chief Justice vacant in one or more of the High Courts;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) when will the said vacancies be filled and how?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the vacancy position in the various High Courts as on 13-4-1978 is attached.

(c) Steps are being taken to fill up the vacancies expeditiously. The State authorities and the Chief Justices concerned have been reminded to expedite

their recommendations. They have also been asked to adhere to certain specified time schedules in sending proposals.

Statement

SL No	Name of the High Court	Vacancies	
		Pmt	Addl
1	Allahabad	2	
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
3	Bombay		4
4	Calcutta		
5	Delhi	1	3
6	Gauhati	4 ^L	
7	Gujarat	1	4
8	Himachal Pradesh	1*	
9	Jammu & Kashmir		1
10	Karnataka	1	
11	Kerala		
12	Madhya Pradesh	1	
13	Madras		3
14	Orissa		1
15	Patna		1
16	Punjab & Haryana	1	3
17	Rajasthan	3 [@]	4
18	Sikkim		
		16	25
		41	

^LOne of the vacancies is that of Ch of Justice

*The vacancy is that of Ch of Justice

[@]One of these vacancies is that of Chief Justice. The appointment has been notified but the Chief Justice designate has not yet assumed office.

NB—In addition there are 14 newly created posts in the following High Courts which are sanctioned with effect from the date they are filled and which are yet to be filled —

	Pmt.	Addl.
Allahabad		3
Himachal Pradesh		1
Madhya Pradesh		6
Karnataka	1	
Patna		3
	1	13
	14	

Movement of Coal by Railways to Gujarat

7233. PROF. P.-G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the movement of sponsored quota coal in South Gujarat is seriously affected because of the recent abrupt 35 per cent cut imposed by the Railway Board;

(b) if so, reasons for effecting such a cut; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to improve and augment the movement of coal by the railway efficiently and speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No such cut has been imposed by the Railway Board.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All efforts are being made by the Railways to maintain the loading of coal to the maximum extent possible.

Project Rates to Casual Gangmen

7234. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy and principle adopted by the Ministry in the matter of giving Project Rates to the casual Gangmen working in Open Line and depriving them of the project rates again in case of their absence for more than 20 days in subsequent 6 months due to illness or other genuine reasons;

(b) justification for introducing project Rates and C.P.C. Scales partially to casual Gangmen for the same nature and specification of work in open line;

(c) total numbers of Casual Gangmen, given C.P.C. Scales and Project Rates in Dhanbad Division since 1976; and

(d) reasons for giving Project Rates, mentioning the date of introduction

of this new system in open line of Dhanbad Division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). On the open line Casual labourers are on daily wages for the first 120 days. On completion of 120 days continuous service they are granted temporary status with monthly rates of pay and are eligible for almost all the benefits given to temporary Railway servants. On projects, on completion of 6 months they are given the scale rate of pay. These are in accordance with the recommendations made by the Miahboy Tribunal. Project casual labourers cannot be allowed to abstain from work for long periods. Hence they have been given 20 days authorised absence for contingencies like illness, etc. Any absence beyond this limit is treated as a break in the continuity of employment and they have to complete another six months of continuous service before being entitled to scale rate of pay.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Strike by Technical Supervisors of Sindri Unit of F.C.I.

7235. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Technical Supervisors of Sindri Unit of the Fertilizers Corporation of India are on hunger strike since 20th March, 1978 if so, details of their demands;

(b) whether it is a fact that the demand of the technical supervisors are pending before his Ministry since long and the matter is still under consideration; and

(c) if so, how long the matter will remain under consideration and what steps Government will take to end the strike of the Technical Supervisors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) and (b) The Technical Supervisors of the Sindri Unit resorted to hunger strike to press their demand for introduction of single channel of promotion for degree and non-degree holder engineers in the F.C.I. The agitation was withdrawn consequent on the decision of the F.C.I. to introduce single channel of promotion.

(c) Does not arise

Award of Mabahoy Tribunal

7236 SHRI A. K. ROY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 160 gang men of Barakar and Kalyobathan PWI of Asansol division have been stopped from duty since 16th March, 1978 as they refused to accept artificial break in service to remain deprived of the CPC for ever,

(b) whether it is a fact that the system of artificial break in service is not in the spirit of the Award of Mabahoy Tribunal, and

(c) if so, whether the Government would give instructions to stop such practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) No They, in fact refused to accept appointment on 16-3-1978 against a new sanction after the expiry of the temporary sanction for the earlier work. They have however resumed working from 28-3-1978

(b) and (c) The existing rules provide that casual labour should not be liberally be discharged with a view to causing an artificial break in their service. These instructions have been reiterated from time to time

बम्बई हाई से तेल का उत्पादन

7237. श्री मुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) इन समय बम्बई हाई से प्रति महीने/प्रति वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में तेल निर्यात जा रहा है ;

(ख) इसमें कितनी मात्रा में पेट्रोल का उत्पादन होता है और देश में कुल पेट्रोल उत्पादन में इसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है, और

(ग) बम्बई हाई से प्रति वर्ष अधिकतम कितना तेल निर्यात जाने की संभावना है तथा यह लक्ष्य कब तक प्राप्त किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) (क) 18-1-1978 में बम्बई हाई से उत्पादन की दर 80,000 बैरल प्रतिदिन तक हा गया है जा कि 4 मि० भी० टन प्रतिवर्ष के बराबर है। 5-4-1978 में प्लेटफार्म 'एफ' का निर्माण करते और इन सागरीय पाइपलाइन दिखाने के कारण उत्पादन रोक दिया गया है। इनके आगम्य हा जाने के बाद रोजाना की उत्पादन दर लगभग 100,000 बैरल प्रतिदिन यानि 5 मि० भी० टन प्रति वर्ष के बराबर बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और ममा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) मार्च 1980 में बम्बई हाई के विकास चरण III पूर्ण होन पर बम्बई हाई से संभावी उत्पादन प्रतिवर्ष 6 मि० भी० टन हाव की आशा है और 1981-82 तक चरण I के पूर्ण होने पर उत्पादन क्षमता 10 मि० भी० टन प्रति वर्ष हो जायेगी।

Heavy Repair Shop Electrical, Kharagpur

7238. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it correct that the Heavy Repair Shop, Electrical at Kharagpur is not being put to full use and there is idle capacity while the work is being transferred elsewhere;

(b) is it correct that after such transfer of work the same is being entrusted to private firms which costs nearly double than Kharagpur estimated cost;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation on the subject;

(d) if so, what are the facts and demands; and

(e) what steps the Government propose to take to do away with the idle capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No.

(c) to (e). Yes. Representation from the Working President and Secretary on behalf of Heavy Repair Shop, Electrical Staff Council, Kharagpur, addressed to the Hon'ble Railway Minister has been received. The issues raised and the actual facts are indicated below:

(i) Shifting of the work from Heavy Repair Shop at Kharagpur to Tatanagar.

Repair facilities were set up at Tatanagar as approved by the Board to take care of the additional workload on account of increase in electrical assets. The work between the two repair shops has been rationalised. Kharagpur shops repair machines of General Services and Train Lighting while Traction Repair shop Tatanagar, repairs traction motors, transformers etc. of Electric locomotives. The rationalisation has been done to avoid infructuous expenditure due to haulage of defective and repaired equipment.

(ii) Entrusting of the work to the private firms at higher costs.

The repair work has been off-loaded to the trade only after utilising the full capacity of Kharagpur and Tatanagar Shops and only to the extent these shops were not able to undertake repairs of defective equipment thereby leading to heavy loss. Works Contracts were placed after due process of tendering and observance of all laid down procedures with due finance concurrence. The cost of the work by trade for such works for which facilities exist at Kharagpur Shop is not higher than the estimated cost of the same at Kharagpur shop.

(iii) Surrendering of the staff sanctioned for repair of traction motor armatures at Kharagpur.

The total workload at Kharagpur has not come down. No staff at Kharagpur Workshop has been rendered surplus. There is no idle capacity.

Micro-wave section of S. & T. Department in S.E. Railway

7239. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation against curtailment of posts and reversion of staff in the Micro-wave, section of Signal and Telecommunication Department in S. E. Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of the Government on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Norms for providing maintenance staff for multi-channel radio relay systems (Micro-wave, UHF and VHF) have been evolved by the Ministry after a detailed investigation of the maintenance workload at different types of repeater stations and having due regard

to the pattern of staffing followed by the Zonal Railways and the Posts & Telegraphs. With the implementation of the new norms the maintenance staff strength is to be augmented on some of the Railways while on South Eastern Railway it is to be somewhat scaled down. Staff rendered surplus on the South Eastern Railway will be utilised for the maintenance of new Micro wave installations on that Railway itself and there will be no retrenchment whatsoever on this account.

Higher skill for Micro wave work

7240 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the work in Micro wave section is of higher skill and the staff had to be specially trained to tackle the work.

(b) whether initially certain rules were laid down not to entrust certain work to staff of lower category.

(c) whether an attempt is now being made to lower down the highly technical posts and increase work load on staff and

(d) what is the policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) It is a fact that the work in micro wave maintenance is of higher skill and the staff are given special training both on job and in the Railway Training Institutions.

(b) When initially Railways provided micro wave networks they had no experience of the requirement of maintenance set up. Each Railway was therefore following its own standards. In 1973 the Efficiency Bureau of the Ministry of Railways conducted a study and after taking into account the practices obtaining in some other organisations and the special requirements of the Railways formulated norms to be followed for the maintenance of the micro wave equipment.

(c) No

(d) The policy of the Government is now to follow the norms as referred to in answer to question (b) above.

Traction Distribution Workers' Association

7241 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the Traction Distribution Workers Association about their grievances

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the steps taken by Government regarding solution of these grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes

(b) A statement is attached

(c) In accordance with Government's policy staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and action is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through the various tiers of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery.

Statement

- 1 High tension hazardous allowance
- 2 Running Allowance
- 3 Workshop facilities
- 4 Rick Insurance
- 5 Free diet.
- 6 Free Railway quarters
- 7 Job and workload analysis
- 8 Acting in higher grade
- 9 Payship
- 10 Promotion
- 11 Safety
- 12 Confirmation
- 13 40 per cent BTM Post
- 14 Supply of duty dress

Estimators of Civil Engineering Department of South Eastern Railway

7242. SHRI SHYAMA PRASANNA BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) why the Estimators of Civil Engineering Department of South Eastern Railway are not yet confirmed even after rendering twelve to fourteen years service and availability of permanent posts;

(b) why the posts of estimatory draftsmen and tracers in civil engineering department of South Eastern Railway are lying vacant since long thereby increasing workload on the existing staff; and

(c) when the posts are expected to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Confirmation of staff depends on a number of factors. Confirmation against available vacancies was last made in March 1977. Due to non-availability of lien-free posts all the staff at present working as Estimators could not be confirmed as yet even though they have rendered a long period of service.

(b) and (c). No posts of Junior Draftsmen, Junior Estimators and Tracers of Civil Engg. Department of the South Eastern Railway are lying vacant. As regards the higher grade posts, the same could not be filled as the Drawing Offices of the Civil Engineering Department on the Railway are already over-staffed. An overall review of the cadre has since been conducted and the matter is now under review by the Railway. Meanwhile selections and suitability tests for filling up the posts earmarked for promotion are under process and the same are expected to be finalised shortly.

512 LS--5

Strength of Railway Employees in Nagpur, etc. Divisions

7243. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total strength of Railway employees in different categories over Bhusawal, Bombay, Jabalpur, Jhansi and Nagpur Divisions of Central Railway including Workshops, Constructions and Railway electrification during the year 1972 and up to 31st December, 1977;

(b) what is the total number of employees in different categories in all divisions over Central Railway who were recruited or promoted during each year and what is the total number amongst them who belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others (list of SC & ST employees be furnished); and

(c) what steps have been taken to make good the shortfall in all categories in the divisions of Central Railway mentioned in (a) above for the reserved vacancies earmarked for SC and ST through direct recruitment and promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Strength of Railway Employees in Asansol etc. Divisions

7244. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total strength of Railway employees in different categories over Asansol, Sealdah, Calcutta, Coal Tpt. Dhanbad, Danapur, Howrah and Mughal Sarai Divisions, of Eastern Railway includ-

ing Workshops, Construction and Railway electrification during the year 1972 and up to 31st December, 1977,

(b) what is the total number of employees in different categories in all divisions over Eastern Railway who were recruited or promoted during each year and what is the total number amongst them who belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others (list of SC and ST employees be furnished) and

(c) what steps have been taken to make good the shortfall in all categories in the divisions of Eastern Railway mentioned in (a) above for the reserved vacancies earmarked for SC and ST through direct recruitment and promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Contracts/Licences Granted

7245 SHRI R N RAKESH Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of contracts/licences granted by his Ministry and the share thereof if any to S/C and S/T in each category of such contracts/licences during the period of Janata Government regime and if not why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NAR SINGH YADAV) Apart from petty job contracts like contracts for repair of room coolers air-conditioners heater, livery items for class IV staff etc no contract or licence has been granted by this Ministry since March 1977. However, the Department of Company Affairs has granted one licence for a fruitcum-pan shop and this licence has been granted to a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste

Pay of Primary School Teachers

7246 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding anomaly in the pay of Primary School Teachers of S E Railway, Adra arising out of orders issued by Railway Board,

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes

(b) Some junior teachers of Adra Primary School, SE Railway are getting higher rate of pay than the seniors on account of fixation of the pay in the authorised scale with effect from 27-3-1970 at the next higher stage with date of increment remain unchanged

(c) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Education following whose decision to revise the scales of pay of teachers, revision of scales of pay was ordered in respect of Railway School teachers

Garhara Transshipment Sheds N E Railway

7247 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of Garhara Transshipment Shed, North Eastern Railway regarding loading and unloading is being done with departmental labour,

(b) whether similar steps were taken for Manduadih Transshipment Shed

(c) if so what pay-scale is granted to the workers at Garhara and at Manduadih and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Loading and unloading at Garahara Transshipment Shed is done by casual labourers who have attained temporary status.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Scales of pay at Garahara are as under:

Rs.

Transshipment labour ..	196-232
Tindals	200-250
Supervisors	225-308

The loading and unloading at Mandua-dih is done by contract labour.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 का क्रियान्वयन

7248. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों और उसके अधीन जून, 1976 में बनाये गये नियमों के धारे में अपने सम्बन्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को सूचित कर दिया है और क्या उनसे उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कहा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने उक्त उपबन्धों और नियमों का पूर्ण क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और राजभाषा से सम्बद्ध नियमों के पूर्ण क्रियान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :

(क) से (ग). राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963

के उपबन्धों और उनके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिये फर्टिलाइजर इंडस्ट्री कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी जो कि दिसम्बर, 1977 में स्थापित की गई थी के नोटिस में लाया जा रहा है। इस मंत्रालय के अन्य सम्बद्ध अथवा अधीनस्थ कार्यालय नहीं हैं।

नियम पुस्तिकाओं और प्रपत्रों का द्विभाषिक रूप में प्रकाशन

7249. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में कितनी नियम पुस्तिकाओं और प्रपत्रों का प्रयोग किया जाता है;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद है और कितने द्विभाषिक रूप में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं;

(ग) जिनका अनुवाद अभी तक नहीं किया गया है अथवा जिनको द्विभाषिक रूप में प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है, उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उनको द्विभाषिक रूप में कब तक तैयार किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :

(क) विशिष्ट रूप से पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय के प्रयोग के लिए अभी तक कोई नियम पुस्तिका और प्रपत्र प्रकाशित नहीं किये गये।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भोपाल-विदिशा शटल ट्रेन को बीना तक
ले जाने का सुझाव

7250. श्री राघवजी : क्या रेल
मन्त्री यह प्रश्न की वृत्ति करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भापाल-विदिशा शटल गाड़ी
या बीना स्टेशन तक ले जाने के बारे में रेलवे
को कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर क्या
कार्रवाई की जा रही है, और

(ग) सुझाव को स्वीकार करन में
क्या कठिनाइयाँ अथवा बाधाएँ हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय से राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव
नारायण) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग) 1 बी० बी०/
2 बी० बी० भापाल विदिशा शटल गाड़िया
का बढावर बीना तक ले जाना और ले
आना, बीना स्टेशन पर टर्मिनल सुविधाएँ
पर्याप्त न होने के कारण परिचालनिक
दृष्टि से इस समय व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

**Heavy Increase in Salaries of Em-
ployees of certain Companies**

7251 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased
to state

(a) is it a fact that some of the
Companies such as Bharat Commerce
and Industries, Southern Petrochemi-
cals Industries Private Limited, Hoe-
chst Dyes and Chemicals Ltd. have
increased tremendously the salaries of
some of their employees, including
their relations, with the approval of
the Central Government,

(b) if so, what was their salary be-
fore and how much it has been increas-
ed in 1973 and 1976,

(c) what were the special reasons
for permitting these companies to en-
hance the pay scales substantially,

(d) in how many other cases the
matter has been pending through the
employees, including the relations in

the other companies are highly quali-
fied

(e) what is the criteria in the mat-
ter,

(f) has Government received any
complaints about this, and

(g) if so, give the details thereof
and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) to (e) The
emoluments of the Employees of these
companies have shown an increase as
per the information disclosed by the
companies pursuant to Section 217(2A)
of the Companies Act, 1956 in two
successive Accounts of the Companies
but in most of such cases approval of
the Central Government is not required
for such increases under the provisions
of the Companies Act, 1956. The ex-
tent to which approval has been sought
for and accorded by the Central Gov-
ernment after consideration of the
applications made by the Companies
is stated in Statement attached. The
increases in respect of the cases cover-
ed under Statement 'A' have been
allowed in accordance with the guide-
lines followed by the Department at
the relevant time

(f) and (g) Yes Sir The Department
received an allegation relating to sub-
stantial increase in salaries of the
Managerial personnel of these three
companies. On examination, it was
found that they mostly relate to in-
crease in the emoluments of the em-
ployees of the Companies for which
the approval of the Central Govern-
ment is not necessary under the exist-
ing provisions of the Companies Act,
1956

Statement

(1) Bharat Commerce & Industries
Limited

The Directors of the company were
together sanctioned 1 per cent of the
net profits of the company subject to
a maximum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs per

annum for the period 29-5-1972 to 31-12-1975. On a representation made by the company, the ceiling was increased vide this Department's letter dated the 12th December, 1975 to Rs. 1.50 lakhs taking into account the increased profits of the company. This commission is divisible among the directors of the company who were 8 in number at the time of application.

(2) *Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited.*

The salary of Shri R. Narasimhan, whole-time director of M/s Southern Petrochemical Corporation Limited was increased from Rs. 4,000 per month in the scale of Rs. 3500—250—5000 to Rs. 4,500 per month in the scale of Rs. 4500—500—6500 with effect from the 15th July, 1974, keeping in view his seniority in the company vide this Department letter dated the 24th March, 1975. As a result of the inspection of the books of account of the company carried out recently, it has come to the notice of the Department that Shri K. R. Srivatsa, ex-Managing Director has been drawing excess remuneration from December, 1974 to October, 1976 than what was approved by the Central Government. Necessary action is being taken regarding recovery of the excess remuneration drawn.

(3) *Moeckst Dyes and Chemicals Limited*

The remuneration of Mr. F. S. Reporter, Managing Director of the company was increased by allowing commission at the rate of 1 per cent of the net profits of the company, subject to a maximum of 25 per cent of the salary, when he was re-appointed with effect from 1st May, 1976, vide this Department letter dated the 12th October, 1977.

Jhoogee Walas Living on Railway Land

7252. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Jhoogee walas have been living on

the Railway land near the Railway line in Rana Pratap Bagh, G. T. Road, Delhi;

(b) that many accidents took place and some children died in Railway accidents;

(c) has Railway written to Works and Housing Ministry to clear the site and rehabilitate them somewhere else; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) No accidents have taken place near Rana Pratap Bagh between Sab-zimandi and Azadpur Railway Stations in the recent past nor was there any case of children dying in railway accidents in this area.

(c) Delhi Development Authority, who is the competent authority for removing and rehabilitating the squatters has already been addressed in the matter.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Uniforms to Class III Staff

7253. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government has been supplying very shabby uniforms to Class III Staff;

(b) is it a fact that they have been agitating since long for provision of cloth and stitching charges; and

(c) if so, why Government have not met their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). There has been demand from some staff for supply of cloth and stitching charges for uniforms but it has not been possible to accept the demand mainly on account of the following reasons:

(1) With a view to saving money, some employees might sell the cloth and continue to use the old uniform thus appearing on duty in shabby dress,

(2) Some staff may not be able to arrange stitching of uniforms themselves by paying higher tailoring charges prevailing in the market,

(3) Staff at road side stations might not be able to have their uniforms stitched for want of tailoring facilities at or near their places of work;

(4) At present uniforms are cut by the Railways in their centres/factories and are got stitched through Mahila Samitis, Handicraft Centres, Ordnance Factories, etc. In the process, considerable saving of cloth is effected because of bulk manufacture and low stitching charges. This procedure is also considered advantageous as it ensures additional income to dependents of Railway employees working in Handicraft Centres, etc.

However, the procedure for manufacture and supply of uniforms has since been streamlined with a view to avoiding any complaints from the staff and ensuring individual measurements being taken.

Import of Diesel oil from USSR

7254 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the diesel oil imported recently from USSR contains high sulphur content and is unfit for use in railway and other machinery workshops, if so, details,

(b) whether a large number of workmen have been physically affected for using this diesel oil, and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to test it properly before use and to make it fit with Indian conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) to (c) The specification for high speed diesel oil prescribed by the Indian Standards Institution stipulates that the sulphur content should be 1 (one) per cent maximum by weight. As per the contract entered into by the Indian Oil Corporation with the Soviet suppliers, the sulphur content of high speed diesel oil is required to be between 0.2 per cent and 1.0 per cent. The parcels of diesel oil recently imported from the USSR had a sulphur content ranging between 0.09 per cent and 0.26 per cent which is within the limits prescribed by the ISI. No complaints from any of the Railways or other quarters about the high sulphur content of diesel oil imported from the USSR or any adverse effect of this oil on their employees handling it have been received.

Judges in various High Courts

7255 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) what is the approved strength of Judges for the various High Courts in the country and the number of judges actually in position,

(b) the number of vacancies as on 31st March, 1978 and steps taken to have them filled,

(c) details of proposals approved under consideration High Court-wise, for increasing the strength of judges and other supporting staff for 1978-79, and

(d) the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the sanctioned strength, the number of judges in position and vacancies as on 31-3-1978 is attached. Steps are being taken to fill up the vacancies expeditiously. The State authorities and the Chief Justice concerned have been reminded to expedite their recommendations. They have also been asked to adhere to certain specified time schedules in sending proposals.

(c) and (d). A proposal from the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court for

the creation of 4 posts of Additional Judges in that High Court has been received and is being processed. Another reference for conversion of the existing 6 posts of Additional Judges into Permanent Judges and the creation of 9 posts of Additional Judges in the Punjab and Haryana High Court has been received from the Registrar of the Punjab and Haryana High Court recently. The reference is being examined. As regards supporting staff, appointments of officers and servants of a High Court are made by the Chief Justice of the High Court in accordance with the provisions of article 229 of the Constitution.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength		Vacancies	
		Pmt.	Addl.	Pmt.	Addl.	Pmt.	Addl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Allahabad	40	10	30	10	1	—
2	Andhra Pradesh	10	3	10	2	—	1
3	Bombay	27	8	24	7	3	1
4	Calcutta	33	7	33	7	—	—
5	Delhi	18	3	17	—	1	3
6	Gauhati	8	—	5	—	3	—
7	Gujarat	14	4	13	—	1	4
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	2	—	1	—
9	Jammu & Kashmir	*4	2	2	2	1	—
10	Karnataka	14	4	13	4	1	—
11	Kerala	13	3	13	3	—	—
12	Madhya Pradesh	20	3	19	3	1	—
13	Madras	16	6	16	3	—	—
14	Orissa	7	1	7	—	—	1
15	Patna	18	9	18	8	—	1
16	Punjab & Haryana	17	6	16	3	1	3
17	Rajasthan	10	4	6	1	4	3
18	Sikkim	2	—	2	—	—	—
		*282	73	263	53	18	20
		*355		316		38	

N.B. In addition to the above vacancies, 14 posts sanctioned recently with effect from the dates

they are filled up have yet to be filled up. The break up of these newly created posts is as follows —

	Pmt	Addl
Allahabad	—	3
Himachal Pradesh	—	1
Madhya Pradesh	—	6
Karnataka	1	—
Patna	—	3
	1	13

11

*One post kept as a buyance and a post of Additional Judge was created in lieu thereof

Passes issued during 1977-78

7256 SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the guidelines for issue of passes have been revised and details thereof

(b) what are the important considerations and the procedure adopted for issue of such passes and

(c) the number and names of persons from Maharashtra who have been issued passes during 1977-78 and the number and names of person/organisations to whom complimentary passes have been discontinued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) Government have laid down the following broad guidelines for the issue of complimentary passes —

(i) Institutions and organisations devoted to social, cultural, scientific, literary, sports and educational activities and whose work is of an all India character

(ii) Organisations devoted to the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward and neglected sections, women, blind and handicapped persons etc

(iii) Eminent persons engaged in work of national importance for which they are required to undertake frequent journeys

(c) Two statements are attached

Statement No. 1

Names of persons from Maharashtra who have been issued/renewed passes during 1977-78

	Class of Pass	No. of Pass
I(a) New passes issued during 1977-78		
1. President Dr Ambedkar Memorial Society, Chandrapur	Ist	one
2. One office bearer of Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences Sevagram with one Attendant in IIInd class	Ist	one
3. One office bearer of National Leprosy Organisation Wardha	IIInd	one

	Class of Pass	No. of Pass
<i>I(b) Passes renewed during 1977-78</i>		
1. Sh. P. N. Rajbhoj, President, Bharat Dalit Sangh, Pune with one attendant in Hind class	Ist	one
2. Shri N. V. Tungar, Pune, a worker of Gandhian philosophy and Untouchability	"	one
3. One office bearer of the Tata Agricultural & Rural Trg. Centre of the Blind, Bombay	"	one
4. Sanchalika and/or Assistant, Matru Seva Sangh Nagpur, with one male/female worker in Hind class	"	one
5. Any two workers of the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha	"	one
6. One office bearer of Kasturba Health Society, Wardha, with one attendant in Hind class	"	one
7. Smt. Nirmala Gandhi of Sevagram Ashram, Wardha	"	one
8. One office bearer of Indian Secular Society, Bombay	"	one
9. One blind worker of the Poona Blind Men's Association, Pune, with one guide	"	one
10. One office bearer/worker of the National Association for the Blind, Bombay, with permission to take one Personal Assistant when the official is blind	"	one
11. Specified office bearer of Antar Bharati, Pune	"	one
12. Shri Mahadeo Joshi, Member of the Bharatiya Sanskriti Kosh Mandal, Pune	"	one
13. Director or one more office bearer (to be used by one at a time), Rangmanch Research Institute, Bombay	"	one
14. Shri D. G. Kelkar of Raja Kelkar Museum, Pune, with one companion	"	one
15. Shri Ram Singh Bhanavat, General Secretary, All India Banjara Seva Sangh, Bombay	"	one
16. One office bearer of Indian Council of Social Welfare, Bombay	Hind	one
17. Any worker of the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha	Do.	one

Statement No. II

List of Complementary Card Passes cancelled

Serial No.	Name of the party or organisation.
1	2

First Class

- Shri Lalhan Prasad Vyas, Assistant Secretary, World Hindi Convention, Nagpur.
- One worker of Sant Sahitya Sadan, Bombay.
- One worker of Sant Sahitya Sadan, Bombay.

Second Class

NIL

Housing problem for Field Staff of ONGC

7257 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to the news report appearing in the Times of India dt 22nd March, '78 under the caption ONGC field staff uneasy over housing shortage,

(b) if so what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein and

(c) details of the action taken proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

उदयपुर और बीकानेर के बीच सीधो एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव

7258 श्री एस० एस० सोमानी क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उदयपुर और बीकानेर के बीच यात्रियों का सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार इस सेक्शन पर मारवाडा जंक्शन और जाधपुर हावर एवं नीधी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का है और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गाडिया के समय में परिवर्तन करने का है जिसमें यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उदयपुर और बीकानेर के बीच यात्रा करने में 36 घंटे के स्थान पर 16 घंटे होंगे?

रेल मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) जी नहीं ।

(घ) इस समय उदयपुर और बीकानेर के बीच 95/96 मारवाड मेन और 221/222 यात्री गाडिया में पहले एक दूसरे दर्जे का एक सीधा सवारी टिकट चल रहा है जिसका बीकानेर-उदयपुर दिशा में कुल यात्रा समय 26 घंटे 35 मिनट लगता है और विपरीत दिशा में 25 घंटे 50 मिनट लगता है ।

Overseas Exploration by ONGC

7259 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC has suffered a severe setback in overseas exploration ventures and

(b) if so the names of the countries in which exploration was carried out and total loss, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) and (b) The ONGC has so far carried out oil exploration only in two countries namely Iran and Iraq

In Iran two commercial discoveries have been made and both the fields are under exploitation.

In Iraq oil was discovered in the well drilled by the ONGC but the rate of flow of oil was not sufficient to declare it a commercial discovery in terms of the provisions of the contract. The total expenditure incurred on this venture till March 1977 was approximately Rs 968 crores including Rs 129 crores as depreciation.

Gauge conversion of Sonpur Barabanki

7260 SHRI D N TIWARY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 3734 on 21st March,

1978 regarding conversion of Sonpur-Lucknow section and state;

(a) the original scheduled time of completing the gauge conversion between Sonpur and Barabanki;

(b) whether more than 75 per cent work between Sonpur and Chapra Railway Stations has been completed;

(c) when the remaining work is likely to be completed; and

(d) the new schedule for completing the gauge conversion between Sonpur and Barabanki and the amount required for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The project was originally targeted for completion by December 1977 but it had not been possible to do so on account of limited availability of funds.

(b) to (d). 55 per cent of the total conversion work has been completed and the entire remaining project is planned to be completed and commissioned by 1980.

According to the latest assessment, the cost of the project is about Rs. 69 crores and the expenditure on the project upto March 1978 was Rs. 39.57 crores. A sum of Rs. 12.97 crores has been allotted for the project in the current year. A further sum of Rs. 16.46 crores will be needed to complete this gauge conversion project.

Surcharge on Halt Stations

7261. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 50 replied on 21-2-1978 regarding surcharge on Tickets to and from Sher Halt and be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Halt Stations on which such surcharge has been levied;

(b) the number of Halt Stations on which no surcharge has been levied;

(c) the criteria for levying the surcharge on Halt Stations; and

(d) the circumstances under which surcharge is levied on certain Halt Stations while no surcharge is levied on other Halt Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 273.

(b) 798.

(c) and (d). When the working of a halt station is not found financially justified surcharge is levied to reduce the recurring loss.

Railway Bridge at Jamnagar

7262. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway Bridge at Jamnagar is in a dilapidated condition and is a hazard in view of the same being more than 70 years old; and

(b) what steps government propose to take for either repairing it or replacing it with a new construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Railway is aware of some cracks that have developed in the arches of Victoria Metre Gauge rail-cum-road bridge (No. 376) at Km 324/9-12 near Jamnagar on Rajkot-Jamnagar Section. There is however no danger to Railway traffic on account of these cracks in the Bridge Structure.

(b) Strengthening of the arches by cement grouting is already in progress and this has given good results.

After the completion of Viramgam-Okha Broad Gauge Conversion Project, the existing Victoria-M.G. bridge will be closed to rail traffic

which will then be carried over the new railway bridge constructed up stream

Railway Overbridge at Cuttack

7263 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any representation has been received by the railway authorities for Railway Overbridge at Cuttack, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes

(b) Proposals for the construction of road over-bridges in replacement of existing level crossings have to be sponsored by the State Government together with an undertaking to share broadly 50 per cent of the cost as per extant rules. Even though a proposal for the construction of a road over-bridge at Cuttack was under the consideration of the State Government for the last 10 years, they have recently decided not to go ahead with the same. Hence, the proposal has been dropped. Further action in the matter can be taken by the Railway only when the proposal is revived by the State Government.

Overhauling Cuttack Junction

7264 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the overhauling of the Railway Cuttack Junction, and

(b) whether any representation has also been received by Government in this regard and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) The existing facilities at Cuttack Station are considered fairly adequate for the present level of passenger and parcel traffic. However, some additional facilities such as a dormitory type retiring room, water cooler on platform, a fruit stall and a Cycle Shed are programmed for construction during the current year. No other major remodelling of the station is contemplated for the present.

(b) Government of Orissa (Transport Department) in their Memorandum presented to the Union Minister for Railways at Bhubaneswar on 10-9-1977 had asked for increased terminal facilities at Cuttack Railway Station in view of the increased importance of this Station and increase in passenger traffic.

Work done by Department of Legal Affairs

7265 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the work done in rendering legal advice to the Government by the Department of Legal Affairs during 1977-78, and

(b) the legislative measures dealt with by the Department during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) (a) During the period of 14 months from 1-1-1977 to 28-2-1978, the Department of Legal Affairs attended to about 61,906 advice cases.

(b) Although no separate record is maintained with regard to the advice matters relating to legislative measures as such yet according to the available information, during the relevant period the Department considered about thirty five important legislative measures.

Depreciation Reserve Fund

7266. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-
DU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state:

(a) the Depreciation Reserve fund
in the Railways now available with
the Government;

(b) whether Government are con-
templating to utilise this fund; and

(c) if so, in what way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The De-
preciation Reserve Fund had a bal-
ance of Rs. 218.67 crores as on 31-3-
1977. The balance at the end of
March, 1978 is estimated to be Rs.
226.51 crores.

(b) and (c). The Depreciation Re-
serve Fund was started from 1st
April, 1924 to provide for renewal of
all wasting assets excepting forma-
tion, fencing and ballast. Every year
a specified amount, as fixed on the
basis of the recommendations of the
Railway Convention Committee, is
appropriated to the Depreciation Re-
serve Fund from the Revenue and
the entire expenditure on replace-
ment and renewal of assets is charg-
ed to this fund. The amounts appro-
priated to the Fund from Revenue in
1976-77, 1977-78 and provided in the
Budget for 1978-79 are Rs. 135 crores.
Rs. 140 crores and Rs. 145 crores re-
spectively. The expenditure from the
Fund during 1976-77 was Rs. 125.22
crores and estimated to be Rs. 147
crores during 1977-78 and Rs. 151.42
crores during 1978-79. The expendi-
ture is incurred under various plan
heads such as rolling stock, machi-
nery and plant, track renewals,
bridge works, traffic facilities, signal-
ling and interlocking etc. The bal-
ance available at the end of 1978-79
is estimated to be Rs. 235.69 crores.
The amount available in the Depre-
ciation Reserve Fund is taken into ac-
count while fixing the overall ceiling
for the Annual Plan expenditure in

consultation with the Planning Com-
mission and the Finance Ministry.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में उच्च अधिकारी

7268. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाह :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 10 वर्षों में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे
में उच्च अधिकारियों की संख्या में कितनी
वृद्धि हुई है :

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त रेलवे के लेखा
विभाग में भी वृद्धि उसी अनुपात में की गयी है
और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या अधिकारी-पदों में वृद्धि के
साथ-साथ तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के पदों
में भी वृद्धि की गयी है और यदि नहीं, तो
इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या पदों में की गयी यह वृद्धि
रेलवे राजस्व में वृद्धि के अनुरूप है और यदि
नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव
नारायण) : (क) अधिकारियों के पदों
की संख्या 466 से बढ़कर 597 हो गयी
है ।

(ख) लेखा अधिकारियों के पदों की
संख्या 24 से बढ़कर 41 हो गयी है ।

(ग) और (घ). श्रेणी III और IV
के पदों की संख्या 94,674 से बढ़कर
1,00,929 हो गयी । अतिरिक्त पदों की
स्वीकृति रेलवे राजस्व में वृद्धि से प्रत्यक्ष रूप
से संबंधित नहीं है, बल्कि काम की मात्रा
और महत्व तथा उत्तरदायित्व पर आधारित
है । फिर भी, उक्त अवधि में वातायत से
कुल प्राप्ति 37.67 करोड़ रु० से बढ़कर
88.54 करोड़ रु० हो गयी ।

इन्डियन रेलवे मैन फंडरेशन के साथ
यातचीत

7269. श्री हुकम चन्द बछवाय :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) क्या उन्होंने इन्डियन रेलवे मैनज
फंडरेशन (भारतीय मजदूर संघ) के सभी
प्रतिनिधियों के साथ 28 अक्टूबर, 1977
का वातचीत की थी और यदि हाँ तो वातचीत
के दौरान वह किन बातों के बारे में महमन
हुए थे और उनका स्पीरा क्या है। और

(ख) क्या इन्डियन रेलवे मैनज फंडरेशन
के प्रधान तथा अन्य पदाधिकारियों ने कोई
मांग-पत्र पत्र किया था और यदि हाँ, तो
उसका स्पीरा क्या है और उस पर अब तक
किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है और
यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसने
क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव
नारायण) (क) और (ख) रेल मंत्री
द्वारा सदन में दिये गये इस बयान के अनुसार
कि वह रेल कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं पर
ध्यान सगठना के साथ विचार-विमर्श करेंगे,
रेल मजदूरों में सम्बद्ध कुछ सदन सदस्यों
तथा साथ ही ट्रेड यूनियनों व प्रतिनिधियों
के साथ यह पता लगाने के लिए अनौपचारिक
विचार-विमर्श किया गया था कि रेलों पर
उचित औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों का वातावरण
बनाने की दिशा में क्या ठोस कदम उठाये जा
सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार की एक बैठक श्री
हुकम चन्द बछवाय और श्री नुसर्मणिजम
स्वामी के साथ 28-10-77 का हुई थी
जिसमें ट्रेड यूनियनों के कुछ प्रतिनिधि भी
भागित हुए थे।

जिन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ
था, वे हैं

मई 1974 की रेलवे हड़ताल में सम्बन्धित
कुछ बड़ी-छोटी समस्याएँ, रेल कर्मचारियों
के लिए घातक, 15 वराह मन्त्रों के विशेष
अनुदान का रेल कर्मचारियों की सुविधाओं
और कल्याण के लिए इस्तेमाल, प्रतिनियुक्ति
जमा, याजना के अन्तर्गत जमा, राशि की वापसी
कर्मचारियों को नियमित करना तथा सेवा
आचार नियम और भारतीय रेल मजदूर
संघ तथा इनके सम्बद्ध यूनियनों का मान्यता
प्रदान करना। इन मांगों के सम्बन्ध में
स्पष्ट बैठक में ही स्पष्ट कर दी गयी थी।

कुछ मांगों पर मन्त्रालय में विचार
किया जा रहा है जबकि अन्य मांगों पर जितना
उत्तर, साथ एव सूचना में गहरा सम्बन्ध
है, विचार तभी किया जायगा जबकि
सरकार द्वारा हाल ही नियुक्ति की गयी
भूतलियम, समिति द्वारा इन समस्याओं
का गहराई में अध्ययन कर लिया जायगा।

मांग-पत्र में उठायी गयी कुछ समस्याओं
जैसे प्रतिनियुक्ति जमा याजना के अन्तर्गत जमा
राशि का भुगतान, महंगाई भत्ते का वेतन में
मिलाना, आदि पर अनेक रत्ना द्वारा विचार
नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि ये व्यापक
समस्याएँ हैं जिन पर सरकार का समग्र
रूप में कार्य फैलना पड़ता है।

मई 1974 की हड़ताल के पत्र-व्यवहार
उत्पन्न समस्याओं तथा मांग-पत्र में उल्लिखित
अन्य प्रश्नों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।
मई 1974 की हड़ताल में सम्बन्धित एक
समस्या पर फैसला कर लिया गया है और
1-3-78 का ये आदेश जारी कर दिया
गया है कि उक्त हड़ताल के दौरान रेल
कर्मचारियों का अनुपस्थिति की अवधि
का उन्हें दस छुट्टी में समायोजित कर दिया
जाये और यदि कोई छुट्टी दस न हो तो बिना-
वेतन की समायोजित छुट्टी की स्वीकृति देकर
उक्त अवधि का समायोजित कर दिया जाये।

खान-पान के पांच स्टालों वाले ठेकेदारों की संख्या

7270. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सभी रेलवे में खान-पान के पांच स्टालों वाले कितने ठेकेदार हैं और खान-पान के एक ठेकेदार के अधीन कितनी ट्रालियां तथा अन्य स्टाल हैं और उनमें हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के कितने ठेकेदार हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में एक परिवार को केवल एक खान-पान का स्टाल तथा एक ट्राली आवंटित करने का है और यदि हां तो इस बारे में धीरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी कोई योजना कब लागू की जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी योजना देश में बेरोजगारों को काम करने में सहायता देगी और यह देश से बेरोजगारी को दूर करने में जनता सरकार के आश्वासन के अनुरूप होगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) और (ग). वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार जो रेलवे खान-पान और रेल यात्री सुविधा समिति की सिफारिश पर आधारित हैं एक ठेकेदार रेलवे स्टेशनों पर खान-पान वेंडिंग के अधिक से अधिक 6 ठेके ले सकता है । एक परिवार को खान-पान के ठेके का केवल एक स्टाल और एक ट्राली रखने तक सीमित करने का फलहाल, कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

लूनर इंजीनियरिंग तथा अन्य फर्मों द्वारा कम्पनी अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

7271. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लूनर इंजीनियरिंग, गोहोल इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, सिराज मस और हेमिल्टन इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 10 मी-मुलसी पाइप रोड, महालक्ष्मी, बम्बई-13 कब स्थापित की गई थी और उनके निदेशक मंडलों में कितने-कितने लोग हैं और उनके क्या नाम हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनके निदेशकों ने हमेशा कम्पनी कानून का उल्लंघन किया है; और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने समय-समय पर उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उनके निदेशक मंडल नियमों का उल्लंघन करके किसी भी व्यक्ति को निदेशक पद पर नियुक्त कर लेते हैं और अपने उत्पादों की सप्लाई के लिए अपने एजेंटों से लाखों रुपये की राशि जमा कराते हैं और यदि हां, तो अब तक उनके पास एजेंटों ने कितनी राशि जमा की है और कम्पनी में निदेशकों ने कितनी पूंजी लगाई है और यह पूंजी किस-किस ने कब-कब लगाई है ?

विधि न्याय, और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) संदर्भित चार नामों में से केवल दो कम्पनियों अर्थात् पैट सीराज सन्स प्राइवेट लि० तथा मै० हेमिल्टन इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लि० ही अपनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हैं । ये दोनों कम्पनियाँ, कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार, महाराष्ट्र, बम्बई के पास क्रमशः दिनांक 12-8-1977 तथा 25-11-1958 को पंजीकृत हुई थी । इन कम्पनियों के निदेशकों के नाम

कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार के पास उपलब्ध नूतना के अनुसार निम्न प्रकार है —

(1) सीराज सन्स प्राइवेट लि०

(क) श्री मुन्नाय चन्द जी० सीराज

(ख) श्री धर्मेन्द्र जी० सीराज

(ग) श्री अनिल जी० सीराज

(2) हेमिल्टन इण्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लि०

(क) श्री चन्द्रा सी बतगा भाई उदेशी

(ख) श्री विजयभार लाल प्रभु
बमान खेतान

(ग) श्री बमल लाल जेठा लाल
उपाध्याय

(घ) श्री जितन्द्र जैराम सम्पत

(घ) (1) कम्पनी कार्य विभाग का अभी तक यह बताने के लिए कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है कि मै० सीराज सन्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के निर्देशकों ने कम्पनी कानून के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन किया है अतः उनके विरुद्ध फायदाही करने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(2) मै० हेमिल्टन इण्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लि० के निर्देशकों ने गत कई वर्षों में, कम्पनी की साधारण बैठक के समक्ष तुलन पत्र प्रस्तुत न करके तथा उन्हें विहित प्रवधि के अन्दर कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार के पास प्रस्तुत न करके, कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 210 व 220 का उल्लंघन किया है। निर्देशकों पर

इन चूरी के लिए मुकदमा चलाया गया था, एवं दोष मिट्ट होने पर जमाना दिया गया था। उन्होंने वायिक विवरणी विरोध सक्त तथा जमा धन की विवरणी को प्रस्तुत करने में देरी करके अधिनियम की धारा 159 व 192 तथा कम्पनी (जमा धन की स्वीकारोक्ति) नियम, 1975 के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन किया है। इस देरी के लिए, कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा अतिरिक्त शुल्क लगाया गया था।

(ग) (1) सरकार का यह जानकारी नहीं है कि इन कम्पनियों में नियमों का उल्लंघन करके कोई निर्देशन नियुक्त किया जा रहा है।

(2) सीराज सन्स प्राइवेट लि० के मामले में, निर्देशकों द्वारा अभिमत 30 गाम्प हिस्सों के अलावा, कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार महाराष्ट्र के पास अभी तक कोई बटन विवरणी प्रस्तुत नहीं का गई है। इन इस कम्पनी का प्रथम तुलन पत्र तथा नाम हानि लेखा अभी तक प्रस्तुत करने का समय नहीं आया है, अतः कोई अन्य सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(3) हेमिल्टन इण्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लि० की बाबत, निर्देशकों द्वारा धारित हिस्सा के रूप में, नियोजित पूंजी निम्न प्रकार है।

	100 रु० की दर के साम्य हिस्सों में	1,000 रु० की दर के अधिमान हिस्सों में
	रु०	रु०
1. श्री जे० जे० सम्पत	1,25,000	1,00,000
2. श्री बी० जे० उपाध्याय	1,09,000	8,000
3. श्री बी० पी० खेतान	1,25,000	30,000
4. श्री सी० सो० उर्दशी	2,21,000	—

गत तीन वर्षों में प्रस्तुत किये गये तुलन वर्षों के अनुसार आदेशों के विरुद्ध प्राप्त किये गये अग्रिम धन तथा ग्राहकों से जमा धन निम्न प्रकार है :—

	1974	1975	1976
	रु०	रु०	रु०
1. उक्त आदेशों के विरुद्ध प्राप्त अग्रिम धन	22,49,578	33,55,724	8,64,274
2. ग्राहकों से जमा धन	1,15,750	1,99,000	1,99,000

T.T.E.'s and Conductors as Running Staff

7272. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is not a fact that the T.T.E.'s and conductors were classified as running staff in most of the zones of the Indian Railways till 1931;

(b) despite the recommendations of the Corruption Enquiry Committee headed by Shri J. B. Kripalani, these T.T.E.'s and conductors have so far been debarred from being classified as running staff; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No, only on a few ex-State and ex-Company Railways Ticket Checking staff were treated as running staff.

(b) and (c). The Corruption Enquiry Committee did not make any

specific recommendation in this regard. However, only such staff as are directly in charge of, and responsible for the movement of trains are classified as Running Staff. Since the T.T.E.'s and Conductors are in no way directly connected with the movement of trains, they have not been classified as Running Staff. They draw Travelling Allowance like other non-running staff while on tour. Further, the issue went before the Board of Arbitration under the Joint Consultative Machinery and the Board gave its award on 30th June 1972 rejecting the demand for treating the T.T.E.'s as running staff.

Appointment of Chairman and Members of O.N.G.C.

7273. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN;

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item

appearing in the Times of India, Delhi dated the 27th March, 1978 under the caption ONGC officials against Bahuguna scheme',

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reaction thereto,

(c) whether the selection for the post of Chairman of the Commission has since been done from outside the ONGC,

(d) if so, the details thereof and how Government propose to minimise dissatisfaction arising out of such outsiders selection amongst the senior officials and members of the Commission in its larger interest, and

(e) why outsiders are being brought in when capable people are available within the ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) to (e) Yes, Sir The following are briefly the main points mentioned in the said news item

(i) A large section of officials of the ONGC is in favour of scrapping the 'restructuring' scheme announced in Parliament last year

(ii) The implementation of the scheme will lead to dominance of 'generalists' in what is basically a technological organisation.

(iii) The status of the ONGC has been downgraded by proposing to induct as part-time members relatively less senior officials of the concerned Ministries of the Central Government. As a result the Secretaries of the Ministries of Finance and Petroleum will have the power to 'veto' decisions of the Commission when these are finally referred to the respective Ministries for their approval.

(iv) Apprehension that the three newly created posts of Executive Directors Onshore Offshore and Over-

seas Operations, may go to some influential outsiders instead of to senior officials in the organisation itself

(v) Likelihood of the successor to Shri N B Prasad, Chairman, ONGC, not being from the organisation

The various reasons based on which the final decisions of Government on the future organisational set-up of the ONGC were announced, have already been enumerated in the statement made by Shri H N Bahuguna, Minister for Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers in the Lok Sabha on 6-12-1977

It is not correct to say that by nominating Additional Secretary/Joint-Secretary as Members of the Commission instead of the Secretary, the status of the ONGC has been downgraded

All top level and second level appointments in the public sector enterprises of the Central Government are made in accordance with the instructions contained in the Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) Resolution No 5 (1)/74/BPE (PESB) dated the 30th August 1974. Action for the appointment of Chairman and Executive Directors for Onshore, Offshore and Overseas Operations is being taken as per these instructions

न्यायालयों में हिन्दी में छपे फार्मों की
उपलब्धता

7274 श्री हयाराम शास्त्री :
विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्यमन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ न्यायालयों में अभी भी अंग्रेजी और उर्दू के ही फार्म मिलते हैं और हिन्दी में नहीं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है, और

(ग) कौन-कौन से राज्यों के न्यायालयों में हिन्दी में फार्मों की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री
(श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) से
(ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Accommodation for Passengers at Pathankot

7275. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers coming from Kangra-Chamba-Kullu side find great difficulties in getting accommodation in trains at Pathankot bound for Delhi-Bombay-Howrah and Madras;

(b) if so, whether Government have looked into the difficulties experienced by these passengers at Pathankot;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what remedial measures are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Representations have been received for running a new train and to augment the loads of existing trains from Pathankot to Delhi side. For the facility of passengers entraining at Pathankot, the following sectional coaches are at present provided:—

(i) One II class coach ex-Pathankot to Sealdah by 52 Dn. Jammu Tawi-Sealdah Express.

(ii) One II class 3-tier sleeper coach and one II class coach ex-Pathankot to New Delhi by 60 Dn. Srinagar Express.

(iii) One II class coach ex-Pathankot to Delhi by 34Dn Jammu Tawi-Delhi Mail.

Introduction of a new train from Pathankot to Delhi/Bombay/Madras Howrah is at present operationally not feasible for lack of line capacity on sections en route and of requisite terminal facilities at the terminals. Augmentation of loads of existing trains is also not feasible for want of room on these trains to haul an extra coach on a regular basis.

Institutions receiving Grants

7276. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Institutions, official, semi-official, non-official, separately for which the grants are given by the Ministry of Law;

(b) the names of each such Institutions together with the amount of grant sanctioned to them by the Ministry of Law during the last five years year-wise;

(c) what is the purpose for which grant is sanctioned for each such Institution;

(d) what is the criteria for sanctioning the grant; and

(e) in what way the Ministry of Law, exercise control over these Institutions in their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (e). Statements I & II containing the requisite information are annexed.

(d) The grants-in-aid are given to the institutions in accordance with the principles laid down and the instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time in this behalf.

(e) Overall functioning of the institutions is watched from the achievement cum - performance reports, audited statements of accounts, programme of research work and programme of other activities of the institutes

Statement No I

Statement containing the names of the institutions receiving annual grant in-aid together with the amount of grant sanctioned

(A) NON OFFICIAL INSTITUTION

Year	Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies	Indian Law Institute	International Law Association Regional Branch (India)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1973-74	2 00 000 00	5 49 500 00	75 000 00
1974-75	2 00,000 00	4,50,000 00	2 75 000 00
1975-76	2 00 000 00	6 00 000 00	25,000 00
1976-77	4,00 000 00	5 66,972 00	24 90, 00
1977-78	4 00 000 00	6,00,000 00	6 992 09

(B) STATUTORY ORGANISATIONS

Central Wakf Council (set up under the provisions of Section 8A of the WAKF ACT, 1954)

	Rs.
1973-74	NIL
1974-75	5 00 000 00
1975-76	10,00,000 00
1976-77	15 00,000 00
1977-78	20 00 000 00

Statement II

Statement showing the institutions to whom annual grants-in-aid are given and the purpose for which grants are given

Name of the Institute	Purpose
(1) Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary studies.	To meet the expenditure on publication of Journals relating to Parliamentary Studies and partly on payment of salary and miscellaneous expenses of the Institute

Name of the Institute	Purpose
(2) Indian Law Institute	(i) To meet the cost of research teaching and training staff of the Institute; (ii) To meet the cost of establishment of the Institute; (iii) To meet the cost of Journals published by the Institute; and (iv) To meet the expenditure incurred on holding the Seminars and Conferences by the Institute.
(3) International Law Association, Regional Branch (India).	For meeting expenses on— (i) Cost of research project undertaken by the Association; (ii) organising seminars on 'International Law'; (iii) lectures by the visiting Professors, etc., and (iv) publication of Journals of the Association.
(4) Central Wakf Council	For advancing loans to the State Wakf Boards and Dargah Khwaja Sahib Ajmer for the development of their urban wakf properties.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेल लाइन

7277. श्री नर्मदा प्रसाद राय :

रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह घोषणा की थी कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नई रेल लाइनें बिछाई जायेंगी ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सागर और जबलपुर डिवीजनों में महोबा से करेली तक रेल लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन डिवीजनों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने और व्यापार के संवर्धन हेतु उक्त रेल लाइन कब बिछाई जायेगी तथा क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या इस प्रस्तावित रेल लाइन में महोबा, जबलपुर, मवगांव, टीकमगढ़, खरगापुर, मल्हारा हीरापुर, शाहगढ़, बण्डा मकरोनियां, डाना—मिलेट्री कैंप, सुरबी, गोरझामर, देवरी, छिदली रसना, डोमी, सेंदू खेड़ा, बरमान और करेली को सम्मिलित किया गया है ; और

(ङ) क्या इस नई रेल लाइन को बिछाने से सागर डिवीजन में जाकुओं का आतंक कम होगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) देश के पिछड़े इलाकों में रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण की एक नया नीति सरकार को विचाराधीन है। इस पर अंतिम निर्णय होने पर पार्लियामेंट में नीति की घोषणा कर दी जायेगी।

(ख) से (ङ). महोबा से करेली तक लाइन के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है। संसाधनों की स्थिति में ठोस सुधार होने पर देश के पिछड़े इलाकों में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Amount spent by ONGC on Exploration in Iraq

7278. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount has been spent by O.N.G.C. on exploration in Iraq without any success; and

(b) if so, loss incurred on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) and (b) The ONGC had signed a contract in August 1973 with the Iraq National Oil Company for exploration and exploitation of oil. On the basis of the results of the geophysical surveys the ONGC drilled one well where oil was discovered but the rate of flow of oil was not sufficient to declare it a commercial discovery in terms of the provisions of the contract. The total expenditure incurred on this venture till March 1977 was approximately Rs 968 crores including Rs 1.29 crores as depreciation.

Proposal to set up Petro Chemical Plants during 1978-79

7279 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY

SHRI AHMED M PATEL

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Petro chemical plants during 1978-79, and

(b) if so location of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) and (b) In addition to the continuing programmes of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) and the Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd (BRPL), investment approval has recently been issued for setting up of the following new plants by the IPCL, work on which is expected to commence in 1978-79

(1) A plant for the manufacture of 55 000 tonnes/annum of PVC

(2) A plant for the manufacture of 10 000 tonnes/ annum of Acrylates

(3) Expansion of the capacity of the existing DMT plant from

24 000 tonnes/annum to 30 000 tonnes/annum.

No decision has been taken to set up any other petrochemical project in the public sector during 1978-79

Railway lines in Punjab

7280 DR BALDEV PRAKASH
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any new Railway lines are to be spread in Punjab in 1978-79 and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) No new railway line will be under construction in the Punjab during 1978-79. Survey for a new railway line from Rajpura to Chandigarh is however, in hand. Gauge conversion of Suratgarh Bhatinda metre gauge line into BG, a portion of which falls in the State of Punjab is also in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.

Speed of Kalinga Express

7281 SHRI BAIRAGI JENA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what is the average speed of superfast express train

(b) whether Kalinga Super fast express is maintaining its speed, and

(c) if not why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) The average speed of some of the fast express trains ranges between 49 KMPH and 75 KMPH. The average speed of 143/144 Kalinga Express is 51.49 KMPH. Speeding up of 143/144 Kalinga Express will be reviewed at the time of next revision of time table.

कटिहार और गौशाला के बीच उपरिपुल

7282. श्री दुबराज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह कटिहार-गौशाला और आर० वी० एच० एम० जूट मिल्स के बीच यार्ड के रेल फाटक पर लकड़ी का उपरिपुल न होने के कारण लगभग 5 हजार व्यक्तियों को आने-जाने में कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं;

(ख) क्या मंडलीय अधीक्षक श्री सरवार स्वयं व्यक्तिगत रूप से मौके पर गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो रेल फाटक पर उपरिपुल का निर्माण कब किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) स्टेशन के मनिहारीवाट दिशा की ओर के नये स्वान के समपार का जनता उपयोग कर सकती है। इस समपार के उपयोग करने में कुछ अधिक रास्ता तय करना पड़ता है जिसके कारण थोड़ी झुंझिका होती है।

(ख) जी हाँ, फरवरी, 1978 में।

(ग) समपार के पुराने स्वरूप पर रेलवे लाइन के ऊपर एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर यह मंत्रालय सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रहा है और जब प्रगतिमान निर्णय लिया जायेगा, इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्वोक्त रेलवे को उपयुक्त अनुदेश दे दिए जायेंगे।

Shortage of Railway Wagons

7283. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of railway wagons is the main cause of shortage of coal to the steel units in the country;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) the total number of wagons provided by the Government for transporting the coal to the steel plants during 1977 and up to March, 1978;

(d) whether in view of the serious crisis to the steel plants the Railways have decided to provide more wagons to these plants for transporting coal to them; and

(e) if so, to what extent the wagons will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During 1977, 1594 wagons daily were loaded with coal from Bengal-Bihar fields for Steel Plants. During 1978, 1636 wagons (Provisional Figures) of coal were loaded daily upto end of March 1978.

(d) and (e). Movement of coal to Steel Plants already receives a very high priority in allotment of wagons for coal loading. The coal stocks held by the Steel Plants at the end of March, 1978 was approximately 4.5 lakh metric tonnes representing more than 10 days' consumption.

Resolutions passed by States regarding abolition of Legislative Councils

7284. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States had passed resolutions regarding abolition of the Legislative Councils in the States;

(b) if so, the names of the States;

(c) whether no action has been taken on these resolutions by the Centre;

(d) whether all these resolutions adopted by respective legislatures of the States have lapsed;

(e) if so whether some of the States have referred the matter to the Law Ministry for clarification and

(f) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The Legislative Council of the State of Punjab was abolished by the Punjab Legislative Council (Abolition) Act 1969 in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Punjab. The West Bengal Legislative Council was abolished by the West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Act 1969 in pursuance of a resolution passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

At its sitting held on 3rd April 1970 the Legislative Assembly of Bihar adopted a resolution that the Legislative Council of the State be abolished. On December 4 1970 that Assembly passed another resolution that the resolution for the abolition of the Bihar Legislative Council passed on 3rd April 1970 may not be implemented before 7th May 1974. In view thereof no action was taken on the resolution.

There were newspaper reports and some communications in May 1970 to the effect that a resolution had been adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh recommending the abolition of the Legislative Council of that State. No information was however received in this Ministry either from the Secretary of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly or from the Government of Uttar Pradesh about such a resolution having been passed by the State Legislative Assembly. In the circumstances, no action was taken by this Ministry in the matter.

(d) Subject to what is stated about Bihar and Uttar Pradesh against part (e) there is no resolu-

tion adopted by the Legislative Assembly of a State for the abolition of the Legislative Council of that State pending consideration.

(e) No Sir

(f) Does not arise

Decision to set up a new Fertilizer Plant at Sindri

7285 SHRI PRASANNBHAI

MEHTA

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have taken the decision for setting up of a new fertilizer plant at Sindri in place of the existing one

(b) if so the main reasons for the same

(c) whether the new fertilizer plant will be equipped fully with modern techniques and know how

(d) the cost of expenditure involved and time the plant to start production and

(e) the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) to (e) Yes Sir. The existing plant at Sindri which is based on coke and coke oven gas as feedstock and on technology which is now obsolete has outlived its useful economic life. To improve ammonia availability and thereby overcome the principal limitation to production at the existing plant a scheme of modernisation is being implemented there. This project envisages the setting up of a 900 tonnes per day ammonia plant based on partial oxidation of fuel oil. Six hundred tonnes per day of ammonia from this plant will be used in the manufacture of 1000 tonnes per day of urea in a new plant and the balance of ammonia will be used in the existing facilities for the production of ammonium sulphate.

The present estimated cost of the Sindri Modernisation project is Rs. 152.04 crores. The project which was originally expected to be mechanically completed by November 1977 is now expected to be completed in May 1978. The Modernisation scheme will not only maintain the supply of ammonia for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate in the existing facilities but will result in an additional fertilizer capacity of 129,000 tonnes per annum of nitrogen in the form of urea.

मेरठ में उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव

7286. श्री कैलाश प्रकाश : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की वर्तमान सरकार ने मेरठ में उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच खोलने की सिफारिश की है; और यदि हां, तो यह सिफारिश कब प्राप्त हुई; और

(ख) क्या बार एसोसियेशन, मेरठ से भी उन्हें कोई संकल्प प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें मेरठ में उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच खोलने की मांग की गई है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री. शान्ति भूषण) : (क) मार्च, 1978 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार को लिखा था कि उनकी राय है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों के लिए उच्च न्यायालय की एक बेंच की स्थापना का अति आवश्यक है। उन्होंने ऐसे किसी स्थान विशेष की सिफारिश नहीं की है जहां ऐसी बेंच स्थापित की जाए। उन्होंने यह भी सूचित किया है कि इस विषय में ऐसे कुछ पहलुओं पर जैसे प्रस्तावित बेंच की अधिकारिता के भीतर रखे जाने वाले जिलों, बेंच स्थापित करने के स्थान आदि पर, राज्य सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ख) जी हां। राज्य सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह इस विषय में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के विचार जान कर सूचित करे।

Issue of Licences to Foreign Drug Firms

7287. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2832 dated 14th March, 1978 regarding nationalisation of foreign drug firms and state:

(a) whether many foreign drug firms have been given licences and letters of intent to produce various types of drugs since the submission of the Hathi Committee Report;

(b) if so, names of the firms who have been given licences/letters of intent to-date since the submission of the Hathi Committee Report;

(c) types of licences given to each firm; and

(d) the reasons why so much time is being taken to finalise Government's decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). Thirteen foreign drug manufacturing companies (having direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent) have been granted 23 Industrial Licences/COB Licences/Letters of Intent for the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals since the submission of the Hathi Committee Report to date.

A statement furnishing the requisite information is attached.

(d) A statement containing Government's decisions on the Report of the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals has been laid on the Table of the House on the 29th March, 1978.

Statement

Serial No	Name of the Company	1975			1976			1977			Total
		No of Ind Lic issued	No of COB Lic if any	Letters of Intent	No of Ind Lic issued	No of COB Lic if any	Letters of Intent	No of Ind Lic issued	No of COB Lic if any	Letters of Intent	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(From the date of submission of Hathi Committee Report)									
1	M/s Hoechst	1			2				1		4
2	M/s Cyanamid							**†			1
3	M/s Organon	1						**†			2
4	M/s Glaxo	1						**†			2
5	M/s Pfizer				1						1
6	M/s Uni Sankyo	1			1						2
7	M/s Abbott				1*		1				2
8	M/s Suhrid Geigy				1		1			†2	4
9	M/s Burroughs Wellcome				1						1
10	M/s Sandoz	1									1
11	M/s Parke Davis			1							1
12	M/s Anglo French			1							1
13	M/s Smith Kline & French			1							1
TOTAL		5	3	3	7		2	3	1	2	23

NB No Industrial Licence/COB Licence/Letter of Intent has been issued to any foreign firm during 1978 so far

* Since surrendered the Licence

** Issued prior to March, 1977

† Based on the decisions taken by the Ministry prior to 23 3 77

Use of Saloon

7288. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the use of Saloons, luxury cars and A.C.C. by high railway officials and VIPs to effect economy and austerity in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued only to use the Inspection Carriages which are generally referred to as saloons, for functional purposes and to places where suitable accommodation is not available. It has been decided not to manufacture inspection carriages on additional account. Therefore, the existing numbers will not increase any further, but may gradually come down when some old unserviceable stock are condemned without replacement.

Minimum cancellation fee per person

A.C. Class	1st Class/ 2-tier A.C./ A.C. Chair Car	2nd Class	A. C. Class	1st Class/ 2-tier A.C./ A.C. Chair Car	2nd Class
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36	18	6	72	36	18

(c) Does not arise.

Posts of Extension/Health Educators

7290. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the vacant posts of Extension/Health educators are filled by Matriculate Health Inspec-

Refund of Fare for Unused Tickets

7289 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any refund of fare is allowed to passengers and students with escorts who miss the train for any reason on return of unused tickets after the departure of the train;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes, the Station Masters are authorised to grant refund on unused tickets surrendered for cancellation within 3 hours after the departure of the train in the case of unreserved/wait-listed passengers and 12 hours after the departure of the train in the case of reserved passengers. A clerkage charge of 50 paise per ticket is levied on unreserved tickets. In the case of reserved passengers, a cancellation fee of 30 per cent of the fare subject to the following minimum and maximum as levied:—

Maximum cancellation fee per person

tors ignoring qualified and experienced Field workers of the same branch; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and

(b) 50 per cent of the vacancies of Extension Educators are filled by promotion of Health Inspectors with 10 years service and from among other serving employees between 30 to 48 years who are graduates and who have direct association with the railways family planning programme for a period of 5 years continuously. The posts are filled by selection. The remaining vacancies are filled by direct recruitment through the Railway Service Commission.

Facilities provided to Members of Board of Directors and Officers of FCI

7291 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) the item wise details of facilities provided by the Fertilizer Corporation of India to the members of its Board of Directors and its top officers during each of the last 3 years and the expenditure incurred on each of the items and

(b) the steps have been taken to economise on their perquisites and the date from which such steps have been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Members of Superior Judicial Service of States Appointed as Judges

7292 SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) how many persons who were members of Superior Judicial Service

of State were appointed as Judges of the High Court of another State after the (Fifteenth) Amendment to the Constitution of India

(b) whether the Law Commission in its Fourteenth report has made any recommendations about such appointments and

(c) what is the number of persons so appointed the service to which they belonged and the High Courts to which the appointments were made?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (c) The information regarding the number of Members of Superior Judicial Service of one State appointed as Judges of the High Court of another State after the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of India the service to which they belonged and the High Courts to which the appointments were made is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) In its 14th Report the Law Commission observed as follows —

59 Further the whole country must be treated as a single unit for the purpose of selection as it is vitally important that the best available talent which the country is capable of providing be mobilized for the task of meeting a situation which has undoubtedly assumed the proportions of an emergency. If suitable persons of the necessary merit and character are in the opinion of the appointing authority not available in the State the authority should not hesitate to draw upon persons available in other States. Selections from the Bar must necessarily be of persons of outstanding merit commanding a large practice who may well be willing to make a pecuniary sacrifice and render public service by accepting these judgeships. An effort should be made to persuade suitable senior practitioners to accept these judge-

ships at least for a short period as a public duty. Their position at the Bar must be of such eminence that it could not be suggested that acceptance by them of judgeships was likely to increase their earnings on their reverting to the Bar.

60. We envisage that in some States persons of the required standing and competence may not be available and the State Chief Justice may not have information as to the talent available elsewhere in the country. Our further proposal, therefore, is for the creation of an *ad hoc* body presided over by the Chief Justice of India to draw up a panel of names of suitable persons both from the Bar and the Service in each State.

We have already stated that in appointing these additional judges due regard will have to be had to the availability of suitable persons both from the Bar and the services. It may be that the senior members of the Bar may not be willing to accept a position which would involve a considerable sacrifice on their part. It may further happen that one may not find suitable persons at the next lower levels of the Bar. In such cases, suitable talent will have to be looked for in the services. In short, both these sources of recruitment should be treated as one field of selection with an eye solely to appointing the fittest men available from the entire field. During our tour of the country we have observed that the judicial services in certain States do not yet possess men of the calibre needed to make competent High Court Judges. In some States, even the Bar suffers from want of the necessary talent. It is in view of these deficiencies that we recommend that the country as a whole be treated as one single field of selection."

सिन्धेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल लिमिटेड,
बरेली को अल्कोहल की सप्लाई

7293. श्री सुरेन्द्र चिकम : क्या पेट्रो-
लियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह
बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैमर्ज सिन्धेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल
लिमिटेड, बरेली को उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा
प्रति माह कितनी मात्रा में अल्कोहल दिया
जाता है; और

(ख) सिन्धेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल
लिमिटेड, बरेली द्वारा बनाये गये सिन्धेटिक
रबड़ के मूल्यों को नियंत्रित न करके तथा
रबड़ को मनमाने दामों पर बेचने की
अनुमति देने के क्या कण है ।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :
(क) पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रा-
लय में से सिन्धेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल लिमिटेड,
बरेली जैसे पृथक पृथक औद्योगिक संयंत्रों
को अल्कोहल अथवा अन्य मदों का आवंटन
नहीं करता ।

(ख) क्योंकि एम० बी० आर० का
उपयोग करने वाले उत्पादों पर मूल्य नियंत्रण
नहीं था और केवल एम० बी० आर० का
उत्पादन करने के लिए केवल मात्र कच्चा माल
अर्थात् अल्कोहल मूल्य नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत
था जो एम० बी० आर० के उत्पादन की
कुल लागत का लगभग 15 से 20 प्रतिशत
था, अतः दो वर्ष पूर्व सिन्धेटिक रबड़ (एम०
बी० आर०) पर से मूल्य नियंत्रण हटाने
का निश्चय किया गया था । क्योंकि
प्राकृतिक रबड़ और एम० बी० आर० के
मूल्यों के बीच बहुत विषमता थी अतः ऐसा
विचार किया गया कि मूल्य उपयुक्त दर पर
बनाए रखने के लिए बाजार स्वयं ही
पर्याप्त होगा ।

मैमर्स सिन्धेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल द्वारा
विभिन्न ग्रेड के सिन्धेटिक रबड़ के लिए वसूल
किया गया मूल्य टैरिफ आयोग द्वारा अनु-
मोदित मई, 1975 के मूल्य से कम है ।

सोमनाथ मेल का ग्रहमदावाद साप्ताहिक गाडी के साथ मेल के बारे में शिक्काप्लट ।

7294 श्री धर्मसिंहसाई पटेल : क्या रेल बत्ती यः बत्ताने को ठीक करेगी कि

(क) क्या सरकार का गुजरात में राजकाज जिने के उपलब्ध मिट्टी से सामनाय मेल के ग्रहमदावाद साप्ताहिक गाडी के मेल न होने के बारे में शिक्काप्लट मिला है और यदि हा, ताकब और उनका खोरा क्या है,

(ख) उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-वाही की है ग्रहवा किने जाने का विचार है,

(ग) इन दोनों गाडिया के बीच एक घण्टे का अन्तर रखने के लिये सरकार न क्या कार्यवाही की है ताकि सामनाय मेल का ग्रहमदावाद साप्ताहिक गाडी में प्रतिदिन नियमित रूप से मिला जा सके, और

(घ) सामनाय मेल का साथ ग्रहमदावाद प्रतिदिन चलने वाला साप्ताहिक गाडी का नियमित रूप से मेल बनाने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ताकि सोमनाथ मेल गाडी के यात्रियों का सुविधा मिले ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) जी हा। ग्रहमदावाद में 23 अप्र बेरावल—ग्रहमदावाद सामनाय मेल और 133 अप्र ग्रहमदावाद—हफडा एक्सप्रेस के बीच मेल लेने के लिए एन घंटे के अन्तराल का व्यवस्था करने के लिए एन मुसाव प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) से (घ) समय सारणी के अनुसार इस समय 23 अप्र सामनाय मेल 6 25 बजे ग्रहमदावाद पहुंचती है और 133 अप्र ग्रहमदावाद—हफडा एक्सप्रेस ग्रहमदावाद से 6 40 बजे रवाना होती है, इस प्रकार मेल लेने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय

रहता है । मेल लेने के समय के अन्तर में वृद्धि के लिए ग्रहमदावाद में 23 अप्र सामनाय मेल की समय सूची का पल्दी करने में परिणाम स्वयं भापुर, जेनमर, विजाडिया इत्या और डाला पर इस गाडी के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मेल समाप्त हो जायेंगे । ग्रहमदावाद स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म सम्बन्धी कठिनाइया के कारण भी इस समय ग्रहमदावाद में 133 अप्र एक्सप्रेस का और बाद में चलाना परिचायितिक दृष्टि में व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

धोराजी के रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

7295 श्री धर्मसिंहसाई पटेल : क्या रेल बत्ती यह बत्ताने को ठीक करेगी कि

(क) गुजरात में गोरान्द्र क्षेत्र के जिला रायकोट में धोराजी के रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए बितने क्वार्टर हैं और उनमें से कितने क्वार्टरों में अब से विजली नगरी है और उससे क्या कारण है,

(ख) क्या ठीक क्वार्टरों में पहले विजली थी और यदि हा, तो किस अवधि के लिए थी और अब वहा पर विजली क्यों नहीं है, और

(ग) इन क्वार्टरों में विजली अब तक लगाई जायगी ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) गुजरात राज्य के गोरान्द्र क्षेत्र में राजकोट जिने के धोराजी रेलवे स्टेशन पर टाइप I के 20 और टाइप-II के 11 क्वार्टर हैं । इन सभी क्वार्टरों में विजली लगी हुई है । विजली के बिना कोई क्वार्टर नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Theft of Crude Oil from the Pipelines of ONGC

7296. SHRI FAQUIR ALI ANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons had been chargesheeted in Ahmedabad for involvement in the theft of crude oil from the pipelines of Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this stolen oil was being sold to some mills;

(c) steps taken to ensure safeguards against future thefts from the pipelines of ONGC; and

(d) the names of those mills who used to purchase this stolen oil and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). There had been a case of theft of crude oil from a Well of Mehsana Project which was detected by police authorities. Six persons were arrested including one driver of ONGC Mehsana presently under suspension and chargesheeted in the court of Judicial Magistrate First Class, Kadi.

It was alleged that stolen crude was sold to two rice mills, namely, Patel Rice Mill and Bhavani Rice Mill of Bawala. The case against the six accused persons for the theft of crude oil is presently pending in the court. The question of taking action against the two mills who are alleged to have purchased this stolen crude oil would depend upon the outcome of the cases pending in the court. Intensive patrolling is being done to guard against such thefts in future.

Recognition of Trade Union in C.L.W

7297. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a policy decision of the Railway authorities not to recognise Trade Union in C.L.W.;

(b) whether it is a fact that C.L.W. Employees have been pressing for recognition of Union for the last twenty years;

(c) whether the present Government are thinking to recognise the Union at C.L.W.;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). Government did not consider it necessary to have any unions recognised in the Production Units on Indian Railways including C.L.W., as the grievances of staff of these organizations are taken up by the elected Staff Councils functioning in these Administrations, unlike the Zonal Railways, where there are no staff councils.

Following a Tripartite Labour Conference held in May 1977, a Tripartite Committee was set up by the Labour Ministry to make recommendations inter alia regarding norms for recognition of Unions. Government is considering their report and the question of recognition of unions in the Production Units including C.L.W. would be examined on merits in the light of the decision that may be taken by the Government on the report of the Committee.

Drilling in Kutch District

7298. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was decided to start drilling work for oil after August, 1977 in Kutch district;

(b) if so, whether any work of drilling has been started and

(c) if so the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Gandhidham-Lakhpur Railway Line

7299 SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the new Railway line from Gandhidham to Lakhpur is under consideration, and

(b) whether Government propose to give priority to this new Railway line as this line is in backward district and crores of rupees of minerals have been found out after commercial survey and it is in border area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) The question of gauge conversion of the existing metre gauge line between Gandhidham and Bhuj and construction of a broad gauge line from Gandhidham to Lakhpur via Mandvi were examined during the course of surveys carried out in 1971-72. The projects were not found to be viable on account of very limited prospects of traffic and were not therefore taken up. It will be possible to consider this project afresh when there is substantial improvement in the availability of resources

Conversion of B. G. line between Gandhidham and Bhuj

7300 SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the work of converting metre gauge line from Gandhidham to

Bhuj into broad gauge line is under consideration as Kutch District is quite backward district and Government have accepted in principle that backward District would get priority, and

(b) if so the present progress of work and time by which it was to be completed in accordance with the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) A survey was carried out for the conversion of Gandhidham-Bhuj metre gauge line into broad gauge in 1971-72. The project was not found to be viable on account of very limited prospects of traffic and was not, therefore, taken up. It will be possible to consider this project afresh when there is substantial improvement in the availability of resources

पुराने अधिनियमों के स्थान पर नये अधिनियम लाना

7301 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाटेल • क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि,

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय अनेक ऐसे अधिनियम लागू हैं जो 50 से 80 वर्ष पूर्व बनाए गए थे और आज व सदन में उन्हें पुरो तरह संशोधित करने की जरूरत है तथा उनमें स्थान पर नये अधिनियम लाने चाहिए,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन अधिनियमों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विचार उन अधिनियमों का आधुनिकीकरण अथवा उनमें संशोधन करने का है ताकि वे आज की सामाजिक परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल हों ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) (क) में (ग) कुछ ऐसे अधिनियमों में जो 50

से 80 वर्ष पहले कानून बने थे, संशोधन की और कुछ मामलों में उनके स्थान पर नए अधिनियम बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

ऐसे सभी अधिनियमों के व्यापक पुनर्विलोकन का प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है किन्तु अलग-अलग अधिनियमों को समय-समय पर संशोधित किया जा रहा है या उनके स्थान पर नए अधिनियम बनाए जा रहे हैं। यह कार्य प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय से प्राप्त सुझावों के आधार पर या किसी अधिनियम को लागू करने में अनुभव की गई व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों के आधार पर अथवा विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर किया जाता है। अप्रचलित अधिनियमों को भी समय-समय पर निरसन अधिनियमों द्वारा निरसित किया जा रहा है।

रेलवे में प्रशिक्षु

7302. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न रेलवे डिविजनों में प्रशिक्षुओं के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों को रेलवे खर्च पर प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे के खर्च पर दिये गये प्रशिक्षण की ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसे लोगों को नियुक्ति के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पवित्रम रेलवे के रतलाम डिवीजन में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें ऐसा प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था परन्तु जिन्हें नियुक्ति नहीं दी गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ, प्रशिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 के अधीन।

(ख) प्रशिक्षु अधिनियम के अधीन प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रशिक्षण देने की वाध्यता है ताकि देश के उद्योगों के लिए कुशल जनशक्ति की व्यवस्था की जा सके। लेकिन प्रशिक्षण देने वाले संगठन का नौकरी की व्यवस्था करने का कोई दायित्व नहीं है। रेलों द्वारा नौकरी प्रदान करने की क्षमता सीमित है, और यह रिक्तियों व दूसरों के पदों पर भी निर्भर करती है।

(ग) रतलाम मंडल में 127 प्रशिक्षु हैं लेकिन वे अभी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

बीस उर्वरक संयंत्रों के प्रबन्ध की जांच करने के लिए विशेष समिति

7303. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या फेटोलीयम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के 20 उर्वरक संयंत्रों के प्रबन्ध की जांच करने तथा उनमें किस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए इसकी सिफारिश करने के लिए भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव श्री राम कृष्णैया की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेष समिति बनाई गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सभी बीस संयंत्रों को एक निगम के अधीन लाया गया था; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित सिफारिश को सरकार ने क्रियान्वित किया था ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

फेटोलीयम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) स (ग) . वर्ष 1967 में दो सरकारी उपक्रमों, अर्थात् फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया और फर्टिलाइजर्स

एण्ड कैमिक्लस ट्रावनकोर लि० के समठनात्मक ढांचे का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया गया था, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय के तत्कालीन मयुक्त सचिव श्री एम० रामाकृष्णैया इस दल के संयोजक थे। अध्ययन दल ने श्रम बाती के साथ साथ यह भी सुझाव दिया था कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक ही उर्वरक निगम होना चाहिए। सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार नहीं किया क्योंकि इसमें निणयिक अधिकार एकीकृत हो जाते थे जो सयत्न की कार्य-कुशलता के हित में नहीं होते।

समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा लाइन का बदला जाना

7304 श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है,

(ख) किये गये सर्वेक्षण कार्य के तथ्य क्या हैं, और

(ग) इसको बदलने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) से (ग) - समस्तीपुर और दरभंगा के बीच मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए अन्तिम मांग निर्धारण इजीडियरी सर्वेक्षण एवं मातावात पुनर्मूल्यांकन का काम पूरा हो चुका है। पुनर्मूल्यांकन के अनुसार इस परियोजना पर 8.73 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है। यह एक अनुमोदित परियोजना है जिसे 1974-75 के बजट में शामिल कर ली गई थी। संसाधनों की भारी तंगी के कारण वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में इसके लिए केवल 1,000 रुपये की आवंटित

धन्यता की गई है। इस परियोजना के निर्माण की कार्यक्रम सूची बनना घन की सुलभता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Recruitment of 10 000 Additional Staff

7305 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether recruitment of 10 000 additional staff for implementation of RLT Award as announced on 19th December, 1977 has been completed,

(b) if so has the Award been implemented and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) Recruitment of these 10 000 posts belonging to various class III and class IV categories will take some time as the process involves recruitment and training of staff. Railways are making all efforts to complete the work as early as possible. The accepted recommendations of the Railway Labour Tribunal 1969 on Hours of Employment Regulations are in the process of implementation. Since these recommendations take effect from 1.8.74 the time taken in implementing them will not be against the existing staff who are getting overtime wherever due.

Violation of Rules in regard to Employment

7306 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about violation of the rules in force in the matter of employment retrenchment, artificial breaks grant of temporary status absorption in permanent departments

(b) if so their numbers zone-wise, and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take for disposal of these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Some complaints in this regard have been received from time to time.

(b) Statistical information in this regard is not being maintained.

(c) These are looked into and remedial action taken wherever warranted. Instructions have been issued to the Railway Administrations to avoid artificial breaks and to gear up the personnel department to ensure proper redressal of grievances.

1974 Strike

7307. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some employees of South Eastern Railway who were removed from service for participation in May, 1974 strike have not been taken back to duty as yet;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether Government had received any representation for their reinstatement; and

(d) what is the decision of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Only two such persons remain out of service. They are undergoing life imprisonment and the question of their reinstatement does not arise.

Railway Concession to Blind Men

7308. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received a repre-

sentation from Blind people of Pune (Maharashtra) dated 3rd December, 1977 suggesting a change of procedure in utilizing effectively and conveniently the concession offered by Railways to Blind men;

(b) if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). A representation was received from the Poona Blind Men's Association in May, 1977, and not in December, 1977, suggesting the issue of concession tickets to Blind persons on production of identity cards instead of the requisite medical certificate as prescribed under the extant rules. The request could not be agreed to and the Association was replied accordingly in May, 1977 itself.

Under the existing procedure for availing of the concession, Blind persons can have the concession tickets direct from the station concerned on production of a requisite medical certificate, which is maintained as a record by the station staff for internal check and also forms an authority for the issue of a concession ticket. In view of this, it has not been considered possible to have the concession ticket issued on production of identity cards.

Proposals from MRTTP Commission to amend MRTTP Act, 1969

7309. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 388 on 21st March, 1978 regarding turn over and profits of Industrial Houses and state:

(a) whether the MRTTP Commission submitted some proposals for suitable amendments of the MRTTP Act, 1969 further expansion of the authority of the commission; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b) Certain proposals have been made by the MRTP Commission. They inter-alia include proposals for amendment of the MRTP Act to enable the Commission to exercise its powers of enquiry and investigation more effectively and in particular,—

(i) to enable the Commission to function when there is a vacancy/absence of the Chairman,

(ii) appointment of Director of Investigation and other members of staff,

(iii) to enable the Commission to have the same powers as a Civil Court under the Civil Procedure Code and the proceedings before the Commission be deemed to be judicial proceedings,

(iv) reference to the Commission of monopolistic trade practices indulged in by one or more undertakings

(v) the power to the Commission to enquire into rejection of applications for industrial licence and

(vi) to empower the Commission to pass interim orders

These proposals are presently under consideration of the Export Committee headed by Justice Rajindar Sachar which is reviewing the provisions of the Companies Act, 1976 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 so as to simplify them and to make them more effective. The Report of the said Committee is expected to be submitted to the Government by the 30th June, 1978 and thereafter the Government would consider it and formulate its views on the recommendations made by the Committee.

राजनैतिक दलों और नेताओं को कम्पनियों द्वारा चन्दे

7310 श्री हुकम देव भाराण्य धारक : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्ष 1970 से 1977 तक किन कम्पनियों ने किन राजनैतिक दलों तथा नेताओं को पृथक्-पृथक् वित्तना-वित्तना चन्दा दिया , और

(ख) का चन्दा देना कानूनी दृष्टि से उचित था ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) (क) तथा (ख). कम्पनियों द्वारा सम्बन्धित अवधि के मध्य राजनैतिक दलों तथा राजनैतिक नेताओं को दिये गये चन्दों की बाबत कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 293 क की उपधारा (1), जो 28 मई, 1969 से परिनिश्चित है, में, एक कम्पनी के लिए, किसी राजनैतिक दल अथवा किसी राजनैतिक उद्देश्य के लिए चन्दे देने का निषेध है। अतः कोई कम्पनी, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत अपने आप पर मुकदमा चलाये जाने का उत्तरदायित्व वहन बिना, इस प्रकार के चन्दे नहीं दे सकती।

तथापि, 1-1-74 से 31-3-77 तक की अवधि के मध्य, अपने अनेक सगठनों समेत, राजनैतिक दलों द्वारा प्रकाशित/प्रकाशित की जाने वाली स्मारिकाओं में विज्ञापनों के लिए 1013 कम्पनियों में 10-13 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग धन राशि दी है। यह प्रश्न कि क्या इन धनदायिगियों में से किसी का कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 293 क के अन्तर्गत चन्दे देने का भास होता है, की, जाच/परीक्षा, की जा रही है।

वस्तिवारपुर-राजगिर बड़ी लाइन का विस्तार

7311. श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वस्तिवारपुर-राजगिर बड़ी लाइन का बिहार में गया तक विस्तार करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस लाइन के विस्तार कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). वस्तिवारपुर-राजगिर बड़ी लाइन को गया तक बढ़ाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा होने वाला है। सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा हो जाने के बाद और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार इस लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में विनिश्चय किया जायेगा।

Proposal to appoint Representatives in the Boards of Management Multi-national Drug Companies

7312. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint its representatives in the boards of management of multi-national drug companies operating in the country; and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof and the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present. However, paras 15 and 19 of the Statement containing Gov-

ernment decisions on the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry, a copy of which has been laid on the Table of the House on 29-3-1978, provide for acquiring of disinvested shares of foreign companies by Government financial and public sector institutions. Representation on the Boards of such companies would be decided in each case depending on such equity holding by Government financial and public sector institutions as may result.

Representation from Senior Stenographers

7313. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation dated 18th August, 1977 has been received by the Government from Senior Stenographers of Northern Railway against their revised grade of Rs. 425—700 (LS);

(b) if so, what action has been taken to redress the legitimate grievances of Senior Stenographers;

(c) whether it is a fact that prior to revision of their grade, maximum of their grade and that of Chief Clerks was the same i.e. Rs. 425 but whereas the maximum of the grade of Chief Clerks has been raised to Rs. 750/- in the revised scale of pay, maximum of Stenographers have been fixed at lower level Rs. 700/- only; when both the posts of Chief Clerk and Senior Stenographer carry equal importance and responsibility;

(d) if so, why this discrimination in fixing the revised scale of both of these categories has been done; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take in the matter to remove this disparity in pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). Representations for improvement in pay scales have been received from

the category of Stenographers from time to time

In accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission,

the following scales of pay have been allotted to the category of Stenographers and Chief Clerks on Railways

Category	Authorised scale	Revised Scale
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	Rs	Rs.
(i) Stenographers	(i) 210—425	425—700
	(ii) 210—425 plus Spl. Pay Rs. 30/50	550—750
(ii) Chief Clerks	335—425	(i) 425—700 (1/3rd of posts) (ii) 550—750 (2/3rd of posts)

It has not been found feasible to make any deviation from the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission. Since the scales of pay recommended by the Pay Commission have been implemented, it is not considered that this constitutes an anomaly.

Payment of Wages to Parcel Porters at Allahabad

7314 SHRI BATESHWAR HEM-RAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5709 on the 2nd August, 1977 regarding Payment of Wages to Parcel Porters at Allahabad and state

(a) the specific month and year from which the Society started paying Parcel Porters @ Rs 350 per day,

(b) the total payments made to the Parcel Porters and Supervisory staff employed for performing Parcels handling work at Allahabad Railway Station during the period July, 1975 to July, 1977 month-wise separately,

(c) whether these payments were made to the Parcel Porters in presence of the representative of the 'Principal Employer' as per provisions made under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) From August, 1975 to June, 1976

(b) Information is not available as the account books of the Society are stated to be under the Government Audit

(c) and (d) Payments have been witnessed by the Railway representative with effect from September, 1977 only. Prior to this, a certificate that fair wage is being paid to the workers' furnished by the Society along with the monthly bills was accepted.

Licensed Porters at Allahabad

7315 SHRI GYANESHWAR

PRASAD YADAV

SHRI N. K. SHRIWALKAR

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3625 on the 13th December, 1977 regarding Licensed Porters at Allahabad and state whether entire question of introducing the 'decasualisation scheme' at Allahabad Railway station, after taking all pros and cons of both the systems into consideration, has been examined in the Ministry and what is the final outcome of their examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): The matter is still under consideration.

Workmen Engaged for Parcel Handling at Mughalsarai

7316. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3610 on the 13th December, 1977 regarding workmen engaged for parcel handling at Mughalsarai and state:

(a) the total amount paid to the workmen during the period November, 1975 to March, 1978 month-wise separately and whether the entire payment was made in presence of the authorised representative of the principal employer;

(b) the total amount paid to the Supervisory Staff during the above-mentioned period month-wise separately; and

(c) the details of payments made by the Eastern Railway against work done bills for the period November, 1975 to February, 1978 month-wise separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Bareilly to Sagar Railway Line

7317. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey was undertaken some years ago for the construction of a railway line from Bareilly (district Raibareilly, Madhya Pradesh) to Sagar (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to include that project for implementation

in the near future particularly in view of the backwardness of the tract; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d). There is extreme shortage of funds and the limited funds which are available are not sufficient even to meet the requirements of the projects already in hand.

Idling of Wagons

7318. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale idling of wagons is in evidence in the delay caused in the carrying of whole cement, fertilisers and other goods both for public and private sectors and the situation has become critical enough to call for immediate action to normalise the position;

(b) if so, furnish details regarding the reported idling of wagons; and

(c) details of action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). There have been cases of delay in loading and releases of wagons at loading and unloading points respectively, resulting in blocking of a number of wagons mainly in the Collieries, Steel Plants, Thermal Power stations, Fertilizer unloading points etc. The following steps have been initiated by the Ministry of Railways in coordination with the other concerned Ministries, to improve the situation:—

(i) Frequent meetings by the Director, Rail Movement, Calcutta, who controls the allotments of coal

in Calcutta with the representatives of the Coal India Limited and the Steel Authority of India.

(ii) Setting up of a Task Force consisting of senior officers of Ministry of Railways Energy and Industry following the meeting of Ministers of Railways, Industry and Energy to review the position with regard to supply of coal to cement plants. The Task Force is also reviewing the position regarding supply of coal to Power Houses.

(iii) Constitution of Working Group with representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Railways to review the loading of fertilizers and the release of wagons at unloading points and to rationalise movements to the maximum extent possible.

(iv) Periodical meetings with the representatives of the Department of Food for streamlining the movement of foodgrains.

मेरठ जिले में रेल लाइन

7319 श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने मेरठ जिले में एक नई रेल लाइन बिछाने हेतु कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है, और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ख) इस रेल लाइन को बिछाने का कार्य कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा और इस पर अनुमानित वितनी राशि खर्च होगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क). और (ख) भूतपूर्व शाहदरा-महारनपुर लाइट रेलवे जिसका कुछ भाग मेरठ जिले में पड़ता है, द्वारा सेवित क्षेत्र में बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के काम पर 22.53 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है। यह काम चल रहा है और आशा है कि वर्ष 1980 तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

(1) मवाना के रास्ते दोराला से हस्तिनापुर और (2) बडोत से छपराली के बीच बड़ी रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण प्रमश 1963-64 और 1974-75 में किये गये थे। लेकिन, इन परिश्रमों का कोई फल नहीं पाया गया। सहायकों पर भारी तंगी और पहले से की गई भारी वचनबद्धता के कारण इस समय इन रेल लाइनों के निर्माण का काम शुरू करना सम्भव नहीं है।

1200 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON THE WORKING AND ANNUAL REPORT OF PYRITES, PHOSPHATES AND CHEMICALS LIMITED FOR 1976-77

पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयेश्वर मिश्र) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी सह-रूप) की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ

(1) पाइराइट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड कैमो-बल्म लिमिटेड, डेरी भान-सोन, जिला रोहतास (बिहार) के वर्ष 1976-77 के कार्य-कारण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(2) पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एण्ड कैमो-बल्म लिमिटेड, डेरी भान-सोन, जिला रोहतास (बिहार) का वर्ष 1976-77 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखा-परीक्षित लेख तथा उन पर नियन्त्रक महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library See No LT-2108/78]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER REPRESENTATION
OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1950 AND COM-
PANIES ACT, 1956

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा
पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम,
1950 की धारा 19 की उपधारा (2)
के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सां०
या० 191 (ड) : (हिन्दी तथा
अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति, जो
दिनांक 22 मार्च, 1978 के भारत
के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई तथा
जिसके द्वारा संसदीय तथा विधान
सभाई निर्वाचन क्षेत्र परिसीमन
आदेश, 1976 की अनुसूची 16
में वर्णित निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के आकार
में कतिपय शुद्धियाँ की गई हैं।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
1109/78.]

- (2) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की
धारा 620क की उपधारा (3) के
अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सां० सां०
नि० 426 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी
संस्करण) की एक प्रति, जो दिनांक
1 अप्रैल, 1978 के भारत के राज-
पत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिस
के द्वारा मैसर्स अनुत्तर राधास्वामी
फाइनेन्स कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमि-
टेड को, जिस का पंजीकृत कार्यालय
उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में है, "निधि"
घोषित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
110/78].

RE. CALLING ATTENTION

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention;
Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
Jadavpur): Up till now, we have not
received any statement.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I was
collecting all the facts; I have collec-
ted the facts....

MR. SPEAKER: I will take it up
at 1 O'Clock. Will that be all right?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
I have got the statement ready.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a long one?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
It is three pages.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take it up
at 1 O'Clock. Is it suitable to all the
hon. Members?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-
mond Harbour): I would suggest 4
O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it
up at 1 O'Clock.

12.01 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
SEVENTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I
beg to present the Seventy-third Re-
port of the Public Accounts Commit-
tee on paragraph 48 of the Report of
the Comptroller and Auditor General
of India for the year 1975-76, Union
Government (Civil) on University
Grants Commission relating to the
Ministry of Education and Social Wel-
fare.

12.1½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-
TAKINGS

FOURTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-
mond Harbour): I beg to present the

following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings —

(1) Fourth Report on Extraordinarily High Expenditure on Publicity by Public Undertakings

(2) Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating to the above Report.

12 02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni) I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

12.2½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

THIRD REPORT

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (हासगाव) .
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस छोटी सदन सभा की
याचिका समिति का तृतीय प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत
करता हूँ ।

12 03 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF CONSENT BY CHIEF MINISTER OF KARNATAKA TO THE EXERCISE OF POWERS BY CBI IN THE STATE

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) With your permission, Sir, I want to make a statement under rule 377

The Chief Minister of Karnataka Mr Devraj Urs, has withdrawn the

State Government's consent to the exercise of powers by the Central Bureau of Investigation for criminal offences in that State. The consent was given many years back by the State Government. Thus, the Chief Minister has opened up possibility of a potentially explosive conflict with the Centre in another sensitive areas. There are reports that some other State Governments will follow in his foot steps. The Andhra Government has also withdrawn its consent. Thus, the CBI will not be able to operate in many parts of the country and thus, it may pose a serious problem for the Centre.

The background for the withdrawal of the consent by the Chief Minister is that the Central Government exercise of its powers appointed the Grover Commission last year to look into the charges of corruption and nepotism against Mr Devraj Urs. The Commission found him guilty on four counts. It is stated that another list of charges of corruption etc was submitted to the Grover Commission after the dismissal of the Karnataka Ministry headed by Mr Urs. The Commission is supposed to look into all those charges. By withdrawing the consent, the Chief Minister wanted the Centre to drop further proceedings against him on the plea that the people of Karnataka had given him a fresh mandate. But the Central Government has refused to agree with him. The Central Government rightly feels that any person, whosoever he may be small or big must be punished if he has indulged in corrupt practices as everybody is equal in the eye of the law.

The Karnataka Chief Minister has refused to accept this principle and he has now retaliated by striking at the CBI operation at Karnataka. News that the Commission has facing hostile demonstrations also appeared in the press. This action of the Chief Minister is a crude attempt to save himself from the clutches of the Commission. If he is

innocent, he should be ready to face the Commission boldly. It happened many times in the past that many State Governments had requested the Central Government to give the help of the C.B.I. to investigate serious cases of corruption, bribery, atrocities etc. The withdrawal of the consent will amount to the destruction of a useful instrument like C.B.I. It will also disturb the Centre-State relations. It will create many complicated problems because there are many enemy agents, saboteurs and anti-social elements in all parts of the country and the Central Government is supposed to keep a watch on them. If the Central agencies like C.B.I. are checked by the State Government in this way, a peculiar situation can develop, which may pose a threat to the security of the country. It should also be presumed that the Central agencies like C.B.I. should work in the States, independent of any political influence. The withdrawal of the consent has made the conditions from bad to worse.

I demand that the Home Minister should make a statement on this issue. If the Home Minister wants to say something on this, let him say.

(ii) REPORTED DELAY IN SUPPLY OF ENRICHED URANIUM BY U.S.A. FOR ATOMIC POWER PLANT AT TARAPUR

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): By your leave, I proceed under rule 377 to make the following statement: There has apparently been inordinate delay on the part of the Government of the United States in arranging for the shipment of enriched uranium needed for our Atomic Power Plant at Tarapur. There are also two statements made by the Minister of External Affairs in Lok Sabha, one on 23rd of February, 1978 that "President Carter in one of his communications to our Prime Minister, has reiterated his hope that India would see its way to accepting the comprehensive international safeguards on all of its nuclear activities," and secondly by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs on

the 2nd of March, 1978 that "Government are at present studying the legislation, meaning, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Bill passed by the U. S. Senate, the legislation in the context of its implications of Indo-US Nuclear cooperation."

The Government would do well to take the House into confidence with regard to the exact position today on this matter.

(iii) REPORTED DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN MANIPUR

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, under rule 377, I would like to raise a matter of public importance. Severe draught condition all over the State of Manipur has caused indescribable hardship to the people of Manipur. Rains are late this year. Usually the monsoon starts in March. This year upto this time of April, there is no rain. In that region, there is no big river. All the small rivers originate in the hills surrounding the Manipur Valley. They are all rainfed. Dry season started from the month of December. Owing to the unique topographic condition of the region flood and drought follow each other quickly. Every day is precious. All the sources of water in the hill areas well as in the Valley have dried up. The State Government, the Municipal Board and all such bodies are addressing themselves to the task of emergency water supply spending huge amounts of money every day. May I request the Government of India and Agriculture Minister to rush to the rescue of the people in this plight? It is time that permanent measures be taken to avoid such situations in the future by digging sufficient number of tanks in the Valley and by creating more catchment areas near foothills in the northern portion of the Valley from which the Valley acutely slopes down towards the south. The forest department also should see that indiscriminate destruction of forests for firewood or shifting cultivation be stopped to ensure rainfall throughout the year.

(iv) REPORTED THREAT TO RESORT TO STRIKE BY OFFICERS OF NATIONALISED BANKS

SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH (Jamnagar) Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377 —

The reported threat to resort to strike by 38 000 officers of 14 nationalised banks, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries throughout the country, against the unilateral decision of Government to implement the Pillai Committee's recommendations from May 1, 1978 has created widespread discontent in business circles

The Finance Ministry is requested to discuss this matter with the All India Confederation of Bank Officers' Union

of the nation

(v) REPORTED FIRE IN INDIAN EMBASSY AT MANILA

श्री स्वामनुन्दर लाल (बमाना)

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से पहले भी एक बार इस समस्या की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिला चुका हूँ। पिछले 25 मार्च को सिडनी में बम फटा और 29 मार्च को हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने एक वक्तव्य दिया कि हम जानकारी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। अभी हाल में मनीला में हमारी एम्बेसी में आग लगी, पूरी बिजली बंद हो गई, तमाम फाइलें, पर्चीवर, सब चीजें जल कर नष्ट हो गईं। जो लोग वहाँ पर काम करते हैं, उनकी बचाव शक्ति हुई होगी, हम उस का धनदाज नगा सकते हैं। ये जो आये-दिन इस तरह की घटनाएँ घट रही हैं, ये बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है। मैं सरकार से माग करता हूँ ..

MR SPEAKER Mr Lal, I would like to point out one thing. The rule is that you have to give a written statement and stick to that. You have given something but are making another point. If you depart a little,

I do not mind. But the rule is that you have to stick to your written statement

श्री स्वामनुन्दर लाल : मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, वही बतला रहा हूँ। आज दुनिया भर में हमारे एम्बेसीज के साथ जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं, वही पर छुटेवासी हो रहा है, वहीं बम पड़ते हैं, वही आग लगती है। मैंने पहले भी सुझाव दिया था कि बोर्ड ऐमो एजन्सी बनाई जाय, जिसके द्वारा उन की सुरक्षा के लिए कुछ ठोस बंदम उठाये जाय। हमारी एम्बेसीज में काम करने वाला के मन में जो असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो गई है, उसको दूर करने के लिए हमें शीघ्र कुछ उपाय करना चाहिए। यदि समय रहते इन को नहीं रोका गया, तो जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा था — अभी तो पर्तों और शाखों पर चोट हो रही है, आगे चल कर जिस पेड़ की छाया में हम बैठे हुए हैं, उस की जड़ पर चोट होगी और वह पेड़ गिर जायगा और हम सब उस की चपेट में आ जायेंगे।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA The Home Minister may like to say something on the matter that I have raised

MR. SPEAKER It is upto the Minister, if he wants to make a statement, I do not object.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) When matters are raised under Rule 377, statements should come from Ministers

MR SPEAKER I have requested them to do it

Mr Stephen has given a notice

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki) There is a small matter which I want to raise on which, I am sure, all Members of this House will be united in supporting me. The point is what was raised here yesterday, though off the

record, about the law and order situation in the country. Enough has been said—and enough has happened—in the House and outside, by high and low, to give the impression, the feeling, that the situation in the country is grave. You were pleased enough to announce yesterday that there will be a discussion. I expected it would be scheduled for today at least and I was disappointed when I found it was not there. I am not making any accusation or any such thing, but the matter is very, very urgent. I do not want to use the name of the President—it should not be used—but when a certain announcement has come, it behoves us that the Parliament does take note of it with a sense of urgency, with the highest priority; and I urge upon you to allow a discussion in this matter, with sufficient time, on a very early date. If possible, today or tomorrow it must take place: it is a matter of very, very urgent importance which I am submitting for your consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we go to Legislative work.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Before we take up the Demand, may I make a request that, firstly the time allotted for this Ministry's Demand be extended by one hour and, secondly, in order to ensure that the Home Minister's Demands are also not guillotined after only a partial discussion, the House, if it is so agreeable, may sit till 7 o'clock today, tomorrow, and next Monday and Tuesday too. Otherwise, because Thursday will be only half-a-day—as there will be Private Members' Business....

MR. SPEAKER: Friday is a holiday.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Thursday is half-day and Friday is a holiday. So I would only request that, if the House so agrees,—since the Home Ministry, which is the key Ministry, has been put last, I am sure there is the danger of your lethal weapon, the guillotine...

MR. SPEAKER: Not mine, it is that of the House.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Yes, ours, but you wield it. Therefore, I am anxious that it would not descend on the Home Ministry by any means. (If the Steel Ministry goes scot-free and if the Energy Ministry goes scot-free, I don't mind.) Therefore, the only way out is for the House to sit till 7 o'clock today, tomorrow, next Monday and Tuesday, Yesterday the Minister of External Affairs took about 40 minutes. He is a young bachelor Minister who was making his maiden speech, and we didn't want to upset him

MR. SPEAKER: All bachelors should not speak about maidens.

AN HON. MEMBER: All—young or old!

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The time allotted which is five hours, is far too inadequate. Already, I think one hour and forty minutes has been taken....

MR. SPEAKER: I shall place your suggestion....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: How much time has been taken so far.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of the (five hours, one hour and forty minutes has been taken up and the time remaining is three hours and twenty minutes.

As for your other suggestion, whether today it should be extended or not the House can decide. For other days I will place it before the Business Advisory Committee which is meeting today in the evening at 4.30, for sitting beyond six o'clock upto seven. Thereafter, it will come before the House. That is the normal procedure. But so far as today is concerned, the House will decide whether it will be extended or not.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The House is supreme.

MR SPEAKER That is why I have said that the House will consider it. We will consider it at the appropriate stage.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA May I make a submission with your kind permission? Today we received List II of 'No-Day-Yet Named Motions'. This List has been approved by you. The last is 252 which is regarding the law and order situation. You mentioned it yesterday also that Mr Stephen has sent a motion. In this connection I want to make a submission. This very motion is already there in the first List which you accepted and circulated and that is in my name. So I think those who have given the notice first should be given the first priority and those who have given the notice later should be given the second priority. If my name is first I should be given the first chance. If some other hon. Member's name is first, he should be given the first priority. That is my submission.

MR SPEAKER Business Advisory Committee will consider that.

1221 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—
Contd.

MR SPEAKER The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grant under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) Mr Speaker Sir in the field of external affairs I feel that the present Government can claim to have made some achievements and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has to some extent redeemed himself. The greatest task of this Government was to restore amongst the nations of the

world the faith that ours was a democratic country and that our people believed in democratic principles and civil liberties and were against authoritarianism and that this country meant what it said in severe contrast to what the people had experienced during the last regime. There are still various distortions in the world politics and our foreign policy should be based upon the realization that the days of colonialism and imperialism have not yet come to an end and the stronghold of the colonial and imperialist powers has not been loosened. We realise that the direct colonial political rule has ended in majority of the countries but still the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa are groaning under the worst types of repression, misrule and colonial hegemony. Still in South Africa a large number of people are victims of the vicious policy of apartheid which is the very negation of a civilised system of Government. Still millions of people have been denied their right of self-determination and are held as hostages of a repressive white minority rule.

Sir as I was saying although direct and over political rule in many countries by colonial powers has ended yet the imperialist forces are still operating in multitudinal forms. We have seen the neo colonial exploitation of the under-developed and developing countries by the developed and imperialist countries. We find that in the fields of monetary reforms and economic fields like procurement and supply of raw materials, adequate prices of finished goods and in sharing of profits by multi pronged activities of the imperialist countries through their agencies including multi national corporations. These are the various facets of colonial and imperialist strategy that has been taken by the developed countries in the world to exploit the poor and developing countries. In South Africa where Mahatma Gandhi had started his struggle against colo-

nialism and imperialism, the people are still fighting for their emancipation, political and economic. They are fighting against the inhuman policy of apartheid and it is our solemn responsibility that we should pledge our total support by all means political, diplomatic and economic to those people in Africa who are fighting for their political liberation and against exploitation of all types and forms. We should see that the imperialist and the colonial powers do not get any foothold and do not get any opportunity to create divisions amongst the people who are fighting for their liberation. One of the methods of entrengthening the minority rules in these countries like Namibia and Zimbabwe is to try to create divisions among the people of the country. As we have seen the recent Anglo-US proposal with regard to Zimbabwe is directed towards creating a division among the black majority there and I find there is some anomaly in our foreign policy with regard to Zimbabwe because in the annual report of this Ministry we find that our government has welcomed the so-called positive elements in the Anglo-US proposals which are supposed to be directed towards achieving independence for them, but we find these Anglo-US proposals are nothing but an attempt to create divisions amongst the majority people. We have expressed our strong support for democratic rights of the people of Zimbabwe and in their struggle against the white-dominated minority regime. At the same time, when we are supporting their fight for liberation and freedom from the white-dominated minority regime, and I request this anomaly to be removed, we also welcome the Anglo-US proposals and there are supposed to be some positive elements in these proposals which are nothing but an attempt to create divisions as we have seen, amongst the majority people and which will seriously affect their united struggle for emancipation and for political and economic freedom.

We must thank our Foreign Minister for the policy which he has taken in forging good neighbourly relations with the countries surrounding us and we particularly welcome the steps taken in that regard and the visits which the hon. Foreign Minister had undertaken to different countries like Pakistan, Bhutan, Burma, etc. It is essential that we should have the best of relations with them. The relations have improved. We should have better trade relations. We should have better travel facilities. We should have more and more cultural exchanges and this is a welcome change we find from the policies that had been followed by the last regime.

Many apprehensions had been expressed by some of the Members on the Congress side of both houses but it appears that Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has taken to this Department as a fish takes to water and we very much welcome and I must thank him for the way he has tried to cement better and better relations with our neighbours.

With regard to China we also welcome the Government's decision to improve the relationship with China. One aspect I want to make it clear. The Communist Party of India (Marxist) was the subject matter of various types of a slander campaign. What was advocated by them? They had advocated that all outstanding problems should be solved by mutual negotiations and that is precisely what the Foreign Minister has said in respect of our relations with China. We find after a long time positive steps are being taken to improve the relationship with China and I must welcome this approach of the present government. It is essential that we really reciprocate all attempts to improve the relationship with China and we hope that greater and greater co-operation will be there and with greater and greater understanding bet-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

ween these two countries we shall have the best of relations between us.

So far as West Asia is concerned we must protest against the attempt of the US Government to divide the Arab world. We have accepted as the basis of our policy that the occupied territories must be returned to Egypt and that the representative character of PLO has to be acknowledged. But the recent attempt by President Sadat who has really played the role of the US imperialists has been directed towards creating a division in the Arab worlds which the United States Government is encouraging.

We are supporting the PLO but on the other hand the Government has been looking upto President Sadat's visit to Israel to bring about a real change in the situation in West Asia. These types of anomalies are creating little distortions in our foreign policy.

So far as the policy of non alignment is concerned we feel that we should continue with this policy of non alignment. We should follow the Colombo Resolution of the non aligned countries and we want that India should be in the fore-front in the fight against imperialism and neo colonialism and we should vigorously pursue this policy of non alignment.

With regard to South Korea I have something to say. This is a country with which our relations should have been on the basis of our own experience. We should have remembered our own experience in our country. This is the regime which has been propped up by US Armed Forces and specially after the defeat of the US imperialist forces in Vietnam the US and Japan are holding military exercises in this area and unfortunately I find there is no mention in the Annual Report of the Ministry to the proposal for unification of the two Koreas and what this Government is going to do and what is its policy with regard to unification.

With regard to the Indian ocean we want that this should be a zone of peace and there should be abolition of bases. I find there is no mention about Diego Garcia and our attitude towards that and it has been referred to as if there is a major power rivalry and that is creating difficulties in the situation.

It seems that the US imperialist forces have been equated with the socialist forces and as if we are trying to minimise the danger which Diego Garcia poses for us.

We want that in the field of economic co-operation there should be greater and greater participation by the country. We should not only help the struggle for liberation both political and economic of all the countries but we should do our best to have better and better economic relations as well.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) Mr Speaker Sir when we lift our anxious minds from the somewhat disconcerting if not dismal domestic scene to the global scene our hearts do warm up somewhat. But Sir that scene that landscape is also overshadowed by some muggings some doubts. There are trouble spots there are difficult spots and there are many areas of conflict where we can play a useful role.

I will come to that presently. Racing against time I will not indulge in a long speech. I think you will permit me to make my few points.

MR SPEAKER That is true. You are right.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH But Sir I should have been given more time. The two Ministers will take one and half hours between themselves and out of what is left at least twenty minutes should have been given to me.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
I am prepared to forego my speech.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Give me twenty minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Only ten minutes for you.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
I would rather not speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you will make a very useful contribution and, in ten minutes, you know how to summarise. I know he can compress that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Before I come to the main issues, I will have just for a few seconds a glance at the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs. On pages 5 and 15, in the printed booklet I find there are two curious items—first is the entertainment charge. Under that, there is an item—entertainment of the dignitaries.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Including those of the United Nations.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
I am glad that you have raised this point. But, Sir, this is blank. Nothing is shown against it. Under Entertainment charges and Entertainment of dignitaries that is blank. Nothing is shown.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): They do not want to tell us about others.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Fortunately, the expenditure is shown on page 15: there is an item called—'entertainment of foreign dignitaries!' That means to say, does it include Indian dignitaries as well? I do not know. That should be made clear. I am glad to find that the budget estimate is now reduced from the last year's estimate of Rs. 104 lakhs. This year's estimate will be only Rs. 63 lakhs. That, I suppose is due to the policy of prohibition. I think it is a welcome reduction in our budget for entertainment.

512 LS—).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Prohibition could not make such a puny reduction.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Now I will come to the other issues which are very important from the point of view of our policy. It is a truism to say that a nation's foreign policy should conduce to and promote its national interests in conformity with its basic domestic policy.

MR. SPEAKER: It is an extension of the domestic policy.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Thank you very much, Sir. It is in conformity with the basic principles of peace, friendship and cooperation with all nations and here we have to see and show that our national interests are promoted. All the while, while we are promoted. All the while, while we to the basic principles.

The main trouble spots are in Asia and Africa. As a matter of fact, the entire world, all the countries of the world; are now free except, as far as I can see—or as far as I am aware, some countries of Southern Africa and certain islands in the Pacific; and the Atlantic. The other countries are nationally liberated. Whatever their internal systems are, we do not bother about.

Now, we are mending our fences very well with many countries, with our neighbours, particularly due to the personal relations, personal contacts of the External Affairs Minister who in his amiable flexible style has managed to shed many of his former Jan Sangh predilections and adopted himself very well to the Janata Party and Janata Government's foreign policy. That shows his resilience and flexibility and adaptability and thereby it has promoted the country's interests very well indeed. But Sir, even then with regard to China, with regard to Pakistan, with regard to Kashmir—I mean—in answering a question of mine in the Lok Sabha recently—he said that so

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

far as Kashmir is concerned he has had so many talks with the Pakistan representatives here recently, he has been to Pakistan also and I do not know what detailed talks he had there. It has been a sort of top secret. I do not think he has told us all about it so far. The latest statement made by him in regard to a question of mine on the 6th of April, with regard to Kashmir was that the Government of India's position on Kashmir is well-known. The whole of Jammu and Kashmir is constitutionally and legally an integral part of India, that is to say, it is only a *de jure* part of India not yet *de facto* because a part of Kashmir is still in Pakistan's possession and perhaps a little part is also in Chinese possession *via* Pakistan. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER He will be disturbed.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH

I think the Minister should make the Government's position clear on this subject as to what exactly the Government proposes to do with regard to the Kashmir issue whether it is by peaceful negotiations whether there is any prospect of a successful outcome of peaceful negotiations. So also with regard to China the Prime Minister made a statement recently in regard to a Call Attention by me last month, I believe saying that we would certainly settle border disputes by peaceful negotiations and he suggested that it would be done on the basis of the five principles of Pan-Chinese. Now unfortunately, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as Prime Minister who was shocked and dismayed and who finally internally collapsed after the Chinese aggression at the beginning was insistent that China should withdraw from the occupied territories. But then China unilaterally withdrew not from those territories withdrew from India, and then threatened to come again. That was the statement which was made by one of the Chinese Generals, 'we have come to India once, if need be we will come again.' That is what

one of the Generals was reported to have said. At that time, Six Colombo Powers, Six non-aligned Nations, met at Colombo and decided on a plan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister, accepted the plan with alacrity though it fell far short of the original proposal made by him for the vacation of aggression by China of Indian territory. The Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai, wants a change, the only change in the resolution which Parliament passed in 1962, the historic resolution passed by the Lok Sabha in 1962, the only change that the Prime Minister made was that the words 'drive the aggressor from the sacred soil of India' should be changed to 'vacation of aggression'. Even in the time of Pandit Nehru a special session was called in January 1963, one-week session, in the history of free India there was no other special session in January for a special purpose; it was called to endorse the proposals made by the 6 Powers which had met in Colombo, and Parliament also endorsed the proposals made by the Colombo Powers and accepted by the Prime Minister at that time. I should like to know whether any communication has been received by the Government from the Chinese government or from any Chinese authority, the Chinese President or the Chinese Prime Minister with regard to this subject, after the Prime Minister made his statement in the House, whether they are willing to enter into negotiations and if so on what basis.

Then there is the question of genuine non-alignment. Non-alignment is a much bandied word, sometimes misused also. Genuine non-alignment, real non-alignment. Can we at all say so far as West Asia is concerned, can we place our hand on our hearts and say that India is genuinely non-aligned so far as West Asia is concerned?

MR. SPEAKER It depends upon the nature of the heart.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
While in the Opposition, he was as

vehement also or even more vehement than some of us used to be with regard to government's West Asia policy, at that time Congress Government's West Asian policy and now of course the Janata government's policy which he has to follow. Look at the preposterousness of this policy. It is only a hangover of the moronic policy initiated by Jawaharlal Nehru and carried on for 25 years and pursued with even greater vigour by his daughter Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The hangover is still there; it is difficult to shake off 30 years policy hangover. But some beginning should be made. I should like to suggest that in the world there are countries, even small countries like Nepal and Burma who are our neighbours who have got full diplomatic relations with Israel as well as Arab States. I have got a list here; I do not have the time to read the whole list.

MR. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I have got two or three points to make and I hope they are not unimportant ones; you will appreciate. There are European countries, African countries, Asian countries—there are about 48 countries that have got full diplomatic relations with Arab States as well as Israel. Among them are States like Nepal, Burma, Turkey among the Muslim States, Iran also. But we are not having even bilateral consular relations. I do not ask for more at present. What is this, if not pusillanimity?

क्षुद्रं हृदयदीर्घस्य त्योषत्वे तिष्ठ परंतप ।

They have got a consul here; but we have no consul in Israel.

SHRI JYOTIRMLOY BOSU: We can ask this consul to go away.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That is alright. If we can do that, it is alright. But look at the absurdity. The British Embassy in Israel is supposed to look after our interests in Israel; used to; I do not know what the position is today. That is the absurdity of the whole position. The

Government should look into this and rectify the position. Then two more points.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already taken fifteen minutes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I will take another five minutes. This is what the first Speaker used to say: fifteen minutes and if the Member is making substantial points, five minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER: At that time you were lucky because there were very few speakers.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Time can be extended by one hour.

There is a conflict going on between Vietnam and Cambodia in Asia, both are communist countries. But the Minister for External Affairs was reported by the Samachar Correspondent on the 3rd of January to have observed "that the conflict was unfortunate, especially as both Vietnam and Cambodia were non-aligned countries." I do not know where he got this conception from that both Vietnam and Cambodia were non-aligned countries. This was Samachar report, I do not know whether it is wrong report or misreporting.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you objecting to the word 'were' or to the substance of the matter? Both are non-aligned.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Both are non-aligned? One is pro-Moscow and the other is pro-China. They are non-aligned? (Interruptions).

Now one last word. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who is taking every opportunity to condemn this Government, in season and out of season, has now come out with a statement, preposterous statement, that too many pacts is a sign of weakness. That she herself indulged in too many pacts, it does not matter! But our Government should not. Look at this....

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East) She is jealous

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH O' course Lastly, she says 'who was it that brought Kashmir within the folds of India?'

Look at this

" those very Janata people were opposed to it because Nehru was a Kashmiri What is this? If people go about saying this kind of thing I think the sooner they shut up the better

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
There is freedom of speech.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH It is a licence One last word about external publicity External publicity is so badly arranged particularly public relations in our Embassies abroad that the speech made by the External Affairs Minister in United Nations did not get even one word coverage in the American Press, not even one word coverage I do not know whether it is due to our relations with them I am afraid that in many of the Embassies abroad, the old toadies and flunkies of the Emergency regime are still ruling the roost and that should be looked into

Lastly the question of Hindi in the United Nations The Minister for the first time made his speech in Hind and all kudos to him for it, but the difficulty of making it a language among the languages of the United Nations is very great Hopes have been aroused But apart from the money that we will have to spend on that—our contribution to the United Nations Budget is at present only 0.68 per cent of the entire Budget. It is not even 1 per cent it is just 0.68 per cent of the UN budget—we have to depend upon the votes in the General Assembly for getting Hindi accepted We are third in the queue so far as languages are concerned Japanese and Swahili are already in the queue in the United Nations and

unless the question of Japanese and Swahili is decided Hindi cannot be taken up at all in the United Nations

I hope all these questions which I have raised will be looked into by the Minister, and next year we will have a few brighter things to say about the performance of the Ministry in foreign affairs.

श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी (कन्नौज) -
मध्यम महोदय, मैं विदेश मंत्रालय की प्रस्तावित अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए यहां हुआ हूँ। सब से पहले तो मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी और जनता पार्टी की सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ— उन्होंने साम्प्रतिक और सहोच्च्यों में तटस्थता की नीति को प्रतिपादित किया है। उस हमारे वापस के एम मित्र ने कहा था कि हमारे नए विदेश मंत्री जी के आने से पहले भी हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंध बहुत अच्छे थे। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के आने बाद हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ जितने अच्छे सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये, इससे पहले की सरकार ऐसे सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं कर पाई थी। उन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे थे, लेकिन एक भय का वातावरण, आशंका का वातावरण, अशांति का वातावरण सभी पड़ोसी के देशों में व्याप्त था। हमारी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने यद्यपि पड़ोस के या इजिप्ट के अन्य देशों के साथ कुछ समझौते या सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये थे, लेकिन वे सम्बन्ध देश की जनता के साथ सम्बन्ध न होकर, उन के व्यक्तिगत सम्बन्ध होते रहे हों। लेकिन जनता सरकार पहले बार इस बात के लिए बधाई की पात्र है कि उसने विश्वास पर हमारी विदेश नीति को आधारित किया, हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के मन में जो संदेह व्याप्त था, उस में पहली बार विश्वास का वातावरण पैदा हुआ है। इस

लिए सब से अधिक बढ़ाई में इस लिए देना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद पहली बार भारत की आत्मा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में फैली। हमारी हिन्दी भाषा में हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में अपनी बात कहकर भारत की जो प्रतिमा वहाँ प्रस्थापित की है, वह वास्तव में अद्वितीय है।

अब मैं कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर, जिन का संकेत हमारे पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने भी दिया है, आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। कौन्सेन चाहे जितना अच्छा हो, लेकिन जब तक दूसरे खिलाड़ी अच्छा खेल नहीं खेलेंगे, तब तक खेल को जीता नहीं जा सकता। विदेश मंत्रालय की सेवा में जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं, जैसा मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने संकेत दिया, उस का खामियाजा हमें समय-समय पर उठाना पड़ रहा है। मैं तो जाम्बिया के प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने वह पत्र लिख कर स्थिति को साफ़ कर दिया, इस लिये मैं उस अध्याय को खोलना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन उस का कारण क्या था, हमारे मिशनर वहाँ पर क्या कर रहे थे। एमर्जेंसी के दिनों में जो लोग हमारे देश की प्रतिभा को बिगाड़ रहे थे, क्या आज भी वही लोग उच्च पदों पर काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। वे वही लोग हैं जो दुनिया में घूम-घूम कर एमर्जेंसी के गीत गाया करते थे, आदर्शपूर्ण जय प्रकाश जी को देशद्रोही, आज के प्रधान मंत्री को इस देश के लिए खतरा और विदेश मंत्री जी को फासिस्ट, प्रतिक्रियावादी, देश का दुश्मन कह रहे थे। यही कारण है कि जगह-जगह पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और विदेश मंत्री जी देश की जिस प्रतिमा को खड़ा करते हैं और वे लोग देश की उस प्रतिमा को जगह-जगह धूमिल कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय विदेश मंत्री के समक्ष कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। पिल्लै कमेट्री का एक सुझाव खतों में पड़ा हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा था कि इस सेवा के पदों पर बाहर के

लोगों को भी लिया जाए। मुझे लोक सभा प्रश्न संख्या 639 के उत्तर पर खुशी है कि अब इस पर कुछ फ़ैसला हुआ है। लेकिन मेरे सुनने में यह थाया है और मुझे इस बात का पता लगा है कि जो लोग बाहर से लिए गये हैं हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय के अधिकारी उन के साथ सहयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। श्री पाल्कीवाला, श्री एन० जी० गोरे और दो एक और लोगों को इस सरकार ने इन ऊँचे पदों पर लिया है। एक सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर के कुछ और ऐसे अनुभवी लोगों को इस विदेश मंत्रालय की सेवा में लिया जाए जो जनता पार्टी के दृष्टिकोण को, इस देश में हुए परिवर्तनों को और जनमानस की सही अभिव्यक्ति को दुनिया के सामने रख सकें।

13.00

अब एक बात मैं पालिसी प्लानिंग कमेट्री के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। पालिसी प्लानिंग कमेट्री के सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक प्रश्न भी किया था और माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने उस का उत्तर भी दिया था। मुझे अपने विदेश सचिव की योग्यता और उन के अनुभव के बारे में किसी प्रकार का कोई सन्देह नहीं है। लेकिन मैं एक छोटा सा सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेट्री की चेयरमैनशिप फारेन सेक्रेटरी के पास नहीं होनी चाहिए। उन के ऊपर और बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारियाँ और दायित्व हैं और आज हमारे विदेश मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं, वे सक्षम हैं और उन्हें देश के किसी अच्छे राजनीतिज्ञ को डूब कर इस चेयरमैनशिप के पद पर रखना चाहिए जिससे यह कमेट्री जनता पार्टी के दृष्टिकोण को, इस देश के दृष्टिकोण को और इस देश की एक अच्छी प्रतिमा दुनिया के सामने रखे और उसमें अपना पूरा सहयोग दें। इस कमेट्री का सदस्य नौ उन्हीं लोगों को होना चाहिए जिन्हें अपने काम का प्रयोगात्मक अनुभव हो।

[श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी]

विदेश मंत्रालय की सेवाओं के बारे में और पामपाट के बारे में हमारे दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है और अपने सुझाव दिये हैं। यह ठीक है कि हम लोगों को, इस सदन के सदस्यों को आप ने जो अधिकार दिया है, उससे वारण लोगो को बहुत मजबूत है लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह देखता हूँ कि आज भी दफ्तरों में भोट देखने को मिलती है। हमारे हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद भी लोगों को परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है, इस तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं, उन को ध्यान में रख कर उचित कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस के एक माननीय सदस्य ने बल इस बात का सबेते दिया था कि जब हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी विरोधी पक्ष में थे, तब उन्होंने इन्दिरा गांधी की बड़ी प्रशंसा की थी। लेकिन मैं अपने कांग्रेस के मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इन्दिरा गांधी जो से यह पूछें कि हमारे जो अच्छे काम हैं उन को मराहना करने में उन्हें क्या बूझ है। लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी तो आज भी आखें बन्द कर के आलोचना में लगी हुई है। आज इस बात को सब जानते हैं, देश का कोना-कोना जानता है, सौंपड़ी से लेकर महल तक शाहरो से लेकर गांवों तक प्रत्येक व्यक्ति यह जानता है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आने के बाद यदि कोई ऐसा मंत्रालय है, यदि कोई ऐसी नीति है, जिस पर गवर्नर किया जा सकता है तो यह विदेश मंत्रालय ही है और उस की नीति है। विदेश तक में इस की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा हो रही है लेकिन हमारी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री इस के बारे में भी नहीं और झूठी आलोचना चारों ओर से कर रही है। अभी कुछ दिनों से एक चर्चा चल रही और एक बड़ा विषय उठाया जा रहा है कि भुट्टो के मामले

को लेकर हमारी सरकार बोलती नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे तो कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री यह प्रष्ट इसलिए खड़ा कर रही हैं कि जब कभी उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन हो, माहर्षी उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करे, तो जनता सरकार कोई आपत्ति न करे यदि उन को छोड़ देने के लिए भी दुनिया के कुछ देश बोलने लगे। आज यह बात चाहनी है लेकिन जिस समय हमारे जार्ज फर्नान्डिस राटन की जजरी से जजरी हुई तस्वीर हमजैसी के दिनों में दुनिया के कुछ देशों में फ्लेज की गई थी, उस समय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उसकी सरकार कितनी जोर से चिल्लाई थी कि यह हमारे देश का आन्तरिक मामला है और दुनिया के देशों को इस मामले में नहीं बोलना चाहिए। लेकिन आज श्रीमती गांधी चाहती हैं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार भुट्टो को फाँसी देने के बारे में अपना री-एक्शन क्यों व्यक्त नहीं करती और दूसरे देश के आन्तरिक मामले में क्यों नहीं बोलती या हस्तक्षेप करती। जहाँ हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे घरेलू मामलों में कोई न बोले, वहाँ हम भी किसी दूसरे देश के घरेलू मामलों में नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय की मांगों पर कोई लम्बा-चौटा व्याख्यान देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं अपना समापन, समाप्ति करता हूँ और आपने धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस अवसर पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका दिया।

MR SPEAKER Now we go back to the Calling Attention.

13 06 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now Calling Attention Mr Somnath Chatterjee

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CYCLONE IN ORISSA

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"the reported death of 150 persons and injury to several hundred others as a result of the freak cyclone which swept five villages in Keonjhar District in Orissa on 16 April, 1978."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, with a sense of great sorrow I have to inform the House that there have been considerable losses to human lives and properties due to a tornado which struck for a few minutes parts of Cuttack and Keonjhar Districts in Orissa. According to the information received from the State Government, the devastating tornado lashed parts of these districts at 16-30 hours on the 16th April, 1978 with wind speed of 70 kms per hour. We are advised by the India Meteorological Department that it was a localised tornado and not a freak cyclone. Two blocks—namely, Dangadi and Korai of Jajpur Sub-Division in Cuttack district were affected. As per the latest report, 9 persons have died, 100 persons injured and 149 houses totally collapsed in Cuttack district. Ghasipura block of Anandapur Sub-Division in Keonjhar District was worse hit where as per the State Government's latest report, 151 persons died and 250 persons injured, 500 houses were wiped off and 1000 houses collapsed. The figure of partly damaged houses is under collection. A large number of cattle, goat, sheep have died. More dead bodies are expected to be salvaged from the debris which is being cleared. It is expected by the State Government that the exact number of deaths would be known by this evening.

Relief operations have been started by the State Government. Special Medical Team has reached the affected areas and the temporary hospital has been opened. Injured persons have been hospitalised and serious cases are being removed to Cuttack Medical College Hospital. Besides normal diet, special nutritive diet like fruits and Horlicks for affected patients have been sanctioned. Gratuitous relief for 7 days has already been started. Water tankers have been engaged for supply of drinking water. Disinfection of wells and tanks is being done. Tents tarpauling bamboo mats are being supplied for temporary shelters. Clothes, medicines and emergent relief in shape of dry food is being distributed. Four companies of Orissa Police have been sent to assist the local authorities in relief and rescue operations. The State Chief Minister, Minister of Revenue, Minister of Irrigation, Minister of State (Tribal Welfare) have already visited the affected tribal area. The Special Relief Commissioner along with the Revenue Divisional Commissioner are camping in the areas for directing relief operations. The concerned collectors are on the spot for personally looking after the working of the relief operations.

Instructions have been issued from the Ministry of Health to the Central Government Medical Store Depot, Calcutta for meeting the immediate requirements of essential medicines and equipments for relief operations. The Indian Red Cross Society is arranging to send two Medical Units, 200 family tents, 2 tonnes of milk powder 20 bales of assorted clothes, 500 kgs of biscuits, 500 kgs. of baby food, 100 utensil sets and 250 pieces each of Dhotis and Sarees to the affected areas.

Local voluntary organisations are supplying cooked food. A team of veterinary services is also operating in the affected area. Special Control Room has been opened at Ramachandrapur.

The State Government has reported that a number of badly affected vil-

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lagers are to be shifted to safer sites for rehabilitation and Central assistance for construction of new houses purchase of bullocks and assistance for agricultural operations is necessary. The requirements of Central assistance are being worked out by the State Government. We are in constant touch with the State Government and I may assure the House that all necessary action is being and will be taken to assist the State Government in mitigating the distress of the affected population.

The Government of India has decided to provide an interim Advance Plan assistance of Rs 2 crores to assist the State Government to meet their immediate commitments. This will be in addition to the margin money of Rs 3.58 crores already available with the State Government for relief operations.

An amount of Rs 3 lakhs has been provided to the State Government from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund also. I may also add that the Government of Orissa is doing commendable work and it has taken up relief operations in very quick time.

SHRI SOVINATH CHATTERJEE
Mr Deputy Speaker because of this natural calamity a large number of poor people of our country in the State of Orissa have been affected. We find that what has happened in that State is devastating. It appears from the newspaper reports that hundreds of dwellings mostly mud huts collapsed like a house of cards. The report says

According to an eye-witness hundreds of trees were uprooted and many cattle lost. Corrugated tin sheets, bamboo poles, doors and windows were seen flying in the air. The impact of the wind was so severe that cattle were lifted high in the air and falling in which 100 people had taken shelter collapsed trapping almost all of them.

Another eye-witness said that hardly 25 per cent of the inhabitants

of seven villages under Ramachandrapura police station were believed to be alive. Those who have survived are still dazed and unable to give a graphic description of what had happened.

The *Times of India* has given the grim details of the tragedy. It says

That impact of the cyclone was so great that in one case the head was severed from the body. Some people lost their ears or eyes. A ten year old child was seen crying for his parents who were believed dead.

This is the magnitude or severity of the problem. According to unofficial reports the death toll has almost reached 500. Though the statement says 9 persons in Cuttack district and 151 in the Keonjhar district according to other reports the figures are much more. This magnitude of the devastation should be fully appreciated. A large number of persons have been injured. So far as Purnabandha guda village is concerned it appears that all the houses have been destroyed and the entire village has been razed to the ground. The difficulty is that most of the houses are mud houses or huts and they could not possibly withstand the violent tornado which hit them. It has very seriously affected the cattle population also of that area.

I am happy to note that the State of Orissa with its limited economic resources is trying its best and the Minister has been good enough to appreciate the commendable effort that has been made. But we want that the Central Government should also play its role. We notice that the assistance which has been given is the very minimum. Only gratuitous relief for seven days has been started. When faced with a calamity of this magnitude relief for seven days will be hardly adequate. Apart from providing free medical treatment we think that immediate arrangements should be made for gratuitous relief and supply of food for at least a month in

view of the situation that has been created.

It is also essential that these poor people in the villages who had only mud huts should be given full rehabilitation grants. Otherwise it is impossible for them to rebuild their houses. It may be necessary to see if they can be shifted to other sites, in which case the land necessary should be provided to them. Otherwise they cannot rehabilitate themselves. For rebuilding their houses and dwellings, full financial assistance should be given.

What is indicated in the statement is that the Orissa Government is being given interim advance Plan assistance of Rs. 2 crores. I do not know whether the Central Government should give outright relief or not because it will affect the State of Orissa which is a backward State if Plan expenditure is to be diverted. In the circumstances, we request the hon. Minister to tell us whether the Central Government will undertake to bear—and we demand that it should bear—all expenses that have to be incurred not only for giving them temporary relief, but also for the relief of the affected people in full. For no fault of theirs, they are victims of this calamity, and it is not fair to require that the State Government, which is under financial constraint like all other States, should bear all the expenses or the major part of the expenses for this. Therefore, we want an assurance, and I request the hon. Minister to tell us what the policy of the Central Government is with regard to providing assistance.

Secondly, for the purpose of proper co-ordination, a team should go from the Centre and be there to see that proper co-ordinated relief operation as well as rehabilitation operation is carried on and all necessary facilities are given by the Central Government to the State Government in this connection.

Thirdly, we would like to know whether the Central Government will set up some sort of a permanent

relief body. We find that whenever these calamities take place, non-official bodies go there to help, but their resources are inadequate. To meet calamities like this where the State Government's resources are limited, where the resources of the non-official bodies are limited, there should be, apart from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, a permanent machinery for giving relief to the people as soon as possible. May I know whether such a proposal is being mooted?

Lastly, as the Plan resources of the State Government are going to be affected by reason of the advance that is being made by the Central Government, we would like to know whether there would be an outright grant.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

The hon. Member has mentioned that gratuitous relief is initially provided for only seven days and that it is not sufficient. This is just the beginning. Gratuitous relief is being provided for the time being for seven days. It will probably be extended according to the needs of the people there and if any assistance is required from the Central Government in the form of food, we will be very glad to provide it as we have done in the case of other calamities also.

So far as the advance Plan assistance is concerned, as my hon. friend already knows, after the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations, the earlier method of providing *ad hoc* Central assistance has been stopped. Since 1st April, 1974, the method of providing relief has been through advance plan assistance and some marginal money is provided to various States. As I had mentioned, Rs. 3.58 crores had been provided as marginal money to Orissa Government also. So, that money is available for purposes of relief in these cases. Whenever a calamity like this is faced by a State, the State Government normally asks for relief and the relief is advanced from the advance

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plan assistance Previously during 1977-78 floods also the Orissa Government had asked for some relief and Rs 852 crores were advanced as advance plan assistance to Orissa Government

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Science today has enabled many countries to tackle the fury of the nature. In India although we are independent for 30 good years we become victims of nature's fury so frequently. We have cyclone, tornado, we have flood, we have drought and we are helpless victims of these furies. I have said it more than once on the floor of this House that certain super powers are experimenting with weather warfare. I am again requesting the Government to enquire into the matter because this is happening much too frequently.

In China recently they had repeated earthquakes but the suffering compared to the fury of the nature that came on China was negligible. The Government tackled the situation in such a manner that people's suffering was reduced to nothing practically and they refused help from outside countries also.

Here I read a telex from the Chief Secretary of Orissa Government. I talked to him because the Chief Minister was out of Bhubaneswar; he had gone to the affected areas. Here he says: All houses in these two villages with 900 population have collapsed. This is a very important point. The point is that 900 houses had collapsed at 4.30 p.m. If we take half a person per house as dead because it was total collapse uprooting it comes to 450. The news item of the Times of India of this morning cannot be scoffed at. Although the Government have said in telexes that the death comes to about 158 or 159, I am afraid I am not quite able to accept that because as they say all the houses in these two villages of 900 population collapsed. This is the most important point. Therefore

this is a matter where I would like a clarification from the hon Agriculture Minister.

This is one of the worst tragedies that Orissa has faced. Besides this severe loss of human lives I am told, property worth about Rs 2 crores is totally written off. It cannot be used, it cannot be salvaged. Nothing will happen. But the only trouble is—I do not understand—as seen in this case most of the deaths are due to house collapse. Most of the dead bodies are being pulled out of the debris. This is what the Chief Secretary told me on telephone. The only remedy one can do in that sort of situation is go to the open field if you had the earlier warning and lie flat on the ground. That is the only remedy that you can possibly think of. But what is happening to the warning system? Mr Barnala on 6th December had said about Andhra Pradesh cyclone:

'So a definite information, a positive information was received by about the mid night on the 18th and the warnings had been given. But unfortunately it appears specific warning regarding evacuation was not given. I do not know why the authorities did not think it proper to give that warning also because that was one of the essential warnings that should have been given at that time. I do not blame anybody for that. There might be a lapse on the part of somebody. But the only thing is that it was not done. Otherwise possibly some more number of people could have been evacuated from that place and could have been saved. Without entering into any political controversy—etc etc

The question here that I would like to ask is as to whether any kind of prior warning was given to the people of the affected area.

Only the other day we had in Delhi a tornado exactly of this type.

and almost of the same duration. How severe was the tornado in Delhi can be gauged from the fact that a double-decker bus, full of passengers, was lifted up and dropped in a ditch. I am again asking, in the context of weather warfare, or weather modification techniques, whether anybody is experimenting on that. Is it an outcome of our own human, economic and scientific activities? Is it due to climatic instability owing to our expelling every day huge quantities of fossil fuel burning and synthetic chemicals into the biosphere? This is what we have to find out. This is not a matter which can be just ruled out like that. The satellites can predict cyclones, etc. It is an expensive method. We may not be able to afford it. But there is the modern Doppler Radar which the Bharat Electronics, a public sector undertaking, can easily undertake to manufacture. That should be tried. The modern Doppler Radar with a real time processor and colour display will do.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what this Government is doing? Are they all the time behind the quacks and generalists of the Indian Administrative Service or do they consider these people as scientists adopting scientific methods? The world is moving ahead fast with weather warfare techniques, change in weather technology and all that. This is a very serious question. I have been saying it repeatedly—it is throwing pearls before swine. This Doppler Radar is an outcome of the study done by Dr. Harold W Bayton of National Centre for Atmospheric Research Boulder.

I am making a concrete suggestion. I would like to have a categorical reply and an assurance from the hon. Minister that they are going to look into the matter. Every time, we cannot sacrifice hundreds of people and end up with a debate in the Lok

Sabha. We cannot do that. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether, as it was indicated earlier, a National Calamity Insurance Fund has been created and, if not, what is the reason for the same. We have repeatedly said, let there be a National Calamity Insurance Fund. Whenever something happens, let the money be taken out from that fund.

No need to beg. I know, my hon. friend from Orissa will say that he needs Rs. 10 crores, and rightly so. You must give a minimum of Rs. 5 crores grant, not less than that. I would like to have a clear and categorical assurance about having a proper "previous warning system" which science has already provided.

Secondly, adequate grant should be given, no loan, no assistance. The whole nation shares the sorrow of Orissa, the poorest State in the country with the richest natural resources exploited by other States which have become richer at the cost of Bihar and Orissa. We know all these things. Therefore, I want to have a clear and categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that at least Rs. 5 crores grant will be rushed to Orissa. You leave it to the State Government to do what they think best. We do not want subedars going from the Centre. I would like to know in concrete terms how much do they propose to give and in what shape and form.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
My hon. friend has correctly said that in some villages, there has been a colossal loss. I had also mentioned in my statement that about 500 houses have been wiped off, that they have lost their existence as such and, about 1000 houses have collapsed. I also stated that by this evening, probably, after salvaging from the debris, we will be able to know the exact number of the casualties that have taken place. And we are in constant touch with Orissa Government to know the latest figures, so

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far as this is concerned. So far as warning is concerned, in case of tornado the warning is not possible. It is not of cyclone that it can be seen or some advance information can be gathered about that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Timing may not be possible, but the forecast is possible.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA As regards tornado it is not possible, but we did have a warning in this case also. For example the India Meteorological Department, issued a general bulletin also and issued a warning also on the 16th April, 1978, at 1230 P.M. The station at Bhubaneswar issued a general bulletin as well as a special weather warning and a bulletin for fishermen. This special weather warning was as follows:

'Isolated thunder squall wind speed reaching 70 km per hour in individual gusts likely in north Orissa during the next 48 hours.'

This is the maximum they could do because it is under that thunder squall that the tornado forms and we do not know until we see actually that it has been formed, we cannot give any warning. In other countries this is the only system. They keep a watch, they can only see, they can find out that in an area of 100 kms by 200 kms there will be thunder squalls etc. So they give a warning and they keep a watch. Whenever a tornado is seen a warning is issued that it has occurred at such and such place and now it is travelling in this direction, etc. That warning is issued. That is the only method. There is no other method. That is why in Delhi also within three minutes so much damage was caused and nobody knew what was happening.

In Orissa also Mr Biju Patnaik was there. He did not know what actually had happened unless he got

the news after a long time. My State Minister was also there. He said I was about to board a State plane. He said the pilot told me that the wind velocity is increasing. Probably there might be a thunder storm or something like a cloud burst, so, we must start. So, they immediately started towards Calcutta and reached there safe in time. But on the way also they found out that there was a formation of thunder storm. Probably there might be a squall, etc. This was what they could get. So, I was submitting that whatever possible could be done was done and information was given.

So far as assistance of Rs 5 crores as suggested by my hon friend is concerned I have already submitted that now the Seventh Finance Commission is sitting. Probably, they may recommend such things. But so far we have to go according to the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission and according to that, we have provided assistance that was required for the time being.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Seventh Finance Commission is not a tornado commission.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Don't try to create a tornado in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I wanted an assurance that money will be rushed as grant and there will be no reference of this matter to the Finance Commission and all that. Let the Minister give an assurance. Otherwise, it is very unfair on their part if they do not do it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA Direct grant cannot be given, according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission. We only advance from the plan assistance whatever amount is required.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Mr. Naik.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I have called Mr. Naik.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. In case of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government had been good enough to pay money as grant. I am a party to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know the facts, as far as Andhra is concerned.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी माननीय कृषि मंत्री महोदय ने, उड़ीसा प्रान्त के कटक और बरगोड़ा जिलों में जो चक्रवात आया उसके कारण जो मृत्यु हुई, उसके आंकड़े दिए ? मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार को सही आंकड़े देने चाहिए थे। जैसा कि अखबारों में छपा है, आप सभी ने पढ़ा होगा, पाँच सौ के लगभग लोग मरे हैं लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने बताया केवल 9 कटक जिले में और 151 बरगोड़ा जिले में मारे गये हैं। इस तरह से जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं—मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि ये बहुत कम हैं। कम आंकड़े देने से जितनी सहायता वहाँ पहुंचनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं पहुंच पा रही है।

अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि राज्य शासन से हमें जो सूचना प्राप्त हुई है, मैं वहीं बतला रहा हूँ। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह फर्ज था कि वहाँ से तुरन्त एक सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल वहाँ जाना चाहिए था और उसकी देखरेख में यह जांच होनी चाहिए थी। तब तत्काल सहायता पहुंचनी चाहिए थी। केवल प्रान्तीय सरकार ही इस काम को करे, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। केन्द्रीय सरकार की

भी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि तत्काल वहाँ से प्रतिनिधि मंडल वहाँ जाना चाहिए था और उसके आधार पर तत्काल सहायता दी जानी चाहिए थी।

अभी कहा गया कि हम ने सात दिन के लिए उनको खाना दिया है। लेकिन मुझे जो सूचना मिली है—इन दोनों जिलों के जो गांव प्रभावित हुए हैं—वे सब हरिजन और आदिवासी गांव हैं, ये पिछड़े और गरीब व्यक्ति असहाय हो चुके हैं, इस लिये बहुत सम्बन्धी सहायता मिलनी चाहिए तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जी अनाज रखा हुआ है, उस के द्वारा कई महों तक उन की सहायता की जानी चाहिए। उन के मकान कच्चे थे, जो ढह गये हैं। इस लिए तत्काल उनके लिये मकान बनाने चाहियें। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि आप उन को लकड़ी या मिट्टी की मदद कर दें, बल्कि उनके परिवारों के लिए मकान बना कर देने चाहिये।

जब आन्ध्र में तूफान आया था, उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सारे देश से अपील की थी कि वहाँ पर सहायता पहुंचनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी और कृषि मंत्री जी तुरन्त सारे देश की जनता से अपील करें, बल्कि मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूंगा, कि हम संसद सदस्यों से भी अपील करें, ताकि वहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता पहुंचे और जो गरीब आदमी इस से प्रभावित हुए हैं, उन को कुछ राहत मिल सके।

अभी कहा गया कि 250 साड़ियां दी गई हैं। मुझे दुख है कि किस तरह से ऐसी हल्की बात की जाती है। 250 साड़ियों से क्या हो सकता है? एक बात यह की गई कि जैसे-जैसे लार्ज निकलती जायेंगी, उन की सारी सूचनाएँ देते रहेंगे कि कितने आदमी मरे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो परिवार प्रभावित हुए हैं, उन के बच्चे हुए लोग वहाँ रह रहे होंगे, वे लोग कलेंडर या दूसरे अधिकारियों से आकर कहते होंगे कि हमारा

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

आदमी नहीं मिल रहा है। वे आरुडे भी इस में शामिल होने चाहिए थे और बहना चाहिए था कि इतने आदमी नहीं मिले हैं। शायद नीचे दरे हुए हैं, ऐसा अन्दाजा है कि वे भी मर चुके हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि पूरे आरुडे दिए जाने चाहिए थे ताकि उन के आधार पर लोगो को सहायता मिल सके। कपड़ों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद उन को पहुँचानी चाहिए।

अभी मौसम विभाग के बारे में कहा गया कि उन ने 12 बजे सूचना दी और साढ़े-चार बजे चक्रवात आ गया। ऐसा कैसे हुआ ? मैं यह मानता हूँ कि मौसम विभाग के अधिकारी सते रहते हैं, एक तरह से सिर्फ़ खाना-पूरो की गई है। उनकी सूचना के आधार पर कृषि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 12 बजे सूचना दी गई, हमारे खान मंत्री जी भी कहा गया था, उन का हवाई जहाज नहीं आ सका। इस तरह की बातें कह कर उन की इमिटी खत्म नहीं हो जाती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में देशान्तर का एक माध्यम विमान भी इस बात की जानकारी दे देता है कि इस तरह की हवा चल रही है इस से पानी आधेगा या नहीं आधेगा। निम्न तरह से बरसेगा। अगर पुरवैया हवा चलती है तो कहते हैं कि पानी कम बरसेगा, अगर पश्चिमी हवा चलेगी तो पानी ज्यादा बरसेगा—इस तरह का जल-एक माध्यम विमान का भी होना है। लेकिन हमारे मौसम विभाग के अधिकारी, जिन की ड्यूटी है कि इस तरह की सूचना दें, वे सही सूचना न दे कर हमारे देश के साथ खिलवाव करते हैं। उन्हें थोड़ा सचेत रहना चाहिए। अगर वे समय पर सूचना दे देते तो लोगो की जानें बच सकती थी।

हमन इस मारकाम का प्रान्तीय सरकार पर छाड़ दिया है, प्रान्तीय सरकार के पास जिनके माध्यम हैं, उनकी सहायता तो वह करेगी ही, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ

से सुगन्त प्रतिनिधि भेजना कहा जाना चाहिये जा म्वय इस काम को देखे। बिना आप के प्रतिनिधि भेजने के गये, यह काम नहीं होगा, उन का जा कर दखना चाहिये कि जा सहायता दी जा रही है, वह पूरी तरह से कहा पहुँच रही है या नहीं, उन का शिननी और ज्यादा सहायता की जरूरत है, उस की व्यवस्था भी आप को करना चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि कृषि मंत्री जी इन बातों के बारे में बतलायें।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : भावगेविल मेम्बर का गिला है इस बात का कि हम ने फौरन ही कहा से सैन्ट्रल टीम बनी नहीं भेजी और इस बात का भी गिला है कि हम ने नम्बर बहुत ज्यादा नहीं बताया भरे हुए लोगों का और बाढ़ ही बताया है। अब जो कहा पर प्रान्तीय सरकार काम कर रही है, उस के द्वारा सैन्ट्रल का काम हो रहा है और भवना से मिट्टी हटा कर, सब डी और मिट्टी के ढेर उठा कर जाया का उसमें में निवास रहे हैं। अब कहा में जा सैन्ट्रल टीम जानी ता वह भी देख ही सकती थी कि क्या हो रहा है और कितने आदमी निम्न जा रहे ? और बाई तरीका ता अन्दाजा लगाने का नहीं था। अब इन्तान यह कहा कि जा लोग बच गये हैं वे कन्वक्टर के पास जा कर कहते होंगे कि हमारे इतने आदमी मर गये। जा भवान लागो के ऊपर गिर गये, उनमें ता शायद कोई बाई बचा होगा। इसलिए अब सब लोग निकल जायेंगे और सैन्ट्रल का काम पूरा हो जाएगा तभी बताया जा सकता है कि कितने आदमी मारे गये। इसलिए सैन्ट्रल से अगर कोई टीम जानी ता वह और बाई अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकता थी। जा अक्किडे बतान का तरीका है वह यही है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट से जा आरुडे मिलन है, जहाँ का पालियामेंट का बताया जाता है और हमें अपना तरफ से बड़ा कर नहीं बता सकते। उन्होंने 160 आदमिया का आकड़ा भेजा।

सब अगर हम इस को बढ़ा कर 1,000 बता देते तो मदद कुछ तीव्र चुश हो जाते लेकिन हम को वही बताना पड़ता है, जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से हमें मिलता है। लैटैस्ट फीगरस जो वहाँ से आए हैं वे हाउस के सामने रख दिये हैं। मैंने प्रार्थना कि शायद तक ठीक खाँड़े हमारे पास आये तो उस के बाद हम बता सकेंगे।

एक बात इन्होंने धोतियों के बारे में कही कि वे कम भेजी गईं। जितनी धोतियाँ जानी चाहिए थीं, उतनी नहीं गईं, वह इन्होंने कहा लेकिन मैं यह बता रहा था कि यमी तो यह काम शुरू हुआ है। एक रोज में 250 घोड़ी और 250 साड़ी भेजी गई हैं और 20 वेल्स असोर्टेड क्लोथ के भेजे गये हैं। यह काम खत्म नहीं हुआ है। यह अभी शुरू हो चुका है और बड़े स्केल पर मदद जाएगी। जितनी मदद की जरूरत होगी, उतनी मदद दी जाएगी।

बनाज के बारे में भी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा। उस के बारे में मैं पहले बर्णन कर चुका हूँ कि जितने बनाज की जरूरत होगी और जितना वहाँ का सरकार चाहेगी, हम देने की तैयार हैं।

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that, on seeing the statement of the Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation we find that it is a totally incomplete report. Of course, the Government's intention is very good but in the figure mentioned in the report there is a difference of Hell and Heaven. I find from the paper Hindustan Times that the Chief Minister of Orissa has stated to the Press that 400 to 500 people have already died. I believe they are poor class people—Harijans and Adivasis. You know that Keonjhar is a District (this is my Constituency also) where there are very, very poor people—Harijans and Adivasis. They are very poor

people who have lost so many lives, along with their cattle and other things.

Any way I am very much grateful to our Hon. Prime Minister. I thank our Hon. Prime Minister who has kindly sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for the relief operations from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. But, so far as the loss caused to the area is concerned, the amount sanctioned is insufficient. I therefore urge the Prime Minister to kindly look into the matter more sympathetically and graciously, so that these distressed families could find a shelter again.

Again, I beg to draw the kind attention of the Hon. House to the disaster which has occurred due to tornado in the five villages of Keonjhar District of Orissa State on April 16, 1978. The houses of about 700 families in the five villages have been rased to the ground and 1500 persons are feared to have been dead. Even now dead bodies and injured persons are being taken out of the debris.

Even though some relief work is being done by the District authorities, the Central Government may think very seriously, to give substantial financial help for the relief of those distressed people who have been affected by the tornado. Indian Red Cross may be asked to send the relief supplies immediately. I would request that the Central Government may send a Central team to assess the loss. The Meteorological Department has failed to warn the people of this impending tornado. It came upon them all of a sudden. I would request that the Central Government should strengthen the Meteorological Department to be an effective instrument for the good of the people. Since the area is very fertile and paddy grows in abundance, the Ministry of Agriculture may be asked to give financial help from their funds to the affected farmers in the shape of sheds, fertilizers and other instruments.

[Shri Govinda Munda]

The House may be well aware that all the houses in the villages of Keonjhar district are thatched ones. For the last thirty years after independence not even a single house in any of the villages has been made pucca. May I earnestly request the Government to kindly set apart certain funds from their Rural Upliftment Fund and create an organization which may select certain villages year after year and make them pucca? This will create a sense of confidence amongst the tribal people and Harijans.

May I know whether the Minister for Agriculture will agree to send a team of Members of Parliament to this area to assess the actual position there? Secondly will he himself kindly agree to visit the area and have a complete picture of the situation there?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

Sir, I have all the sympathies with the hon. Member in whose constituency the tornado has caused such a big loss. In fact he should have been there by now and should have supplied more information to the House. That would have been very good. Whatever information he has got has been collected by him from newspaper reports. As submitted earlier, we cannot take all these reports as correct. We are submitting only those reports which we are getting from the Government there.

So far as the relief and rehabilitation work is concerned, necessary measures are being taken and as I stated earlier, probably some of the villages will have to be shifted to some other safer places and then the construction of houses will also come in. If they are keen to have pucca houses they can ask the Government that they want pucca houses. This is a good suggestion that has been made by the hon. Member. However, as the entire villages, as stated by the hon. Member, have thatched houses, probably all houses cannot be

pucca also in that area. If one village is made up of pucca houses it will cause a great heart-burning to the other villages, the neighbouring villages, and it would create difficulties for the hon. Member himself.

13.49 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Mayathevar

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs on behalf of All India Anna DMK. It was the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who, in 1954, propounded the foreign policy of India, which was also styled as non-alignment policy. He taught this country and other countries of the world much about the policy of co-existence and panch sheel. We were able to propound so many non-violent policies and very good policies which are non-violent according to Mahatma Gandhi's principles and policies. In spite of our preachings of non-violence and peaceful co-existence and the Panch Sheel and in spite of the fact that in 1949 we stood shoulder to shoulder with China and declared to the world 'Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai', the Chinese stabbed us on our back in spite of our sincerity, honesty and straightforwardness in our foreign policy towards the Chinese. Therefore we must be very careful, very cautious and alert towards China.

We had great respect for Britain. The British Government was responsible for dividing our motherland. Mahatma Gandhi said India is like a cow. The cow is respected by us as it is considered a representative of

God. Gandhiji said 'Cutting India into two amounts to cutting a cow into two'. But the former President of Pakistan said, 'No I do not want to hear your words. I want India should be divided.' And accordingly it was partitioned and it has created so many troubles. Who is responsible for dividing the country? Is it not the cunning Britishers who are responsible for dividing our motherland into two? Therefore, we must be very careful with the British fox also so far as the foreign policy is concerned.

Then we come to the Commonwealth of Nations. We are not ashamed to say that we are still a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. When there was a tussle between Pakistan and India, the British Government, our old master—I am ashamed to say and we do not admit but some people say they were our masters, the British Dorais—in Tamil we call Dorais but we never accepted them as our masters an actually we are the masters of the Britishers—created another trouble. They not only divided the country but they created Kashmir also with the object and intention that we must have an international trouble throughout our life. That trouble is even now continuing but our hon. External Affairs Minister who is one of the very responsible and senior-most leaders of the country and even at the time of Jawaharlal Nehru he had vast experience so far as Indian politics and foreign affairs are concerned, is making his best efforts to solve our problems.

Then, Sir, we must be very careful about America also, not alone with China and Britain.... (Interruptions). Anna DMK is very non-violent. It believes in Mahatma Gandhi's policies of nonviolence. Therefore, you need not be careful about us. If you are careful, we will be careful about you...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway, it does not come under External Affairs.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Regarding USA even before 1947 they were not in favour of our Independence but Russia was in favour of our independence—subject to correction. In the course of our fighting and the international clash with Pakistan the American Government was pouring arms and ammunitions and extending all kinds of military aid to Pakistan but they withdrew their aid to our government. Even the little aid they were giving us was withdrawn by the Americans but they gave double the quantum to Pakistan. At the time of Indo-Pakistan war, it is shameful on the part of the American Government that they sent Seventh Fleet in support of Pakistan. Although I welcome the genuine non-alignment policy of this Government, although I appreciate the genuine foreign affairs policy of non-alignment, I request the hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of India to be very careful about the USA Government.

Yesterday, we were discussing about the nuclear powerpack. Hon. Prime Minister made a lengthy statement in this House. I quote:

"The remote sensing device with a nuclear powerpack was installed at the highest point of mountain under an agreement between the Government of India and the United States."

If so, why was it not announced to the people, in this House if this was in the interest of the country to install such a device at the height of 20,000 feet. If it was in the interest and security of our motherland, why after the Chinese clash, it was not dismantled. Why were the people of India not informed about it? We are highly disappointed about the secrecy. I accuse the former Congress Government also which allowed impliedly, directly or indirectly, this kind of spy system in our mountain. This should not be allowed to continued hereafter. This Government should be very careful towards such kind of spying

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

activities by the American Government CIA is working, for what? CIA is working to depose certain Government elected by the people. The democratic Government are deposed by the CIA. Therefore we must be very careful about the CIA and its activities in India.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) Shri Subramaniam Swamy gets excited when the word 'CIA' is uttered.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR I welcome genuine non-alignment on behalf of my party. Do you think that the former Government was following non-genuine or in-genuine non-alignment policy? I do not accept that. You should not, once for all, shift the burden on the Indira Government—that Indira Government was not sincere. I am not going to accept that. That Government was also as sincere as this Government is.

14 hrs

So far as India is concerned, we are genuine to everybody, even to America or China. But I doubt whether anybody is genuine to our policy, that is my doubt. Is any country genuine to our country? No. Yesterday, the hon Prime Minister said, we are respecting China and we are going to revive our relations with China, Pakistan, Burma and all the countries including America and British Government. But I doubt very much, very reasonably I am doubting that no Government is following our non-alignment policy which was being followed at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when we were stabbed by China and Pakistan twice. We must be very careful. Other countries are behaving as if they are following that non-violent policy taught by us. But nobody is following. They are talking from their lips only. They are stabbing and shooting on our back, on our shoulders if not on our chest. I request the hon Minister to be very careful about the policy of genuine non-alignment. Although we appreciate it, we must be very care-

ful about these things because at the time when the Israel Arab war was on, the Americans were supporting Israel. We were supporting the Arab countries. At the time when North Korea and South Korea were fighting we were supporting North Korea and they were supporting South Korea. Finally Americans beaten to nil in the battlefield of Vietnam. When Vietnam war broke out Americans were supporting South Vietnam and we supported North Vietnam. Therefore I request the hon Minister to be very careful in regard to our foreign policy towards America and American CIA and American foreign policy.

Then, Sir, we had the highest regard, honour and respect to the present President of the USA Mr Carter. We accorded him the biggest welcome and reception in our Central Hall when he came and visited our country. But he did nothing. It is love's labour lost! We loved him, we laboured for him, we lost everything finally here in the Central Hall. He did not help our country. He did not support our hon Prime Minister's policy regarding uranium, in spite of our sincerity and honesty towards America. Therefore even Carter, I am sorry to say, is not sincere. I am told his mother was working here in India as a nurse. We thought that the American President would have greatest respect and sincerity from the bottom of his heart towards India not from the lips just like the other former Presidents of USA like Mr Eisenhower and others. But this man has unfortunately accidentally and unexpectedly proved that he is also a legal heir of those former Presidents of America. He is only following the old American foreign policy and he is not an exception. Therefore we must be careful about Carter also.

I am coming to the last point. This is regarding your Report for 1977-78 issued by the Ministry of External Affairs. Please see page 56 para 2. It says

This Ministry has two specialised fields of work, i.e., protocol mat-

ters and international relations. In these two fields, Hindi was regularly used during the year under review. Documents like 'Letters of Recall', 'Letters of Credence' and 'Commissions of Appointment' as well as other protocol documents, were prepared in Hindi. The Ministry also advised Ambassadors and Heads of Missions that while presenting credentials, they may as far as possible, make their introductory speeches in Hindi.'

My submission on this point is this. I want to know whether the Foreign Affairs Department is a Hindi propagating Department or propagating Indian foreign policy? This is a simple question. On behalf of the non-Hindi speaking people, on behalf of the South Indians, I am asking this question. They are giving special respect to Hindi and Hindi alone in foreign affairs to make the world understand that Hindi alone and Hindi only is the only language available in India in the language market. Are no other languages available here?

Therefore, Sir, I do not oppose this. But, my submission is this. The non-Hindi speaking officials will lose the opportunity in the matter of appointment or selection in different services. Therefore, this discrimination should not be made against the non-Hindi speaking people. You must encourage all the languages of our Indian people. The people who do not know Hindi will not be selected in the I.A.S. I.F.S. etc., services.

The hon. External Affairs Minister made a speech somewhere in Bhopal but he subsequently denied that. That was on the question of the Hindi language being the official language in the Public Service Commissions. The hon. Minister later said that he did not make a mention of it in his

speech. On the first day we were unhappy. The next day we were extremely happy to hear his speech here. You should not take away the opportunity of the non-Hindi speaking educated people in the matter of selection of officials in your ministry for these higher posts on the basis of the language.

I would now quote one sentence from page 58 of this report. See the last sentence of the last paragraph. I quote:

"The Council regularly sent Hindi books for presentation to the cultural institutions and also arranged to project Hindi films in foreign countries".

Why Hindi films alone? It means that it includes, indicates and reveals also that the Hindi pictures alone are dispatched to the foreign countries for screening.

Equal opportunity should be given to the Tamil, Bengali, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu and Marathi pictures also and not only to Hindi pictures. (Interruptions). Under Art. 14 of our Constitution there should be equality for all before the law. Under Art. 14 we say we allow equality of opportunity before law. Similarly, there should be equality for every language picture. Equal opportunities should be given to all the language pictures that are produced here. With these few words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I want to know when the Minister will reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, some time in the evening. We had three hours twenty minutes when we started. So, I have to calculate the time because we have been doing it in blocks.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I think the time may be extended by one hour. The Speaker said that he will consider the matter.

(डा० मुब्रह्मणम स्वामी)

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यान-भास के देशों के साथ हमारी दोस्ती हो गई—यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, ऐसा अवश्य होना चाहिए था, किसी भी देश व साथ दुश्मनी रखना ठीक नहीं है, जवूता किसी भी देश का आधार पर होना चाहिए। परन्तु आज यह नीति बनाने की भी आवश्यकता है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी नीति क्या हो? पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध सुधरे, मैं भी इसी पक्ष में हूँ, उसको जितनी मदद चाहिए, वह देनी चाहिए। वह एक छोटा सा देश है, हम उस में कोई ज्यादा खनरा नहीं है। मर्तबा से अगर वह हमारे देश पर आक्रमण करेगा, ता जितने दिन बचेगा—मैं कह नहीं सकता। लेकिन उन को यह बात समझ में आनी चाहिए कि वह छोटे हैं, हम बड़े हैं, सिक्कोरिटी की दृष्टि से पाकिस्तान से डरने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि पाकिस्तान के बारे में कोई पालिसी होनी चाहिए पाकिस्तान के साथ हम क्या करना चाहते हैं। पाकिस्तान अलग देश क्यों बना? ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य ने इस देश को दो हिस्सा में बाटा था। इस लिए बना। वास्तव में तो, एक ही देश होना चाहिए था, लेकिन दो देश बन गये। अब इस का एक बनाने के लिए दोस्ती, मित्रता, प्रेम यह दीर्घकालीन दृष्टि रहे, तो यह एक हो सकत हैं। मेरे ऐसा कहन का यह मतलब नहीं है कि कोई घबराहट पैदा हो जाए कि यह तो एकीकरण की बात कर रहा है, अखण्ड भारत की बात कर रहा है। मैं अखण्ड भारत की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। अखण्ड भारत ता पहले था ही लेकिन उस की अलग अलग हिस्सा में बाटा दिया गया, उन में दुश्मनी पैदा की गई—हम इस को हटाना चाहिए, जो जहर फैलाया गया था, उस को हटाना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान के लोगों के दिल में यह बात आनी चाहिए। कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग दोस्त, है, उन के मित्र हैं, यह बात उन के दिल में जगानी चाहिए।

इसके लिए एक पालिसी की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मैं विदेश मंत्री जी में आग्रह करता—आप ने पाकिस्तान साथ दोस्ती की, सलात, डेम का समझौता किया, इस के लिए आप बधाई के पात हैं। जो काम पुरानी सरकार इतने एपीजमेंट के बाद भी नहीं कर सकी थी, इतनी नाटक-बाजी करने के बाद भी नहीं कर सकी थी, उस का हमारी सरकार ने कर दिखला दिया, परन्तु इस व साथ ही आगे के लिए हम अपनी एक नीति बनानी होगी, दोनों देशों को जितना निकट लाया जा सकता है, लाना चाहिए, जो बाटेंर बन-हैं, उन का अन्तराष्ट्रीय रूप ही न रहें—ऐसा यदि दोनों देश मान ले ता मैं समझता हूँ कि हम हमारा देश के लिए भी अनुकूल होगा और पाकिस्तान व लिए भी अनुकूल होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक चाइना का मवाल है, इस में जो परिवर्तन हुए हैं और जिस दिशा में हमारी सरकार बड़ी है अक्ज़र ममान से; उस का मैं बिल्कुल स्वागत करता हूँ। बहुत समझदारी व साथ हम आगे बढ़े हैं और चाइना में भी इस का स्वागत हुआ है परन्तु मैं दो, तीन बातें इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ।

जब भी चाइना में भारत के विरोध में कोई भी समाचार छपता है, छोटे से छोटे अखबार से छन जाए, उदको यहाँ के विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिव, विदेश मंत्रालय के आर्गिगियन्स यहाँ के पत्रकारों को दे देन हैं और वह समाचार खूब छपता है, फन्ट पेज पर छपता है और मंत्रालय की ओर से भी वक्तव्य आ जाता है लेकिन जब वहाँ पेपर में कोई अच्छी मात छपती है, तब वह यहाँ व अखबारों में नहीं छपती है। सभी सभी चाइना में “पीपुल्स डेली” जिस को चाइना में अधिकृत रूप से स्थान दिया गया है, एक एडीटोरियल छना था, जिस में भारत की बड़ी सराहना की गई थी और जो स्वागत यहाँ पर बँग विन नेन का हुआ था, इस बात को उन्होंने उठाया था श्री हेइवाइन्स में हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई की बात छपी थी। हम ऐसे

स्तोत्रन को वापस नहीं ले जाना चाहते हैं पर हमारे और चीन के बीच में जो दोस्ती रहेगी, वह नेशनल इन्स्टिट के आधार पर रहेगी और यह दोस्ती कोई आखें बन्द कर के या एमोशन के आधार पर नहीं हो सकती, परन्तु मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस का समाचार हमारे पेपर्स में क्यों नहीं आया। जब हांगकांग का कोई कम्युनिस्ट पेपर कुछ लिखता है कि

Vajpayee is a reactionary.

Morarji-bhai is an imperialist.

तो वह तो अखबार में आ जाता है लेकिन विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा यह समाचार हमारे यहां के पेपर्स को नहीं दिया गया। छोटे पेपर्स में जो समाचार भारत के खिलाफ होते हैं, वे तो छप जाते हैं लेकिन 'पीपुल्स डेली' जो आफिशियल पेपर माना जाता है और उस ने जो एक एडीटोरियल लिखा है और उसमें भारत की सराहना की गई है, उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया। इस का अर्थ मैं क्या लगा सकता हूँ? मेरा कहना यह है कि दोनों का समाचार आप मत दीजिए। हांगकांग के पेपर को भी छोड़ दीजिए और चाइना के 'पीपुल्स डेली' में जो लिखा है, उस को भी छोड़ दीजिए। दोनों का मत दीजिए, लेकिन अगर हांगकांग के पेपर का समाचार देना है तो दूसरे पेपर का भी रिलीज कीजिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि संसार भर में कई देशों में भय है। रूस में भी जरूर भय होगा और अमेरिका में भी भय हो सकता है कि चाइना के साथ हमारे संबंध ठीक हो रहे हैं, भाई भाई के ही नहीं बल्कि जो हमारे उन के साथ संबंध हैं, वे ठीक हो रहे हैं। अभी-अभी अखबारों में नन्दा देवी का कहानी निकली है। इस से यह साफ हुआ कि इन्दिरा जी की गवर्नमेंट और प० जवाहरलाल नेहरू की गवर्नमेंट कैसी थी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू

और इन्दिरा गांधी किस प्रकार के लोग थे।** मैं कहता हूँ कि जो यह किया गया.... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Baddagara): How dare you talk?*

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : यह प्रधान मंत्री के स्तर पर किया है और मैं कहता हूँ कि आज तक, हमारी सरकार बनने तक, खम्पा को राष्ट्रपति दिये गये, गन्त दिये गये और सी० आई० ए० ने इन का साथ दिया था। 1969 में इस को समाप्त किया गया। इस प्रकार की जो बात बोलने वाले होते हैं, वे सी० आई० ए० की बात करते हैं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि सी० आई० ए० का नया नाम कूलोस्त आफ इन्दिरा अम्मा होना चाहिए। जब इमर्जेन्सी लगाई गई तब सी० आई० ए० ने इन्दिरा गांधी का साथ दिया। मैं उस टाइम में अमेरिका में था और वहां पर सी० आई० ए० के लोग और आम तौर पर अमेरिका के लोग कहते थे कि इमर्जेन्सी अच्छी है और संजय गांधी को प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनना चाहिए।

"Because Sanjay Gandhi is eminently purchasable we have got a lot of money and he is foolish enough to take money"

अमेरिका में आम तौर पर लोग यह कहते थे और इमर्जेन्सी का पक्ष अमेरिका की सरकार ने इसीलिए लिया कि इन्दिरा गांधी और उस के सारे परिवार के बड़े नेता तक बिकने वाले लोग थे और जो राष्ट्रीय हित का सवाल था, उस को उन्होंने नहीं देखा। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर हमें सोचना चाहिए और यह जो दुश्मनी पैदा करने वाली बात है, इस पर हमें सोचना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

मैं कहता हूँ कि आप 1966 के स्टेटमेंट्स को देख लीजिए, जब इन्दिरा गांधी जी अमेरिका में गई थी। उस समय के भाषण में

[डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी]

क्या था। उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि अमेरिका जो वियतनाम में पर रहा है, वह बिल्कुल गरीब हो रहा है।

"We have sympathy with America about Vietnam."

यह न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में प्रिन्ट पेज पर छपा था।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोटा) : आप श्री० आई० ए० की स्वागति पर लेकर अमेरिका गये थे या नहीं ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : इस प्रकार के लोग यहाँ प्रचार कर रहे थे। अब श्री० आई० ए० को क्या हो गया है। (ध्यवधान)...

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मुझसे मैं ने आप के सामने रखे हैं, उन पर आप विचार करें।

श्री बसन्त साठे : श्री० आई० ए० की स्वागति पर आप अमेरिका पढ़ने को गये थे, इस बात को आप ने इस सदन में माना था, दोनों ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का यह बड़ा सोभाग्य है कि बड़े ही सन्तुलित, सावधिवादी करने वाले, मर्यादावादी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में सहयोग में मान्यता रखने वाले श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हमारे देश के विदेश मंत्री हैं (ध्यवधान) ये लोग हमारी बात में खुश होत हैं इससे मुझे बड़ा डर भी लगता है। लेकिन मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतने अच्छे विदेश मंत्री हमारे देश में कभी भी नहीं रहे हैं। मुझे पढ़ने से पता था कि ऐसा होने वाला है। इस मामले में हम जो भी बात रखते हैं वह सही होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक उच्च पद पर वह पढ़ गए हैं और अब उनका अपनी प्रशिक्षण करने वालों से सावधान

रहना चाहिए (ध्यवधान) वह और भी ऊँचे पद पर जाने वाले हैं। उस पद पर जाने के लिए समय है। मैं उनको सावधान करना चाहता हूँ कि इन से वह बच कर रहें। विशेषकर ऐसे लोगों से—(ध्यवधान)

मैंने वास्तविकता आपके सामने रख दी है। मैं इतना ही अन्त में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम से हमारी विदेश नीति को आप न जोड़ें। Jawaharlal Nehru was a failure all through. उन्होंने सार्वजनिक रूप से जो बात कही और निजी रूप में जो बात की वे अलग-अलग थीं। हमें भारत की आत्मनिर्भरता के आधार पर खड़ा करना है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यही जवाहरलाल नेहरू कहते थे।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : एम० ओ० थ्यार्स की पुस्तक पढ़ लें समझ में आ जाएगी। भारत की असली चेतना और जो वास्तविक स्थिति है यह सभी सामने आ सकती है जब आत्म निर्भरता के आधार पर विदेश नीति बनाई जाएगी और उसको चलाया जाएगा।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI L K DOLEY (Lakhmipur)
We take objection to the allegations made by Dr Subramaniam Swamy against Jawaharlal Nehru and his foreign policy Let it go on record that we take objection to this

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER No question of objection. It is his view and that is your view Mr Chandrappan.

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cananore) We are discussing about India's foreign policy in the context of very significant developments in the

international field. In the report presented by the Ministry of External Affairs, the very introduction of it begins with a half truth. It says that a consensus on foreign policy had developed within the country cutting across party lines immediately after independence when the process of decolonisation was going on. I am only saying that it is a half truth.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): There is some voice of dissent, but there is consensus.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: We heard a bit of that dissent. We have seen in the speech of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, the unashamed manner in which Dr. Subramaniam Swamy tried to denigrate the policy this country had evolved in relation to external affairs at the time of Nehru. We may have had so many differences with Nehru, but the fact of the matter remains and it will be upheld by history that it was he who enunciated a foreign policy which was fully in tune with the national traditions of this country.

The anti-imperialist tradition of this country was upheld by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in enunciating India's foreign policy. The same forces which are now trying to denigrate Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and India's foreign policy of non-alignment were there even at that time. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy might have been very young. At that time Krishna Menon was the target of attack in the Bombay elections. I do not know whether you were elected from the same place. Some of the present leaders of the Janata Party raised all these issues of relation with China, relation with Soviet Union, non-alignment, India's relation with America, etc. even at that time to oppose Krishna Menon. Today strangely these people are so friendly with China! Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was speaking in the tone of Brzezinski, National Security Adviser to the U.S. President. Mr. Brzezinski was speaking before

Jimmy Carter came to India. Explaining to the press the importance of the visit, he said two things. Firstly, he said that Jimmy Carter was coming to India to change the tilt in India's foreign policy. He said, there was a tilt towards the Soviet Union and the US President wanted to tilt it towards USA. He also advised that India should become friendly with China.

We have always stood for normalisation of relations with China. We want it. But why did China and India become enemies?

There were reasons for that. If China changes those policies, we are for friendly relations with China. But today with Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, there are other gentlemen like the Shah of Iran and Brzezinski who are advising this prescription to India: "You become friendly to China!" It was the same forces of imperialism and their agents—I do not know whether the words 'running dogs' are parliamentary; if it is parliamentary, I would say—these running dogs of imperialism were the forces who were trying to scuttle India-China relations when it was in the interest of world peace, non-alignment and progress of mankind. But today you are speaking like this and the world will understand.

In this report, there are certain other factors missing. I do not know whether it is not for us to say something more positive against the attempt of US imperialism to make bigger defence preparations, and to manufacture the neutron bomb. I am happy the Prime Minister is going to attend the UN disarmament conference, if I am not wrong. Certain questions will come up there in relation to disarmament. There is a very positive proposal for disarmament advanced by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, but mainly by the Soviet Union. There is no use bracketing both USA and Soviet Union as super powers as your report tries to do. At least

[SHRI C K Chandrappan]

in our interest it is not good to say that there are two super powers in rivalry and we are non-aligned in between. That is not the fact. Take India's own interest. As Mr Subramaniam Swamy said I agree with him, we have to take our own national interests and we have to see which forces are for us and which are against us. Our policy towards the United States. Mr Foreign Minister is not an accident you will agree with me. During the last 30 years whenever the interest of India was affected we have seen the US imperialism standing against India in the other camp. On the question of Kashmir, on the question of Goa's liberation, on the question of Bangladesh and on ever so many questions on all the wars that India had to fight against her aggressors, we have seen the US imperialism standing on the other side. In the early days of India's Independence there were even attempts made to be friend USA but they did not succeed because the imperialist nation as the USA is, it is always against the interests of developing countries. So, they will be always against us and today also. So if you take the national interests Mr Subramaniam Swamy, you cannot gain anything by making friendship with the United States and this Report is trying to make a white-wash. Our relation with the Shah of Iran your new friend—not yours but his

चौधरी बलद्वीर सिंह (हमियानपुर)

क्या जरा विदेश सखी की मे जान रहे थी
मुद्रायायम से क्या करने हैं ?

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAH Sir the Shah of Iran the first product of US destabilisation policy 35 years ago is the result of that. They killed democracy there butchered thousands of people. He has some petro-dollars and we became so friendly with him. We are bartering our economy to the Shah of Iran. Your Kudremukh is nothing but bartering away India's economy. And what is this Rajasthan Canal? You are becoming share crop-

pers, Indian peasants of Rajasthan will become share-croppers of the Shah of Iran. That is the policy.

AN HON MEMBER How?

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAH Yes you will understand if you read it. Then, the policy of Iran is presented in this Report. The new, traditional, historic relation is being revived. They subvert, they butcher people and kill them. We have a responsibility to fight these people also.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY What about Mr Sakharov?

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAH I don't know who he is.

Sir, the point is that the Shah of Iran is playing a sub-imperialist role in this part of the world (Interruptions). It is again he who played a destructive role in the heart of Africa about which the Government says that we are not concerned. No. You should have taken a policy which would have been appreciated by the African people the OAU. The OAU adopted the policy of supporting Ethiopia. The Soviet Union was on the side of Ethiopia just as it was on the side of India and Bangladesh at the time of the Bangladesh liberation struggle. The Cubans are on the side of the national liberation movements. Strangely, we found that the Shah of Iran going with his arms and everything. And if you take the South-East Asian policy, your Report is trying to depict—my friend, Mr Samarendra Kundu was there in Vietnam. He has done some good job there. What is this ASEAN? ASEAN is nothing but the presentation in civilian clothes, of SEATO which is dead and buried. It could not survive with his arms and everything. And if the onslaught inflicted on it by the people of Indo-China—Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. They had to swallow the SEATO and they presented the ASEAN, a colour in civilian dress, but the US imperialists are trying to make it a military ground and you say that we are trying to develop very good relations with them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): Ask your friend, Mr. Dong.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I will ask them. Let us not quarrel. I have no quarrel with you.

These are the developments that are taking place. In my opinion, the Government of India should take more positive and more forthright steps in relation to the coming Disarmament Conference, the North-South dialogue and all that. They have taken some good steps. I welcome them.

The last point is on the question of African liberation struggles, especially in the southern tip of Africa. Your stand is good. I appreciate it. I do not know whether some of your people agree with it. My point is that it is not enough. You will have to be forthright in supporting them, helping them financially in a much bigger way—and not merely in expressing solidarity with them. The time has come for the Foreign Minister Mr. Vajpayee to put it correctly. The last chance, he described it. The Anglo-US plans for Zimbabwe have been rejected by the African people and their representatives; and to-day as Mr. Vajpayee said, the only solution is the armed insurgence there. And there, India should play a more positive role. And about Bangladesh, Sir, it is good that Government are trying for good neighbourly relations, but it should not be at the cost of the democratic elements there. When people are butchered and democracy killed in Bangladesh, I think India has a moral responsibility to come forward in support of the people there. It is not an intervention in the internal affairs of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will have to conclude now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The really last point is about the CIA. Yesterday, Mr. Swami was very happy. I knew he will be happy. Yesterday

CIA was white-washed here. An innocent, angel-like CIA fluttered in India, with the consent of the Government. It is very good. But let us not forget one fact. I was reading one book. During the last 5 years, CIA had interfered 680 times in the affairs of other countries. In this connection, Mr. Krishan Kant will remember it. I think he also participated in the "Rampart" magazine interview about the revelation made in this House. At that time, the present Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai was one of the trustees of the Indian Assembly of Youth which was involved in receiving CIA money. Mr. Morarji Desai was honest enough to say, "I resign from it." The Indian Assembly of Youth has changed its garb; and to-day with the blessings of the Swamis in this country, it is there—our own Swami.

At that time, is it not a fact that the Indian Government as it was told by the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister—agreed to the CIA coming and planning that highly sensitive plutonium device with a nuclear explosive there? Is it not a fact that the Government at that time could do it only after butchering Krishna Menon? Yes; there is a story behind it. The whole proposals of the US, including....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. You cannot go on with the story now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The whole proposals of the US, including the proposal of nuclear umbrella were stoutly resisted by Krishna Menon; and he was butchered at the altar of US imperialism; and then this concession was made. I hope the Foreign Minister who revealed that bombshell yesterday, will reveal this bombshell also.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): One year back, when the new Government started functioning, they began with an assertion that they were continu-

[Shri C M Stephen]

ing the foreign policy of the former Government. The foreign policy was the one thing on which the present Government asserted that the policy will be one of continuation and continuity and that there was not going to be any deviation. At that time this policy statement by the External Affairs Minister of the Government it was more or less clear was not the unanimous voice of the Janata Party. We had for instance persons like my very beloved friend Mr Subramaniam Swamy coming out openly and strongly against

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Beloved?

SHRI C M STEPHEN I said beloved and lovable

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Is he lovable?

SHRI C M STEPHEN He came out strongly against the basic tenets of the foreign policy. He had gone to the extent of demanding the scrapping of the Indo-Soviet Treaty. On the basis of that news was floating about that in spite of the identity of their party affiliations within the party there was much of confrontation between them and there was not much love lost between them. Today we found Mr Subramaniam Swamy giving very handsome compliments to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. It is a fact that he gave very high compliments to him and there was an appearance of complete friendliness.

Now I am wondering whether there is something which could be read between the lines whether some change is taking place or not. I do not think that Shri Swamy is the type of person who can change that easily because with respect to these matters what he speaks is not what really is his. He is bound to speak by certain commitments.

AN HON MEMBER Indira

SHRI C M STEPHEN Forget about that

AN HON MEMBER Why?

SHRI C M STEPHEN But then there is a change I have got before me documents which spell out certain new propositions. Last year when the 1976-77 report was presented they said

the substance of the country's foreign policy was not an issue during the elections. The new Government reaffirms its commitment to the policy of non alignment and affirms that is continuing that policy.

Today also they have said something like that. They have said

during the years immediately before independence and subsequently when India played a dominant role in the political process of decolonisation, a consensus on foreign policy had developed within the country cutting across party lines. Against this background it was only natural.

Then they went on to say

This did not however mean that this major political transformation did not have any influence on the content and style of foreign policy.

Here we get the first indication openly stated, that the foreign policy is not going to be the same as it was. They now say that there is a change in the content and style of the foreign policy new phases are coming in. I am putting these two together—the present attitude of Mr Subramaniam Swamy on the one side and the statement in this document of the Government on the other side where the Government says that the content and style would remain chang

ed. If the content and style, if these two things are removed, what remains in the foreign policy, I do not know. As far as the content and style of the foreign policy are concerned, they are not going to be the same, they are going to be changed, the change is taking place. What exactly the change is what the Minister of External Affairs in truthfulness must explain to the people and explain to the world.

Now you have high-lighted certain new points, certain new philosophy and certain new phrases have started coming. In this Report you have stated about "neighbourhood diplomacy." Yesterday, Shri Kundu coined a new phrase "Asian image of India" or something like that.

AN HON. MEMBER: Asian personality.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Yes, Asian personality of India. as if it was ever in doubt that we are an Asian country that we have got an Asian image or Asian standing. They are going to find a new Asian personality. The question is whether this endeavour to discover a new Asian personality is the same as the personality that we wanted to project.

As far as good neighbourliness is concerned, this is what the document of 1976-77 says:

"India worked for the extension of detente in its own region by trying to normalise and improve relations with all the neighbours. A number of issues were settled through bilateral negotiations. The entire maritime boundary with Sri Lanka was delimited on the basis of agreement signed with that country. An agreement was concluded with the Maldives for delimitation of the maritime boundary between for two countries. Friendly ties were maintained with Afghanistan and Nepal. Exchange of visits with Afghanistan and Nepal, at the ministerial and official levels, and the discussions held during these visits reflected a spirit of

goodwill and understanding. Initiative was taken to normalise relations with China and diplomatic ties were re-established with that country at the level of Ambassador."

The whole chronicle, as far as the neighbouring countries are concerned, is that normalisation took place, that agreements were arrived at, that we were on the path of normalisation and good neighbourliness. It was attempted in 1976-77 itself, and that is acknowledged. Therefore, the question I am now asking is this. Apart from this, what is the new element in the neighbourhood diplomacy that you are evolving, what is the new Asian Personality that you are projecting. That you want to project? I am not saying that you are doing something wrong or anything like that. but tell us, when you use the phrases of "neighbourhood diplomacy" and "Asian Personality", against the background of what was being attempted earlier, what is the new thing that you are attempting? This is a matter which has to be explained.

Somebody said that India must lead the other countries, somebody else said that India must go to the assistance of the other countries. Another Member said that India must give confidence to the neighbouring countries. One Member went to the extent of saying that Morarji Desai's statement on Sikkim sent terror into our neighbouring countries. So, what is the role that we are playing? Are we playing the role of only an Asian country, are we playing the role of leading somebody, are we playing the role of a big brother, giving money and everything to everybody? That was not the role that we were playing. We had been playing the plain role of a country which knows its mind, which knows its inherent strength, which has got an economic sub-structure to rely upon with a personality of its own, not limited to Asia or the Southeast Asian area

[Shri C M Stephen]

only but covering the entire world the non aligned world not linked with any particular bloc not being under the umbrella of any particular bloc but having its own personality and projecting its domestic policies on the international field Therefore the sort of thing that we are now finding is rather disturbing

Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee does make occasional visits to India I know when those occasional visits to India are made he should make an attempt to understand what exactly the economic policy of this country is or must be This attempt has got to be made

There are new phrases coming up like genuine non alignment Is it different from the non-alignment that we had been following so far? Or is it suggested that the non alignment that Pandit Nehru followed was not genuine non alignment? If that was not non alignment and non-alignment characterised by genuineness is now forth coming then you candidly concede that you are changing the foreign policy You have got the sanction of the people You can do it but do not come out with the statement that this is non alignment

India has its own concept of non alignment from the Power blocs We are not part of any Power bloc we are not subject to anybody Non-alignment means as far as we are concerned not neutrality not inactivity not just blindness but a positive policy in the interests of the country in our self interest

Every foreign policy of any country projects its foreign policy from its own interest its own self interest Our internal democracy or our internal economy has got to be developed For that we want peace in the world We want relationship with other developing countries We want freedom from attack from foreign areas With this, we project our

foreign policy On issues we take a particular stand We refuse to be tied down to any country at all On the international field we have got our preferences Let us not forget the fact that two forces are operating in the international field The force of imperialism colonialism suppression, exploitation is functioning openly or unopenly On the other hand there are forces which are supporting the developing countries and the imperialism and the colonialism These forces are there We have got to take our sides with one of these forces. It is natural therefore that certain countries which take up our own position come nearer to us You call it a tilt Whether we tilt to somebody or somebody else tilts to us is a question It has been acknowledged in this Report itself that the Soviet Union has felt that non alignment which was being followed by India is a bulwark for international peace and international harmony and progress They acknowledge us as an independent country which takes its own stand. As we think on many lines similarly whether the socialist transformation or economic policy, not everything but many things they get tilted to us Nobody need be ashamed of it Nobody need to take it as a sort of deviation from non-alignment But you need genuine non alignment. You say that we would be equi distant from both Now you are going to say that we will be equi distant between the oppressor and the oppressed You would say that we would be equi-distant between Israel and the Arabs You are going to be equi distant between the African countries and the oppressing nations You just cannot be We have to take a position That is not a deviation from the policy of non alignment A new concept is being evolved I would appeal to the hon. Minister to spell out what exactly he means by the new concept of genuine non alienment Whether it is any way different from the non alignment that we have been pursuing You kindly explain this matter

A new discovery has been made. They say because of restoration of democracy in India, the attitude of America has changed, the attitude of different countries has changed towards us. I ask in all humility, before emergency is it your case that there was no democracy? During Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's time, was there no democracy? During Lal Bahadur Shastri's time, was there no democracy? Before emergency, you say that there was no democracy. There was democracy in the country.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): What about emergency?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am speaking of the period before emergency.

Now the question I am putting is: Pakistan and India came to war. Was Pakistan a democrat? Was not India democratic? And what was the attitude of this great democratic country, the United States of America? If they were in love with democracy they should have supported us against Pakistan. Pakistan attacked us during Lal Bahadur Shastri's time. Under Shastri, there was certainly democracy in the country and Ayub Khan's Pakistan was certainly not democratic. What did this great democratic country do during that time? Whom did they support? The point I am making is that no country postulates its attitude to any other country on the basis of its political system. It postulates its attitude on the basis of the basic interests that they have. If they are a capitalist country with a capitalist interest and the other is also a capitalist country, then they will be nearer to them. That was why the USA were nearer to Pakistan. That is why, they are conniving with all sorts of sabotages that are taking place everywhere. They were very much against the

Emergency here. But they had nothing to say about the butchering of Banga Bandhu; they had nothing to say about him; the whole lot of them was murdered, but not a whisper; they were not bothered about that. But about this they were gathered.

15.00 hrs.

The point that I am emphasizing is that, when they project a particular attitude, they know where the bread is buttered, they understand that they have got their own economic philosophy. They want a colonial economy in this country.

You now say, 'Come back to the rural economy'. They are happy about it. They wanted us to suspend the nuclear explosion, and you have agreed to suspend it. They are happy about it. About every step you are taking, they are absolutely happy. Therefore, Mr. Carter comes here, not as a friend but as a victor who has conquered this country, and he addresses us in that particular tone. I do not want to put it in this particular fashion, but this is the picture which you cannot avoid. One after another, a long galaxy of Western bosses are coming to us, the Red Carpet is being thrown out, and we Members of Parliament are being drawn out every alternate day to the Central Hall to hear the speeches that they are delivering. With one or two persons, it was alright; but then the benches were empty; the officers were put in and the whole thing was filled up in order that we might hear those speeches.

Let us not forget that India is a great country, it is self-reliant and completely self-supporting. It did not bend itself to anybody. Let us not be petty-minded in our behaviour, be it with a small country or a big country. Let there be a sense of proportion in our dealings with other countries. Agreements can be evolved. Talks can take place. But forget not that India is India with 60 crores of people. Let that balance be main-

[Shri C M Stephen]

tained and without maintaining the balance let us not give an impression that we are so anxious to get on with anybody they get away with what they want and we give away one after another kindling hopes which cannot be satisfied ultimately creating hostility all around promising all sort of financial support which we will not be able to satisfy ultimately creating hostility all around This sort of an attitude is certainly not the one we have got to foster

What has been stated by the Government when they assumed the administration and the government in this country in the line of the foreign policy? Here is something which was evolved during the years by a consensus cutting across party lines which stood the test of time which has elevated the position of India in the international arena If you want to deviate from that come out with a clear statement giving the points of deviation that you want to inculcate and say where the foreign policy has been drawn what it is going to be Tell us clearly rather than play this sort of hide-and seek game

Again political controversies there can be When Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee was on the Opposition Benches—I hope he will acknowledge this—we had the highest of respect for him—even when he was in the Opposition attacking us There is a lesson below which we do not expect him to go One or two of his recent utterances gave a real shock to me. He told about Mrs Indira Gandhi that there was a secret deal with Kashmir Come out with the terms of that deal, if it is there That has been denied by her That has been denied by Mr Aga Shah That has been denied by everybody If there is a secret document that you have then you tell the Parliament—rather than go to the platform and say—what is that secret arrangement This is a thing which you have to tell us

and prove Otherwise you will have to apologise to the nation—if what was said was incorrect

He said about Bombshell What exactly is the bombshell?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER There is something like time

SHRI C M STEPHEN One minute more

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Here is a time bomb

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN Yes it can be a time bomb He came out with a bomb-shell I thought something big was coming and wondered what was that bomb-shell The bomb shell was that when in 1960 this plutonium device was planted Mrs Indira Gandhi was responsible for that—that she was responsible for that and that she was in league with America. Are you saying that this is something which you are against? What exactly is your attitude? We on these Benches were never against any Government at all we never wanted to get away from anybody We made our best efforts to be friendly But on the basis of the self respect of this country on the basis of the sovereignty of this country on the basis of the economic interests of this country on the basis of the personality projected not on the Asian field but on the international field, on the basis of projection of the international personality of this country its 60 crores of people will be a standing source of strength for the purpose of evolving peace lasting peace and progress. Let us not ridicule it. International questions are not questions for political parleys on the basis of ridicule This manner should not be adopted I would only submit to my friend that he could perform his task fairly well without stooping to this sort of low-level rhetorical performances.

While concluding, I would like him to spell out the deviation that he is attempting. It is clear that deviation is being attempted. Spell out where and to what extent you want to deviate in the different areas. Be honest with us: be honest with Parliament; be honest with the nation, rather than attempt deviation by a revolutionary back-door method.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy to speak in support of the Demand of the Ministry of External Affairs. Whatever people may say about the performance of Government in various other fields, this is one field where there is unanimity that it has been successful. The credit goes, by and large, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I would like to offer my personal congratulations to him for his dynamic stewardship of the External Affairs Ministry. But I would like to say that my compliments are not left-handed or right-handed or many-sided, like my friend Shri Subramaniam Swamy's. My compliments are genuine, because I feel that he has taken the national policy which has been evolved over the last 30 years. And when Mr. Vajpayee says:

सरकार बदलने से राष्ट्र

हित बदलता नहीं है,

he is correct. Subramaniam Swamy has criticised him for that. He may have been saying other things too. Generally, I ignore what my friend

Subramaniam Swamy says, but he has said today in Parliament House, in the Lok Sabha, while speaking on the Demand of the Ministry of External Affairs, and people might take it that he speaks the voice of the party and the Election Manifesto of the Party. Our Manifesto has the words 'genuine non-alignment' but he is against the word 'non-alignment'. According to me, as I understand the policy and the Election Manifesto of

the Janata Party, definitely and deliberately the words 'genuine-non-alignment' were put in the Election Manifesto knowing fully well the background of the various constituents of the Janata Party and I feel and consider that Mr. Vajpayee represents the majority view of the erstwhile Jana Sangh which has merged with the Janata Party and has the right to say that we believe in 'genuine non-alignment' and to spell out the historical growth of the non-alignment movement.

Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has his own views. He may be representing certain forces which are in a minority, which we had been fighting earlier and which we continue to fight even now. (Interruptions). I do not want to enter into a controversy; but these forces, I can assure the House and the country were never in a majority when Gandhi was leading the freedom struggle. This force was never in majority even for the last thirty years after independence. We thought, these forces have taken new knowledge, new experience and have suffered and changed. Well and good, if they have not changed, then we have to fight those forces again, because they do not represent the integrating forces, they are not the uniting forces.

He says that he does not want to hear the name of Nehru; he wants to completely cut himself off from the foreign policy of thirty years and the foreign policy of Janata Government now. He is making the same mistake which his erstwhile party and the so-called voluntary organization was making. You cannot cut out history; history is a continuity; you cannot cut out the Mughal period; you cannot cut out the Muslim period. They are a part of history, they are our life and blood. We have to learn from them and we have to learn from the experience. If you want to cut off that history, you will not be the India which you are today. I am glad that Mr. Malkani who has written that book about the jail experiences, has

[Shri Krishan Kant]

changed his interpretation of history. He says now we can say that Muslims and Hindus can live and should live as brothers. Later on in other chapters because of his experience at the feet of RSS he has not changed that much.

Dr Subramaniam Swamy wants the Janata Party to cut off from the foreign policy developed by Nehru in the background of freedom struggle of Mahatma Gandhi and others which is a very valuable asset for us and on the basis of which the Janata Party has built up its foreign policy.

He mentioned about our relations with Pakistan. When Mr Agha Shahi came here he said that he has built up more trust not only in the Janata Government but in the Prime Minister and in the Minister of External Affairs in spite of the background of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Shri Vajpayee while speaking at the press conference in Islamabad when he was asked about his background of Jansangh said I have shed off that. He said he has become part of the Janata Party which adopted the election manifesto where we mentioned about genuine non-alignment. If the forces represented by Dr Subramaniam Swamy want to continue the same approach towards Pakistan the same approach to non-alignment I feel they are heading towards a dismal failure. This country is not going to accept that. He still talks of Akhand Bharat. History has changed. He feels like the RSS that the Muslim period the Mughal period be cut off from history and can be linked to two thousand years back. He feels that we can start from where we started in the beginning and Nehru is no more in history. No history of a nation no history of a people can be cut off from the people. Whatever mistakes Nehru might have made it is the duty of the future generations to learn from those mistakes and go forward but not to decry them. That

is a valuable heritage that Nehru has left. I must say that he talked dangerously. He said he would like to have a situation where there is no border between India and Pakistan. When the Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs are building up bridges of trust such a speech at this time can be harmful to the foreign relations of India. Mr Chairman I would like to dissociate myself from that. He has tried to defend the Prime Minister and criticised the Minister of External Affairs. I think the policy of the Janata Party and the policy of the government are the same. Whether it is Prime Minister or the Minister of External Affairs it is the Janata Party policy as a whole and there is no division between the two. Assuming division in the basic approach of the Janata Party by those who are representing the minority forces of my friend—I can tell you it will not help them.

He then referred to China. Perhaps he is talking of the new friendship with China as if we were not friends earlier. I think we are more than friends of China. We want that friendship to grow not at the cost of our self-respect. We want friendship with Soviet Union. We want friendship with America but with our dignity remaining intact. He says that because we are afraid of Russia so we do not want to become friends with China. Then there are fears in Russia about this country. This is wrong. And we are not guided by these considerations. I can say whether of the previous government or this government as far as our foreign policy goes there is no difference. What Russia likes or does not like is immaterial to us. What is India's interest it is on that we decide. He criticised the Nanda Devi expedition and the plutonium device and everybody connected with this. I am sure in those circumstances anybody might have reacted in the same way as the three Prime Ministers Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi did. Perhaps as the Prime Minister said he would have

agreed to that. If the forces represented by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy were in power at that time, they would have not merely allowed the expedition but they would have even called the American forces here.

Some of his criticism, I think, was because he does not like the word non-alignment. Other friends also said it. But I would like to say something about that. I have held the view that friendship with the Soviet Union is a geo-political necessity whatever government comes into power, rightist, centrist or leftist. We may not like their method of working in their own country. That is their look-out. When we talk of genuine non-alignment, I would like to clear it very much as to why we call it genuine non-alignment. Genuine non-alignment means that we did not want to become a part of the cold war. Because of our genuine non-alignment we steered through and we became successful. Non-alignment has an element of reciprocity. It does not mean that somebody attacks you and you will be still friendly with him. So we did take side on issues and we will continue to take side on issues. When the United States acted against our national interests in 1971, we went in for the Indo-Soviet Treaty of friendship, but not at the cost of our policy of non-alignment. Even there is an article in that treaty that Russia respects our policy of non-alignment. We said while signing that treaty that we will not participate in the rivalry of the super powers. When we talk of genuine non-alignment, I want to make it very clear what we mean. During the emergency and earlier when certain forces in the Soviet Union tried to criticise JP, Morarji in 1974-75 and also supported the emergency, it was interference in our internal affairs. When Mr. Brezhnev made his speech at a public meeting near the Red Fort supporting the programme of the Congress Party, I objected to it as a member of the Congress Party that he had no business to do that.

What I mean genuine non-alignment is non-alignment on the basis of the five principles and non-interference in each other's affairs. I think Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee will make it more clear. We know the Soviet Union has come to our help in every difficult time, whether it was conflict with Pakistan or the question of a steel mill. We know all that. In spite of that, we would not like them to interfere in our internal affairs. Probably they were misled by our friends in the CPI and they have also now changed and they have said that their support to emergency was wrong. When we say genuine non-alignment, it is non-alignment—clear and honest. No friend can interfere in our internal affairs. That is what I would like to say.

I would like to deal with another point. Nobody has dealt with that point and that point is.....

I am glad Mr. Stephen said we have always cared for neighbours. It is true and I think when Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister, I also praised that we were giving more attention to our neighbours. Though Nehru was trying to build up non-alignment, somehow our people bureaucracy in the foreign office in the earlier years were trying to be friendly with the richer people than others. Slowly, the policy was developed and I think what Mr. Vajpayee has done after taking over the Foreign Ministry, is that he has tried to mend fences with the neighbouring countries. Why should we not praise him for that? He has done that. He has done a good thing. To-day in the sub-continent there is greater relaxation than there was at any time in the last 30 years. Because of many historical events Vietnam has changed. So many other things have changed. We are trying to have more moves of friendship with China, but not at the cost of Soviet Union or anybody else. Another important thing that has been done is that the foreign economic policy is slowly becoming an impera-

[Shri Krishan Kant]

tive and important component of our foreign policy. As the Report shows, our technical help to Asian African countries, our economic agreement with Vietnam breaks fresh grounds.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
What about economic policy?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: We are not discussing on economic policy. Do you want economic agreement with Vietnam or not? Then why do you speak like that?

I would like our food and foreign exchange reserves to be utilised in a way that the new concept of alignment grows having self reliance, not based on the support of the big powers or industrialised nations but mutual help of the non-aligned countries. That should be given impetus. I think in that direction Mr. Vajpayee has gone ahead. I think now initiatives have been taken during the last one year of his stewardship of the Ministry of External Affairs. I think now opportunity has come when a special session of the General Assembly is being called to discuss disarmament. I would like him to take initiatives in that.

One factor—awful and terrible to the whole world—is nuclear power growth all over the world. The nuclear stock piles are growing with two super powers. This has led to rivalry. This has led to intervention in the developing countries. I would like Mr. Vajpayee and the Prime Minister—Mr. Desai—when they go there, take more serious action in this respect. I know he has written letters to his counterparts in non-aligned countries. But writing letters would not suffice. Just as we did earlier, I think a resolution must be brought in Parliament and later on in the United Nations, saying that these nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity. As we did in Nehru's time in 1951, we must bring in a Resolution. Regional nuclear weapons free zone idea must

be given up. It must be given the shape of global free zone because any other thing below that is to legitimise nuclear weapons of the big super powers. Whether it is NPT, whether it is nuclear power free zone, whether it is in South America or Asia or it is the question of taking nuclear protection from big powers. I would like to warn him, the bureaucracies all over the world are the same. They have been influenced by money and propaganda and the media which was to legitimise the super-power hegemony in the nuclear stock piles. Many of you must have read a book by Ashok Kapur on India's nuclear option. He has mentioned the names of two important officials—Shri C. S. Jha and Shri Jagat Mehta, who have been propagating in favour of the NPT and other things. I would like that such things should not be allowed to happen again against our national policy.

I wanted to give lot of points on this. But I would like only in the end to say that this is the time when we should take the initiative. We have lost that initiative after the Chinese aggression. We have lost this for the last 15 years because many other things developed in the world and in the country. I request you to take that initiative which may lead us to a situation where production of nuclear weapons becomes a crime against humanity against the conscience of the people. And in the next General Assembly of the UNO, you please try to get a Resolution passed to that effect so that later on you can go ahead with the idea so that in the shortest possible time our real dream when we took to non-alignment is realised. Before conventional disarmament takes place, nuclear weapons disarmament has to be realised. With these words, I would once again request the hon. Minister that he should not lose this opportunity because genuine non-alignment policy is the only correct policy and India must play its historic role and we are confident. Because we are powerful in nuclear technology.

we have the credibility and we take our stand on right lines. With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Unnikrishnan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I have a point of order, Sir. I have to draw your attention to Rule 357. (Interruptions) How can he say that there is no point of order? I draw your attention to Rule 357. It says:

"A member may, with the permission of the Speaker...."

I am asking for your permission, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, you are referring to Rule 357. It is very clear that a Member may, with the permission of the Speaker, do so. But, I am sorry, I am not giving you the permission...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: My point is a small point only. I don't want to take the time of the House, Sir.

Sir, an allegation has been made against me. Have I not got the right to defend myself?

MR. CHAIRMAN: But he has not made any allegation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to make one point clear. I would request you to give me permission to make a brief personal Explanation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What is the use of his Personal Explanation? He uses every kind of word for others. If he is given an opportunity to offer a Personal Explanation, then, we should also be given an opportunity to give a Personal Explanation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, you please resume your seat. Your point is not relevant.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let him write to the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, you also made so many allegations against others. They have not made any allegations against you. As a matter of fact, I have not given you permission, there is nothing now. I am not giving you permission...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I don't understand why you should not allow me to speak. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, will you please resume your seat? You please refer to Direction 115 C. It reads as follows:—

"No member shall be permitted to make a statement by way of personal explanation under rule 357 unless a copy thereof has been submitted in writing by the member to the Speaker sufficiently in advance and the Speaker has approved it."

So, that is the Direction of the Speaker. You have not given me in writing and I have not given you the permission.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I will give it, Sir. Let me quote again. This is not a long speech or anything like that. If a member is present he can interrupt. I do not want to go out of the way. If a Member is present, he can interrupt. After all, I have a right to defend myself in this House. If an absurd allegation is made against me, have I not got the right to defend myself? I have got that right here. You just allow me a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are only wasting the time of the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It should not go on record. He is speaking without your permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara) Mr Chairman, Sir,

SHRI K LAKKAPPA He is weeping

SHRI B P MANDAL (Madhepura) Sir I rise on a point of order

मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि माननीय सदस्या ने**यह हाउस में नहीं बहना चाहिए, रिवाइड पर नहीं जाना चाहिए। ऐसा कहना इस हाउस की परम्परा को, डिगनीटी को गिराता है।

MR CHAIRMAN There is no point of order

SHRI B P MANDAL There is my point of order

MR CHAIRMAN There is no point of order

SHRI B P MANDAL This is my point of order

MR CHAIRMAN

मंडल साहब आप ने जो कहा है, उस को चैंक अप करोगे। अगर कोई अनपतिया- मेट्री बड है तो उस को देख लेंगे।

There is no point of order There is no time at all There are several Members from your side only who want to speak Why do you waste your time? I will examine if there is anything Unparliamentary Then I will expunge it There is no point of order

SHRI GANGA SINGH (Mandi) The unparliamentary expression must be removed from the records.

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी (मगलदाई)
यह कोई इन्दिरा गांधी का जंगल नहीं है। इस बात को विद्वा कराइये।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair

MR CHAIRMAN I will examine it whether it is unparliamentary or not Now, Mr Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not want to take away Mr Krishan Kant

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी आप
इसका विद्वा कराइये।

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not want to take off where my friend, Shri Krishan Kant left off I do not want to go into various things that Dr Swamy had said because, I know that this House does not share his views and he will not only be isolated but may find himself in microscopic minority in the whole country

Jawaharlal Nehru stands above all this din of controversy Jawaharlal Nehru articulated the hopes and aspirations of millions of our people As a great captain of our national struggle, he moulded the national destiny before Independence and, later, as an architect of our national and international policies does not need any bouquets or brick-bats here now and whatever Swamy may have said—one objectionable word which he used in relation to Nehru—I hope, will be expunged He used the word gaddar I do not want to go into this controversy A great contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru was not only in the evolution of the concept of non-alignment but also associating the House and the people with this concept of non-alignment We function in a particular milieu in a particular international environment and our policies at any given time must have relationship with this international environment and forces which operate for the international foreign policies are primarily concerned with the forces that are generated in the international community

The foreign policy, goals and objectives are sought not in a vacuum but in a broad international environment. This will change obviously when the forces that operate change and when there is any deviation from certain things—I do not take it that there should be no deviation—there can be and there might be deviations. But, we have been hearing for quite some time over the months the Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs have been talking about a national consensus around the foreign policy goals. But, how can there be a national consensus is a basic question. Is there one? That is my basic policy question. The question of continuity and national consensus is more important because, over the years, we have changed from a bipolar world into a multi-polar world where the position of India has also changed.

Now, the Report of the Ministry of External Affairs talks about 'Neighbourhood diplomacy' and about 'Genuine non-alignment'. Sir, these years, we have changed from a bipolar world into a multi-polar world Office, after Mr. Vajpayee has taken over.

Now, I would like to know, what is the content of this term 'Neighbourhood diplomacy'? Sir, neighbourhood issues and our relations with our neighbours are something which is very crucial and which is very important for us and our bilateral relations should undoubtedly improve. But the other point is this: Is it right on our part to prop up unstable regimes with no social base? This is an important question. This question is very relevant when we discuss the question of our relationship with certain neighbours.

Then the next question is this: Is it our objective to enhance the expectations of our neighbours to a level which we can never fulfil? What shall be the consequences of such a policy for our future relations with

the neighbourhood? These are the crucial questions which would come up when we talk about 'Neighbourhood diplomacy'.

Also, there is yet another related question. That question has been raised here earlier in the House, namely, the question of authoritarianism and human rights, an issue over which your party came to power, an issue over which you sent people all around the world, including My friend Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, you tried to show that there was an authoritarian regime here. It is as though Indian History was to be divided between pre-emergency and post-emergency periods, as if this is the great dividing line.

Sir, it would be a great historical fallacy to suggest such a thing. But that does not mean that you defend or condone everything that went on during those 19 unfortunate months.

But the other point is this: What is our attitude towards the aspirations of freedom-fighters in Bangladesh? What is our attitude to the great freedom-fighters like Mr. B. P. Koirala in Nepal? What is again our attitude on the question of human rights and the democratic right of people like Mr. Bhutto with whom we may have disagreed? These are the questions which assume importance when they talk in season and out of season about human rights. And when you want to raise many issues relating to human rights in the United Nations and other forums, the international community can legitimately pose this question: What is your attitude to the question of human rights in your own neighbourhood, with whom you want to improve your relations?

Sir, I am not arguing for any kind of paternalistic approach or that we should dictate to them, nor am I arguing for a policy of benign neglect! But it is very important that we should have a clear conception of what we want to do in the entire South

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Asian region The whole attitude of what US and the West pursued, of building up Pakistan as a countervailing force in South Asia against us has failed since 1971 and this cannot be revived

I would like to say that in this country we have a stake in human rights We have a stake in democracy and more so in our neighbourhood. we do not want the dismemberment of Pakistan and we do not contribute to the idea as a nation to 'Akhand Bharat' whatever might have been the views of Mr Vajpayee ji and many other friends on the other side on this question. People who talked about Akhand Bharat like Shri Aurobindo, who very much disagreed with the partition of India said that 'the unity that will come in future will be different in texture' And therefore, what we should undoubtedly pursue is a policy of friendship and concern for the democratic rights and help for evolution of democratic regims We cannot have anything to do with unstable and authoritarian forces operating in our neighbourhood

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Unnikrishnan may I know this? From your party are you the only last person to speak or you are also given a chance?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI He may take as much time as he wants we don't mind

MR. CHAIRMAN I am saying this because your party has 34 minutes and 17 minutes are over Please continue

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN So Sir India is a major power between Suez and Singapore It is not only a regional power but a major power India's voice counts not in terms of the arsenal it has, but India always had a certain moral authority I would not like this authority to be diluted by considerations that we are only concerned with our own neighbourhood. That is why it is very impor-

tant that we have an involvement with what goes in Asia or in South East Asia. It is good that Mr Kundu had gone to Vietnam and, I hope, it will further strengthen our relations. But if you are going all round the world to every country and say that we want to be friendly with you, that means you have no conceptual framework of foreign policy' You have a policy of no thrust by putting your eggs in hundred baskets' While it is important not to put all your eggs in one basket, it is equally important that you do not put your eggs in a hundred different baskets'

Sir, Vietnam is going to be a bulwark of non alignment It is going to be a power Centre in Asia and the earlier we realise it the better it will be

Another related question is the question of the Indian Ocean. The very concept of super power has to be re examined in depth. The United States wants stabilisation of existing military situation in the Indian Ocean area That is very different from what we demand that it should be a zone of peace and that there should be total de-militarisation in the area. There is a distinct difference also in the approach in building up of the Diego Garcia base It is a military base and you say there is military presence' This subtle distinction can impart a new element to your approach on Diego Garcia and the question of peace in Indian Ocean zone

Similarly, on the question of West Asia There were murmurs when certain initiative were taken by Sadat—some officials of Foreign Office started saying that there is a great achievement as though he has already achieved a great deal' I would like to reiterate that the policy that we had even during the Freedom Struggle has been a commitment to the cause of Palestine and Arab nationalism and also we have made it clear, I am glad that the External Affairs Minister did say that the basic question is one of vacation of aggression

Our concern with problems of Africa is vital. You cannot contribute anything in Africa unless you accept the role of imperialism in Africa and also understand the role of neo-colonialism. If you reject these concepts, you cannot play a positive role in the African developments in Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia or help front line states and above all meet the aspirations of African people.

Now, I find that in this Report even the typographic letters have undergone a change when it came to the Soviet Union. When it comes to Western Europe there are bold letters but in the case of USSR and Eastern Europe there are smaller letters which means they have been relegated to background!

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): It is not deliberate.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I know the Minister of External Affairs has a correct understanding and perspective. Simultaneously efforts are going on to subvert the Indo-Soviet relations. I will give a small example. There is an Indo-Soviet Commission on Social Sciences. Now, an attempt is being made to propose a man—who is an intellectual undoubtedly and a professor but who is totally anti-Soviet—as Chairman of this Indo-Soviet Commission on Social Sciences. He is totally —unwelcome. He has taken a distinct position of certain things. He is a person whose institute—Centre for Development Studies or so—was financed for years by the Asia Foundation, which was exposed by the New York Times in American Mass Media to be a conduit for CIA funds. He is sought to be imposed by the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Education as a new Chairman of the Indo-Soviet Commission on Social Sciences. This is how you want to promote cooperation with Soviet Union! Attempts are afoot to

sabotage Indo-Soviet relations though there are public declaration to the contrary.

I would like to say a few words about the bilateral relations between India and United States. Undoubtedly, we on this side want to improve the relations but not at the level that Vajpayee ji would like to have. Once he took a letter of Guru Golwalkar to the President Jhonson which said "you are the leader of the Camp of Dharma."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Took to whom?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Took to the President Johnson.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No. You are wrong.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You can correct me. I said you took a letter of Guru Golwalkar.

The most important question is to understand the case that United States has certain global interests. These global interests are dictated by the Military Industrial Complex of the United States and they cannot be changed. It is my friend, Mr. Chandrappan who quoted Brezinski another exponent of the new trilateral view. That is the view which holds good with President Carter—the views of trilateral commission. Harold Brown, the U.S. Defence Secretary, has said recently that the situation in Asia, India and particularly South Asia is better for us. How do they look at the situation! I quote:

"We want to ensure that this environment continues. In the next five years, we will be strengthening our forces in the region by the introduction of several advanced weapon systems, trident nuclear missiles for our submarine fleet, cruiser missiles for B-52B, F-14 fighters for our carriers, F-15B for Air Force squadrons, etc. etc."

[Shri K P Unnikrishnan]

This is how Mr Harold Brown hopes to improve the situation in Asia. So, what the United States want us is to be an honest broker between these people who have these neo-colonial projections and the rest of the third world. Are you prepared to play this role? That is the basic question whether you raise it in connection with Brown's remarks or Breznev's or the views of the Business International Team which came here and which was given a red carpet treatment.

Now, again you have a threat to cut off uranium supplies by Joseph Nye. Before I conclude I would say we had a disarmament workshop here at a considerable expense—Rs 30 lakhs or so—to the exchequer. After all the Papers had been prepared and accepted for the UN Special Session on Disarmament! I did not know what was the need for this kind of lavish get-together. Undoubtedly, disarmament is a question with which we should be concerned and we should have taken initiatives in the matter as we had in the earlier past in 1950s. I would like you to revive this interest but the whole question is how you do it. I hope this kind of workshops—expensive workshops—may be good enough for some people who claim to advise the Foreign Office in their non-official capacities, but I do not know whether they can really contribute anything more than that. On disarmament, what is more important is that you seize your opportunities and initiatives and take a more active role in international forums—a decisive role—which you can take only if you are clear in your minds as to what you want.

Before I conclude I would only say one thing. When he assumed office a year ago we welcomed his assertions of continuity and course of Indian foreign policy. We will continue to do so despite Dr Subramaniam Swamy, but we would have much to say, as we have pointed out, on these questions we have quite a few apprehen-

sions because there have been disquieting trends during the last year. I hope he will not allow himself to be a prisoner of these disquieting trends and of the non-official advisers who crowd around him. I hope he will himself clarify the issues to the satisfaction of this House so that a genuine consensus can be built up which is vitally important. But on the basis of what you have shown, there can be no consensus there can only be disquieting apprehensions and doubts. I hope he will be able to clear it up.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Patil, you have got only three minutes. But I will give you five minutes.

श्री द० एस० पाटिल (लातूर)

चेयरमैन साहब, नान-एलाइनमेंट, तटस्थता, इस देश की पिछले तीस साल से नीति रही है। जनता पार्टी ने भी इस नीति को स्वीकार किया है, और उसने माथ "जेन्विन" लफ्फ और बढ़ा दिया है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री कृष्ण नात ने अभी 'जेन्विन' का मतलब समझाने की कोशिश की है। मैं इन दोनों ब्यूज से इक्षितनाफ रखता हूँ और इस के कारण अभी आप के सामने रखता।

यह नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति खास तौर पर पूँजीपतियों और सरमायदारों के लिए बहुत फायदेमंद रही है। इस देश का निजाम सरमायदारों और कंपिटलिस्ट्स का निजाम रहा है। इसलिए नान-एलाइनमेंट पालिसी को अपनाने के पीछे यह भवमंद रहा है कि हमें दोनों साहूकारों से—अमरीका से भी और रशिया से भी—सस्ता कर्जा, ईंजी टर्ज पर लोन और एड, मिल जाये, और उन दोनों के काम्पीटीशन की वजह से मिलता भी रहा है। लेकिन इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि हम ज्यादा कर्जा वेस्टर्न कप्टीज से मिलता रहा है। मुझे शक है कि उन देशों के माथ हमारा ऋण देन वाले और ऋण लेने वाले का नाता होने के कारण हम एक आजाद और नाबिक्रेन फारेन पालिसी को किस हद तक चला सकेंगे? इस बारे में दो तीन एग्जाम्पल्स देना चाहता हूँ।

इस मुल्क के भी लोग जानते हैं कि कश्मीर के मामले पर पश्चिमी देशों ने हमें काफ़ी तफ़्तीश दी। लेकिन फिर भी हम उन्हें नाराज़ नहीं करते हैं। राजा ने यू० एन० ओ० में बौटो का इस्तेमाल कर के हमें परेशानी में बना लिया, वहाँ वहाँ प्लेविनाइट के बारे में रेडोल्यूशन पान हो जाता। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हम उन माहूकारों के खिलाफ़ नहीं बोल सकते हैं।

शास्त्री जी के जमाने में जब पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध हुआ, तो अमरीका ने हमारी प्लानिंग के लिए पैसा देना बन्द कर दिया। हम यह भी जानते थे कि अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को ईरान के द्वार हथियार भेजे जाते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी हम अमरीकी शासकों के खिलाफ़ नहीं बोल सकते हैं। उनकी वजह एंग ही रही है कि प्लानिंग के लिए पैसा वहाँ से आता है। दिखाने के लिए यह कहा जाता था कि हम नव देशों के साथ दोस्ती रखना चाहते हैं।

हमारी मईजत और इकानोमी मॉनो-पॉलिस्ट और कैपिटलिस्ट है और हम वेस्टर्न कंस्ट्रीज़ और अमरीका पर डिपेंड करते हैं। मैं कभी जाइना नहीं गया हूँ। इस लिए किसी को यह शक करने की जरूरत नहीं है कि मेरा रत्ना, जाइना या अमरीका से सम्बन्ध है। मैं तो इस देश का किसान हूँ और इस देश में ही पैदा हुआ और पला हूँ। मुझे तो सिर्फ़ अपने मुल्क और है वहाँ के रहने वाले गरीब श्राम के इण्टेस्ट का ही खयाल है।

जब बंगलादेश का युद्ध हो रहा था, तो अमरीका ने मेक्वथ फ़्लोटी बंगाल की खाड़ी में आ गया। तब रत्ना के साथ हमारा एग्जिमेंट हुआ, जिस में एक आर्टिकल यह था कि अगर दोनों मुल्कों में से किसी पर एक पर हमला हो, तो वे एक दूसरे के साथ कन्-सल्टेशन कर के इम्दाद करेंगे। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि मेक्वथ फ़्लोटी उनी

बचत वापस चला गया। लेकिन आज भी हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि अमरीका ने उस वक्त मन्ती की और वह हमारा दुश्मन है। हर मुसीबत के वक्त उस ने हमारी मुपलिक्षत की है, लेकिन फिर भी हम नहीं कह सकते हैं कि वह हमारा दुश्मन है। वजह एक ही मैं जानता हूँ, मेरी राय से वजह यही है कि वह माहूकार है। आप का नियोजन, आप का निजाम भी उसी तरह से चल रहा है जो अमेरिका में चल रहा है। वहाँ मोनोपॉलीज़ बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, वह यहाँ भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। उन की एक दोस्ती है और वह दोस्त इतने पावरफुल है कि एलेक्शन में, मिनिस्ट्रीज़ के बनाने में और बिगाड़ने में उन का काफी हाथ होता है। लोग बोट दे देते हैं लेकिन हमारा एलेक्शन का जो मेयड है वह पैसों पर और पूंजीपतियों पर आधारित नहीं है ऐना शायद आप अपने दिल पर हाथ रखें तो नहीं कह सकते हैं। मैं उस पर ज्यादा नहीं जा रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जब तक इस देश का नियोजन नहीं बदलेगा... (ब्यवधान)... इंदिरा गांधी का भी वही हाल रहा है, तीन माल का हाल वही है और आज भी वही हाल होने वाला है यदि हम अपना निजाम, अपना नियोजन अपने कनवूते पर खड़ा नहीं करते। हमारे पान में पावर काफी है, जमीन है, टेक्नॉलाजी है, लेकिन आज तक हम किसी न किसी की तरफ़ देखते हैं। बहुत से उद्योगपतियों को हम यहाँ लाते हैं। हमारे पास काफी टेक्नॉकल लोग हैं, जरा उनको एनकरेज कीजिए। मैं जाइना की मिसाल इसीलिए देता हूँ कि उन की दोस्ती करने की कोशिश अमेरिका ने भी की इंग्लैंड ने उनको रेकमंडेज किया और रशिया तो है ही। वह वेहें खरीदने जाते हैं तो केज डालर दे कर ले आते हैं और हम को तेल भी उधर से लाना पड़ता है, कुटुम्ब नियोजन के सामान भी उधर से लाने पड़ते हैं, पैसा भी उधर से आता है और यहाँ यह बात बोली जाती है कि हमारी फारेन पॉलिसी नान-इंटरवेंशन की

[श्री यू० ए० पाटिल—जागे]

है, हम आजाद हैं, हम अपने ढंग से अपनी नीति तय कर सकते हैं। मैंने इतने इंग्राम्स दिए हैं और मुझे आज भी यह शक है कि जब तक हमारी सही समाजवादी स्वतन्त्र प्लानिंग यहाँ नहीं होती, जब तक हम अमेरिका और दूसरे वेस्टर्न कंट्रीज़ के पैसों पर यहाँ नियोजन करते रहेंगे तब तक इस देश की फारेन पॉलिसी आजाद नहीं हो सकती। यही एक काउंटीरिया है। जो जेनरल नान-एलाइनमेंट की बात कही जाती है वह क्या है? यह टिल्ट टु रशिया या टिल्ट टु अमेरिका बना ही हुआ है। इन दो टुकड़ों में हमारे देश का नियोजन चल रहा है। एक टुकड़े की तरफ से जरा कच्चे हो जाते हैं तो दूसरे पर ज्यादा बोझ डाल देते हैं, अमेरिका पर डाल देते हैं, अमेरिका में कच्चे हो गए तो रशिया पर ज्यादा बोझ डाल देते हैं। तो इस शासन से और खास कर जनता पार्टी की सरकार से मेरा यह कहना है कि आप अपने प्लानिंग में जब तक मूलभूत बदल नहीं करते तब तक आप आजाद तरीके से सही नीति अपनी नहीं चला सकते। आज भी मूलभूत प्लानिंग वही चल रही है जो तीस साल की प्लानिंग रही है। उस में कोई फर्क नहीं आया है। अशोक मेहता जब प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हम ने परदेशी कंपनियाँ और मल्टीनेशनल्स के लिए अपने देश का वुम्ब खोल कर रखा है और आज भी वही चीज हा रही है। उस में कोई फर्क नहीं आया है। यह झगड़ा जो आप का चल रहा है यह कुछ थोड़ा ना तो एमर्जेंसी का राग है और थोड़ा सा कुछ और झगड़ा है। देश की नीति आजाद सही माने में नहीं हो सकती है जब हम अपने देश का मामला बदल कर समाजवादी मामला लाए। जब तक यह हम नहीं करते है तब तक यह नहीं होगा।

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA
(Bombay South). I have heard with

rapt attention various speeches by my hon friends with regard to foreign policy. If there is any domain about which 99 or 100 per cent unanimity could be obtained, it is in the domain of the foreign policy of this country. It has been evolved for historical reasons, all these years and there is unanimity, by and large as far as this policy is concerned. I am very much distressed that some voices had been raised not only denouncing this policy of non-alignment but also suggesting that in the Janata Party this policy does not exist or should not exist. I am very much distressed because this statement has come from my friend Dr Subramaniam Swamy. The Janata party manifesto is clear.

"The Janata Party is committed to genuine non-alignment free from attachment to any power bloc, to peaceful settlement of international disputes and to work with the other third-world nations to establish a new and just international economic order."

16 00 hrs

Anybody who denounces this statement which is enshrined in the manifesto of the Janata Party has no right to remain in the Janata Party and he cannot be the spokesman of Janata Party's foreign policy. I was further shocked to hear when it was said that Jawaharlal Nehru was a traitor. I can have difference of opinion with Jawaharlal Nehru or Atalji or Shri Morarji Desai but to question the bonafides and to describe Jawaharlal Nehru as the traitor of the country, I say, the man who speaks thus either he must be suffering from bouts of insanity or

made this statement. He is not a spokesman of the Janata Party and Janata Party's policies are not clearly enunciated by him. I fully endorse the views expressed by my colleague

Shri Krishnan Kant on this. What is the foreign policy of a country? It is after all an extension of the national interest and extension of the domestic policy on the international plane. Looking from this view point, any Indian and in fact every Indian would be proud of the record that Jawaharlal has created in the international field. Panditji is not only a deyen of our foreign policy and an architect of our foreign policy, but he has also given a new direction and new thrust to our internationalism in this country. Even the common man in the street became very conscious of the internationalism and he knew what was the foreign policy that was being pursued in the interest of the country. The entire country would be indebted to Jawaharlal Nehru for centuries to come. I am shocked to hear Jawaharlal being described as a traitor and I am ashamed that this was spoken on the floor of this House; this should not have been uttered.

Having said this, as far as this policy is concerned, after the change in the Government, a new wind of change has come in this country and I would like to pay full compliments and congratulation to Vajpayee, who has been pursuing the right foreign policy enunciated in the manifesto of the Janata Party. Yesterday, one of my colleagues in the Congress Bench was telling that Atalji being an erstwhile Jansangh Member would behave like a bull in a China shop. But now they would have known that he is in no mood to oblige them. He is working throughout in the interest of the nation. He is a patriot and if anybody criticises Atalji and finds fault with him, I would say that he is doing great injustice not only to Atalji, but to himself also and to his party and his colleagues. That should not have been uttered on the floor of the House. After all, there were certain deviations. I would say that genuine and proper foreign policy is being pursued by this Government what does it mean? We definitely supported the non-alignment policy of

Jawaharlal Nehru. But at the same time, we believe that there were certain deviations. Some elements were there and they tried to tilt the balance. We wanted to rectify that imbalance which was introduced and if that is so, the entire country would be indebted to our present Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister. Whatever tilt was there, that is being removed and we are not tilting towards Russia or USA. We say that hitherto there was a phenomenon in the name of progressivism and leftism; some people were pro-Russia, some were pro-USA, but there was nobody who was pro-India. This is a real patriotic policy that is being pursued in this country. Now the tilt has been removed and we genuinely say that this is the genuine policy of non-alignment. From this point of view, I would beseech and appeal to all my friends in the Congress Benches to understand the implication of proper and genuine non-alignment. If they understand it in the proper perspective, I think, they would also agree with us and by and large support this foreign policy. Since the time at my disposal is short—I am told that you have warned the Members that the time at our disposal is very short—I would like to make some suggestions to our Foreign Minister.

So far only rhetories and clichés and lobbying was going on in favour of particular interests, but now it is very essential that we must create a non-bureaucratic cadre. I do not criticise or condemn the bureaucratic cadre. We have got fine patriotic youngmen in our External Affairs Ministry. At the same time, it is necessary that we must create a non-bureaucratic cadre comprising of academicians and many other people who seriously study the foreign policy in depth. They must be constantly invited by our Foreign Office and a constant dialogue should be carried on with them so that constructive and refreshing suggestions can come from all these friends. That would go a long way in helping us in our decision-making.

[Shri Ratan Singh Rajda]

We have got our Policy Planning Division. It requires revamping. I am told that dynamic Atalji has already introduced new changes in the department. It must be under a constant revamping process. If that is done, our policy would always be dynamic.

We are suffering from poor publicity. If our publicity is carried on systematic and scientific lines, that would go a long way in creating a good image for our country. It must be our duty, and our new government has been doing it,—to mobilise the countries of the third world to resist the pressures, economic and political, exerted on them by affluent nations. This is very essential from the point of view of our country's policy. Economic injustice and exploitation on a world scale is one of the chief destabilising factors in the third world. India shall have to continue to play a positive role in fostering unity among third world nations to improve their bargaining strength. We shall have to take the lead. So far, after 1958, we had lost our moral leadership. Now, we are going in the direction of gaining that leadership in the third world.

Other members have spoken about normalisation of relations with China and I do not want to go into it in detail. We want to be friendly with China but not at the cost of the self-respect of this country. If we can normalise our relations with China, that will go a long way and it would help stabilise us in our foreign policy and stabilise the position of nations in this region. After normalisation of relations with China, we shall have a zone of peace from Australia to Iran and beyond, and in Africa, South of Sahara, we shall have to pursue a policy of graduated response, developing closer ties with enlightened governments of Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Nigeria.

Sir, as the time is short I would conclude with this words I would

like to congratulate our Foreign Minister, who has been pursuing a correct, genuine and proper non-alignment policy and the entire country of 650 million people are with him.

श्री निर्मल चंद्र जैन (गिवनी) -
अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विषय की यह पूरी बहस डा० मुन्त्रहमण्यम स्वामी पर जा कर केन्द्रित हो गई है। यह एक अजीब सी बात है कि जब हम विरोध पक्ष में यह अपेक्षा करते थे कि वह जनता सरकार और श्री वाजपेयी के द्वारा अपनाई गई नीति पर चर्चा करेंगे, वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा समय डा० मुन्त्रहमण्यम स्वामी को दे रहे हैं। यह सही है कि पहले जो हमारी गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति थी आज भी वही ज़रूर है लेकिन उसका रंग बदल गया है, उसकी छुशबू बदल गई है। परराष्ट्र नीति का मतलब यह नहीं होता कि हम क्या सोचते हैं अपनी नीति के बारे में, उसका मतलब यह होता है कि दूसरे राष्ट्र हमारी नीति के बारे में क्या सोचते हैं। यदि हमारी नीति के बारे में उनके मन में शका उत्पन्न हो जाती है तो हमारी नीति विफल है और इसी विफलता का मामला अभी तक हम का करता पड़ा था जब कि हम हिडोरा पीटते थे कि हम गुट निरपेक्ष है और लागू कहते थे कि हम रूस के पिछा लागू हैं। अमेरिका हम से अलग था, हमारे आस-पास के पड़ोसी देशों में रहने वाले लोग हम से अलग थे, सुदूर पूर्व एशिया के राष्ट्र हम से अलग थे। अभी मुने कोरिया और जापान जाने का बख़्तर मिला था। मैं एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल में बहा गया था। इस सरकार के आने के बाद यह पहला सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल जापान और साउथ कोरिया गया था। उन्होंने इंडियन पार्लियामेन्टरी डेलीगेशन को बुलाया था। उन से चर्चा के दौरान मुझे बड़े स्पष्ट रूप से यह जानकारी मिली कि वे हम से सम्बन्ध बड़े घनिष्ट रख सकते हैं क्योंकि वे भी महसूस करते हैं कि हम गुट निरपेक्ष हैं। इसी सदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता

हैं कि हमारे सम्बन्ध आसपास के लोगों में पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों से बढ़े हैं ...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You have got a good certificate from the American colonies. South Korea is an American colony and you are getting a certificate.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: I think I disagree with you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Of course, you disagree with me. But you cannot ignore the fact.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : अभी तक हमारी विदेश नीति यह थी कि हम बड़े भाई के से व्यक्तित्व का निर्माण करना चाहते थे और जब तक हमने यह नीति अपनाई तब तक निष्चित रूप से हमारा विरोध हुआ । एक बहुत छोटी सी बात है । यदि कोई व्यक्ति पहाड़ पर चढ़ा रहता है तो वह जब नीचे वाले को देखता है तो उसको सब लोग छोटे दिखाई देते हैं और जो नीचे वाले लोग हैं वे जब उसको पहाड़ पर चढ़ा हुआ देखते हैं तो वह उनको छंटा दिखाई देता है । हम आज तक पहाड़ पर थे । आज हम ने समानता का व्यवहार करना जो शुरू किया है उससे लोगों को यह मालूम हो गया है कि हम वास्तव में बड़े भाई की भूमि का निर्वाह नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम सीधे सीधे उन से मंत्री पूर्ण सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहते हैं ।

जब हम इतनी सीधी सी बात करते हैं तो कहीं कहीं से आवाज आती है कि हम देश को बेच रहे हैं । मुझे याद है वह और

हम आह भी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम बे कल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती ।

देश को तो उन लोगों ने बेचा था, हम तो सीधे सीधे मध्यम मार्ग पर आए हैं और इसीलिए मैं श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और जनता पार्टी की सरकार की नीति की सरहाना करता हूँ ।

कुछ विषय में ज़रूर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । 1977-78 की जो रिपोर्ट है इसके पृष्ठ 9 पर सब से नीचे वाले पैरे में एक बात बड़ी स्पष्ट कही गई है :

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों में गुटों की विचारधारा के विरुद्ध सच्चा गुट निरपेक्ष देश होने के नाते भारत इस बात पर विश्वास नहीं करता कि किसी एक देश के साथ मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध किसी तीसरे देश के साथ इस प्रकार के सम्बन्ध विकसित करने के मार्ग में बाधक बन सकते हैं ।

मुझे दुख है कि इजराइल के बारे में अभी तक हमने सही दिशा निर्दिष्ट नहीं की है क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि शायद इससे अरब देश नाराज हो जायेंगे । जब रिपोर्ट में यह स्पष्ट कह दिया गया तो हमें इस बात को मन से निहाल देना चाहिये कि उसने कुछ देशों की जमीन दबा ली है । हम भी उन से बात कर रहे हैं, चर्चा कर रहे हैं जिन्होंने हमारी जमीन दबा ली है । हम उनसे मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहते हैं । हमने वहाँ पर अपना दूतावास भी खोल लिया है, सम्बन्ध साधारण कर लिये हैं । लेकिन हम चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते इजराइल के साथ, पता नहीं क्यों ? मैं चाहूँगा कि इजराइल के बारे में पुनर्विचार किया जायें ।

प्रचार के बारे में एक चंचल सरकार कमेटी बैठायी गयी थी, उसकी एक अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट आयी है, अभी उस पर विचार चल रहा है, मुझे पता नहीं है कि वह क्या है । लेकिन विदेशों में हमारा प्रचार अब बहुत बढ़त आवश्यक है । समाचार के एक संवाददाता जापान में हैं, लेकिन जापान के किसी पक्ष की प्रभावित करने की उनकी क्षमता नहीं है । इस कारण उस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए । प्रचार बढ़ाने के लिए हमको सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध और बढ़ाने चाहियें । और एक बात और कह दूँ कि पत्रकारों के प्रतिनिधि मंडल का प्रवाह भी बढ़ाना चाहिये

[श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन]

दूसरे देशों में जाने के लिए। और जब मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ तो एक चीज और स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय वाजपेयी जी से कि इसमें गीजनल पेपर्स को भी आप प्रतिनिधित्व दें। मिर्क बड़े बड़े पेपर्स को ही प्रतिनिधित्व देने में काम नहीं चलेगा। आप जब चाहते हैं कि आपका प्रचार बाहर हो और बाहर का प्रचार यहाँ हो तो आप मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश दक्षिण के पत्रकारों को भी बुलाइए, सिर्फ दिल्ली के पत्रकारों को ही अकेले बाहर न भेजें, यह मेरा विनम निवेदन है।

जब मैं यह निवेदन किया कि सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने चाहिये तो अभी उम दिगा म पहल तो की गई है लेकिन पहल बात कुछ हमारे द्वारा भी की गई है। हमने पाकिस्तान के गायक और गायर भी अपने यहाँ बुलाये, लेकिन हमारा कोई गायक और गायर वहाँ नहीं गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में पहल होनी चाहिये। सांस्कृतिक मन्त्रों की एक बड़ी परम्परा हानी है। हम लोग जब कोरिया गये थे, स्पीकर साहब हमारे लीडर थे, वहाँ पर जितने लोग भी मित्र, और खानदोर से बुद्धिष्ट प्रीम्टम मित्र, उन्होंने इन शब्दों में हमारे स्पीकर साहब का स्वागत किया कि आप बुद्ध के देश से आये हैं इसलिये हम जानते हैं कि भगवान बुद्ध स्वतः हमारे यहाँ आये हैं। इसका एक महत्व है। आप थाईलैंड जायें बुद्ध के नाम पर हम अपने सम्बन्ध ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्थापित कर सकते हैं। अभी अफगानिस्तान में कुछ मर्तिया मिली हैं बुद्ध की, इन सब से ज्ञात होता है कि हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध पहले थे उनको और बढ़ाना चाहिये ताकि हमारी मित्रता के सम्बन्ध और भी अच्छे हो सकें।

एक बात की और विशेष और चाहूंगा कि अभी विदेश मंत्रालय में आई०एफ०एस० को जो विशिष्ट स्थान प्राप्त है वैसा स्थान

बुद्ध और हमारे विशेषज्ञों को और रिस्च करने वाले लागा का भी होना चाहिये। प्रचार के बारे में, अर्थ के बारे में, अलग अलग प्रकार के लोग वहाँ हमारे मंत्रालय ने अन्तर्गत रिस्च करते रहें, और ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कर सकें, ऐंकीशियेंटली कर सकें, इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

यू० एन० ओ० को हमारा डेलीगेशन गया और मुझे कुछ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कभी कभी ऐसे लोग भी, डेलीगेशन में चले जाते हैं पता नहीं किस वजह से जो यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दूस्तान में जब यहाँ पर अत्याचार हरिजनो के विरुद्ध हो रहे हैं तो हम सामान्य अश्रीका की किस बारे में भर्त्सना कर सकते हैं? हिन्दूस्तान को बदनाम करने के जो बाहर प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं उन सब को बन्द करना चाहिये और इसलिये यू०एन०ओ० को जो डेलीगेशन जाता है और जो बाहर डेलीगेशन जाते हैं उनके बारे में हम सतर्कता बरतनी चाहिये।

हिन्दी की बात जरूर करना चाहूंगा। बाहर जब हम जायें और बाहर के लोग जब हमारे यहाँ आते हैं तो अंग्रेजी जानते हुए भी वह अपनी भाषा में ही बोलते हैं और हम जब बाहर जाते हैं

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I am speaking a clarification. A very serious allegation has been made, because a member of the UN delegation spoke there ..

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN
You know it I have just referred to it

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. I believe, it is only in India. Then it is all right. I know whom the hon. Member means

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन: हिन्दी का बढ़ावा होना चाहिये, और मैं साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ माननीय वाजपेयी जी को जिन्होंने यू०एन०

ओ० में जा कर हिन्दी में अपना भाषण दिया था। और इसलिये मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर हिन्दी का प्रसार करे। और जगमें एक दिक्कत आती है कि हमारे पास इतने इंटरप्रेटर्स नहीं हैं जो विदेशी भाषाओं में हमारी भाषा को इंटरप्रेट कर सकें। कई बार हमको बहुत असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बारे में विशेष ध्यान दिया जायें।

विदेशों में जब दूतावास के लोग सम्पत्ति लेने की बात करते हैं, तो यहां दरखास्त देते हैं अनुमति लेने के लिये। लेकिन 6, 6 महीने लग जाते हैं यहां से अनुमति देने में और जब अनुमति दी जाती है तो वहां पता चलता है कि सम्पत्ति की कीमतें बढ़ चुकी हैं और उसके बारे में ऐस्टीमेट से सैंशन मांगने हैं। उसमें भी दोबारा 6 महीने लग जाते हैं और जब सैंशन वहां पहुंचती है तो फिर कीमतें बढ़ी हुई मिलती हैं और यहां तक कि कीमतें दुगुनी तक हो जाती हैं, स्वीकृति देते-देते बहुत समय चला जाता है इसीलिये कई जगह सम्पत्ति नहीं खरीदी गई।

हमारे दूतावासों में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उनके बच्चों को विदेशों में कम सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। कई जगह शिक्षा बहुत महंगी है। जितना शिक्षा पर खर्च होता है, उस अनुपात में तनज्वाहें बहुत कम हैं। इसलिये कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सब बातों की ओर विदेश मंत्री अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise generally to endorse the foreign policy of my Government and to compliment my distinguished Foreign Minister on the substantially successful conduct of his Ministry. Sir, I must say that in the traditional style of secret and silent diplomacy, without resorting to spectacular public statements, which often land us

in glorious contradictions and notorious embarrassments, he has succeeded in creating a two-fold image of India on the world stage: internally committed to freedom, democracy and the rule of law and externally committed to international decency, world peace and universal friendship for all nations of the world, whether they are our neighbours, or are situated at a great distance from our frontiers. It is gratifying that our Government has not only maintained but strengthened friendly relations, with the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, other countries of the Soviet bloc and the somewhat unique Government of Yugoslavia, because this friendship is vital to world peace and for this country a political and economic necessity. But what is still more gratifying is that the distinguished Foreign Minister has succeeded in reconciling this friendship with our friendship with world democracies.

The democracies of the world, I say, must cultivate a joint commitment to their own peculiar values, namely, the worth and dignity of the individual, his basic human rights and, above all, a dedication to the defence of these values, wherever they are threatened by forces of totalitarianism of all kinds and shades. I hope this friendship shall continue to flourish to the mutual advantage of not only the friends involved, but also of the world in general.

I must advise my Foreign Minister not to be influenced or dismayed by the advice or criticism of those people who continue to use a dictionary, the first and last edition of which appeared in 1844, in which "democracy" is "imperialism" and "imperialism" is "democracy". Let us not forget that this is a country of Gandhiji, and Gandhism is not inconsistent with gratitude. Let us not forget that when the Comrades across the Himalayas attacked us, it was the Americans who brought arms and other supplies and helped us to repel that attack... (Interruptions).

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

I must congratulate not only the Foreign Minister but also the distinguished Prime Minister of our country, who have refused to blow their own trumpets, and who have not taken credit for something for which they should be taking credit, namely, a revolutionary breakthrough in the foreign policy which had been practised before

The previous regime talked of non-alignment and we also talk of non-alignment, but the glaring difference, of which we ought to be proud, is that though Pandit Nehru did start a very sensible policy of non-alignment and to that extent my hon. friend Shri Rajda was right equally let us recognise what in his own way the great Subramaniam Swamy told us namely that in course of time, ultimately, that sensible policy which the great Pandit Nehru started degenerated into an undignified posture of spurious neutrality. But the neutrality of our Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and of the Janata Party Government in general is pregnant with robust manliness and transparent genuineness. Don't be dismayed by the Congressmen thinking of you as a bull in a china shop. Whether you are a bull is a matter of concern only to the Congress cows. It is not that they are happy that you are not acting like a bull. They are disappointed that you are not. My suggestion is that you do occasionally oblige them.

While I have said all this I do not wish to create an impression on this House or on anybody else nor on your Ministry that everything is perfect and therefore incapable of improvement in many spheres. It is in this spirit of constructive suggestion that I have taken upon myself the somewhat irksome task of moving four cut motions but believe it or not I would not have moved them if our consultative meetings had not been very rare and if our own party meetings in which foreign policy could be discussed continuously were not themselves very rare.

Our record of commendable commitment to the principle of universal friendship for all and genuine non-alignment carries an avoidable black spot, a black spot which has been very ably pinpointed by the distinguished Mr Kamath and by my young friend, the distinguished Mr Jain here who spoke a few minutes before.

Our policy in the Middle East presents a look of unforgivable crookedness, which must immediately put an end to. We must polish up and round off the angularities of that policy.

I value our friendship with the Arab countries. I am next to none in believing that we must sympathise with Arab objectives at least some of them but the manner in which we have irrationally identified ourselves with some obscurantist elements in the Middle East has robbed our voice robbed our advice robbed our counsel, of that moral authority and political effectiveness which are due to the voice of this great country. It is in the interests of our Arab friends that we should have some effective channel of communication with the small but gallant country of Israel. We should be more reasonable in our denunciation of that country. (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN He has got his own views.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Here is a lobby speaking on behalf of Israel. Is it in the interests of our country, of the Janata Party? They are the ruling party. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI I suggest that we should be more reasonable in our denunciation of that country. We should be more conscious of the imperatives of its survival. And above all, we should be more even-handed in the judgments which we pass upon issues which arise in that region. Let me say for the benefit of my learned friends on the other side that Israel is not a western country, it is an

Asian country and when all our comrades and all our Arab friends had deserted us during the Bangladesh war, it was the Foreign Minister of Israel who made a speech which should have been made by the Foreign Minister of India. Let us not forget that and let us not be carried away by our spurious secularism which we have been practising in this country for so long.

I wish to remind this House that our Government welcomes all kinds of people from all countries but it is a matter of some shame that we did not allow the great Zubin Mehta, a world genius in the field of music, and his orchestra to come to this country. Does music become bad because it is produced or played by a Jewish musician? This is not secularism, this is not Gandhism and this is not Indianism. It is something which is destructive and frustrative of the very objectives of helping the Arab cause. We welcome all peoples from Arab countries but why cannot we welcome philosophers, scientists and musicians from that democratic and brave country? The people of this country shall not tolerate it for long. I wish to declare that I deeply deplore the Palestinian raid on the 12th March upon the legitimate territory of Israel, not on disputed territory but on legitimate and lawful soil. The commandoes went on that soil, got hold of a bus, moved down with fire arms innocent men, old men, pregnant women and children in arms. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He cannot speak like this. Thousands of Palestinians have been butchered. Thousands have been killed. You cannot speak like that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi, you have wasted two minutes time unnecessarily. It is for Mr. Vajpayee to see to it, why do you bother about it? Mr. Jethmalani, please conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I will take five minutes for my cut motions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that you can contribute something. You are a good speaker. But what can I do? It is left to your whip. If your name was first, you could have got some time. But always, your name is in the last.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: While it is true that all violence breeds counter-violence and it did produce massive counter violence from Israel, but I want to ask why you kept your mouth shut when the first act of violence took place and you opened your mouth wide only when retaliation took place. I plead that hereafter at least let this country rise to its full Gandhian statute and let our moral authority be found effective in the world. If we are prepared to throw away crores of rupees for the purpose of prohibition, we can spurn a few petro-dollars if speaking truth in international councils costs us a few petro-dollars.

In our manifesto, we have taken upon ourselves a great obligation—the obligation to denounce the violation of human rights whenever and wherever it occurs. In 1966 when Mrs. Gandhi came into political power, it is precisely at that time that the United Nations brought into existence two of those monumental documents relating to the preservation and support of human rights, the two United Nations Covenants with the Optional Protocol. I have been asking that these should be ratified by the Government. I wish to congratulate the Foreign Minister for having told me that this is going to be done very soon. I want a firm statement of policy from the Foreign Minister because the entire intellectual world, the world not of Mr. Lakkappa but the world of those who are wedded to human rights, is waiting to have that ratification soon. We have already announced it at international Conferences and it is time this country ratified it....

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA (Murshidabad): May I put a question

[Shri Syed Kazim Ali Meerza]
to my friend Mr Jethmalani? Whom is he supporting? Is he supporting the aggressor Israel which has been committing brutalities and atrocities against all human rights condemned by all nations of the world (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Jethmalani please conclude

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI A word about the third point which I wanted to mention which is the subject matter of the third Cut Motion—the manner in which the provisions of this outdated Emigration Act of 1922 are being enforced in this country

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I support you here

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI I am glad sometimes you see light

That Act embodies the text of 1860. It incorporates the colonial ideas of the last Century when the British wanted to have the monopoly of the use of Indian manpower for the purpose of their being exploited in the British colonies and not in other colonies. That Act today has become the instrument no longer of exploitation by the colonial powers because we are free but it has become an instrument of corruption and bribery in the hands of a large number of officers who collectively call themselves the Protector of Emigrants. But they are not the protectors of Emigrants they are out to destroy and exploit them for their own profit.

There is an Ambassador of ours living in one of those countries—I do not wish to name him here—who has issued a circular in which he has said that the passport of any Indian who accepts employment for less than the particular figure which he has prescribed shall be impounded. The position in this country is that we cannot give a man Rs 100 or give him an employment. And if that man

goes and gets Rs. 2000 there your Ambassador tells him that unless he gets Rs 2500 his passport will be impounded. By this he is not serving the national interests. He ought to go.

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI One more minute Sir

I admire the efforts of my Government in developing friendly relations with our neighbours particularly with Pakistan and with Bangladesh. But let me remind the Minister that in developing this friendship, we should not forget the obligation of our manifesto. The obligation of our manifesto is to denounce violation of human rights wherever and whenever that occurs. That is our Bible. I do not accept the suggestion of Mrs Gandhi because she never talks on principle she talks on the basis of personalities. She has said that we must talk about Mr Bhutto. Mr Bhutto is not a person who should be very loved in this country because he has been the cause of discord between India and Pakistan and he is the man who like a common urchin had presided over the burning of the hanged Indian plane in Lahore. Therefore we have no sympathy with him. But we have sympathy with principle we have sympathy with conscience we have attachment to human rights. Mr Bhutto considered from the point of view of a lawyer has not had a fair trial in Pakistan. He has been denied that human right. We should denounce the verdict on the ground that he has not had a fair trial a basic right. Even the worst criminal is entitled to a fair trial and that is what he should have. Our stock will rise in the international world if we supported Mr Bhutto not because he is Mr Bhutto but because he is the victim of an unfair trial his conviction is the result of that.

We are today playing host to a Russian Parliamentary Delegation

While I say, and I have said, that I am next to none in my advocacy of Indo-Soviet friendship, let us din very politely and gently into the ears of our Russian friends that we admire them for the Helsinki Accord which was arrived at in 1975. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Today are imprisoned almost without a trial eleven persons who have been telling their Government 'why are you not following the Helsinki Accord'. Read the latest bulletin of the International League for human Rights—a document which my friends across will not touch because for them it is poison; they do not like it. But let us tell our Soviet friends that we do not approve of this.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR (Bombay North-Central): You were the Chief Guest when the Soviet delegation came.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I told them. I had the courage to tell them, which you did not have.

Let us rise to our full stature and talk of human rights. It does not matter if it costs us some inconvenience and loss of fair weather friendships.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If Members do not cooperate with me, it will be very difficult; I cannot accommodate the Members. After all, I am trying my best to accommodate everybody, but you don't listen. That is the situation.

Only five minutes please.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOWALIA (Faridkot): First of all, I appreciate the external affairs policy of my Government. But before appreciating the External Affairs Minister Sahib I want to appreciate someone else also. Who is that? Before appreciating the Hon. External Affairs Minister I want to give my thanks and appreciate the great people of this great country who provided enough opportunity to the Hon. Mr.

Vajpayee to do something for non-alignment—the non-alignment policy which got eclipsed during Mrs. Gandhi's regime.

There were some friends from the CPI and others who, with the help of the Russian people, said in this country that if Mr. Vajpayee, Mr. Desai and Mr. Charan Singh come to power, Delhi will be converted into 'Chile'. (Interruptions) They said it. Even the CPM said it. But the whole world can see that Delhi has no. become 'chile'. (Interruption).

Sir, after appreciating the non-alignment policy and foreign affairs policy, I want to bring to your kind notice two or three things which are of utmost importance to the Sikh community. An Arab country—Saudi Arabia—has banned the entry of Sikh people into that country. Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee the biggest representative organisation of the Sikhs of the world and the Akali Dal leader and the Punjab Chief Minister had written to Hon. Mr. Vajpayee to take up the matter. Now two and a half years have elapsed and yet nobody has talked about the Sikhs' entry into Saudi Arabia. Sir, a third nation is creating a wedge between citizens of the same country. A third nation is creating a wedge and it is a challenge to the capability of the Hon. External Affairs Minister. (Interruptions). Even I had applied for a visa to Saudi Arabia as a Member of Parliament but, because I am a Sikh, I was denied the visa to Saudi Arabia. I hope the Minister will take it up.

Further, I want to say that the Sikh Community lost property, houses etc during Partition and we lost our Gurdwaras also. At that time there was a provision that 25 Sevadars of Sikh community can go to Pakistan and live there to see to the organisation of Gurdwaras. That also has been denied. Now, the Salal Dam has been discussed and other things have been discussed, but I am sorry that the Hon. External Affairs Minister has not

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]
taken up this issue which is a burning issue for the Sikh Community I hope he will do justice to that also

The Foreign Exchange Regulations Act was enacted in the year 1973. There are many Indian who went to some foreign countries ten years back or twenty years back. The Government enacted a law in 1973 which is causing great harassment to such people. A person some members of whose family went to England Malaysia or some other country about twenty years back, is now being harassed by the Enforcement authorities and they ask such a person 'Where from did you get this property or this house etc?' I would request the Minister of External Affairs to see that at least such people are not harassed under this Act. Such people who went abroad before 1973 should not be harassed.

Then Sir, Uganda expelled Indians and Burma also expelled Indians. When they came to this country, they became a burden for us. Such a situation can be created in certain other countries and thousands of Indians who are there can face the same problem and have the same ill luck. Countries like Pakistan Italy and Bangladesh have dual citizenships. When Indians are expelled from any country and they have some money, they would not be a burden on this country. I would humbly request that the Government should think on the lines of dual citizenship for such people.

In the end I would submit that I have been receiving hundreds of letters. Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee as also Gujarat Association of Foreign Persons have been receiving hundreds of letters that when persons of Indian origin came from abroad to see their villages, to meet their friends and kith and kin or their families they are harassed like dogs by the Customs authorities. I would request the hon Minister kindly to do something in this regard also.

Mr Chairman Sir, I have taken the minimum time of the House and I hope the Minister will consider my requests with maximum of a attention.

MR CHAIRMAN The whole House is grateful to you

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) •
समापति महोदय, मैं फारन एम्पेग्रस मिनिस्टर का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश की बाहरी नीति को इस ढंग से चलाया कि हमारे देश की उससे इज्जत बढ़ी है। उन्होंने इस बात को गलत साबित कर दिया है कि जो लोग यह समझा करते थे कि इस देश की विदेश नीति जो है वह इस ढंग से चलेगी कि हम बाहर का मुल्क कोई पृष्ठेगा नहीं, साथ-सें मुल्को में हमारी चलेगी नहीं। उनकी ये सब आशाएँ खत्म हो गयी हैं।

मुझे आज श्री कृष्ण बात जी की कुछ बातें सुन कर बड़ी हैरानी हुई। अगर ऐसी बातें श्री स्टीफन, श्री उन्नीकृष्णन्, श्री चन्द्रपून् साहव या कोई और उधर का कहता तो मुझे कोई अप्सोस नहीं होता। लेकिन उन्होंने जब ऐसी बातें कही तो अप्सोस हुआ। वे तो पंडित नेहरू में भी ज्यादा खुशामद करने में लग गये। पंडित नेहरू की जो फारन पालिसी थी उसके बारे में ही इज मोर लायल देन दि किंग। 1962 में चीन के हमले के बाद पंडित नेहरू ने कहा था कि मैंने जो पक्षशील का किला बनाया था वह एक हवाई किला था, अब तब मैं हवाई दुनिया में रहता था, अब मैं अमली दुनिया में आ गया हूँ। उस समय हमने पक्षशील की पालिसी को अपनाया था और 'हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई' का नारा लगाया था। यह नारा हमने चीन के बारे में दिया था जिस चीन को हम अपना भाई कहता था और हिन्दुस्तान को अपना दोस्त कहता था। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी विदेश नीति अभी सही ढंग से चल सकती

है जब हम मजबूत हों। भारत 65 करोड़ आदमियों का देश है। जब 65 करोड़ आदमी मजबूत होंगे तभी हमारी विदेश नीति सही ढंग से चल सकेगी। आज तीस साल तक यही होता रहा है और यही कहा जाता रहा है कि एक आदमी के हाथ मजबूत करो। जब वह एक आदमी नहीं रहा तो हिन्दुस्तान क्या खत्म हो गया? पहले एक आदमी के और उसके बाद एक औरत के हाथ मजबूत करने की बात कही गई। वह औरत भी जब नहीं रही तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान खत्म हो गया? हिन्दुस्तान तो चलेगा। 65 करोड़ आदमियों के 130 करोड़ हाथ हमें मजबूत करने होंगे। यदि हमने ऐसा किया तो दुनिया की कोई ताकत हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ घुरी नजर से देखने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकेगी।

आज हमारी नीति सही लाइन पर चल रही शुरू हुई है। पहली सरकार रूस की तरफ झुकी हुई थी, लेकिन अब कोई यह नहीं कह सकता है कि हम अमरीका की तरफ झुक रहे हैं। हमारी इंडिपेंडेंट पालिसी है। जो भी हमारे अपने हिन्दुस्तान के हित में होगा वही हम करेंगे। पहले हम इस हद तक गिर गए थे कि ठिकाना ही नहीं। तेल की कीमतें बढ़ गई। पेट्रोल की कीमतें बढ़ गई जो हम ने मुवात्तिकाब दी उन पेट्रोल वाले। मूल्यों को जिन्होंने कीमतें बढ़ाई थीं। जब हमें खुद तकलीफ शुरू हुई तो हमने भिक्षा उन से मांगनी शुरू कर दी और कहा कि इसकी माफ़ी हमारे लिए कर दो। हमारी विदेश नीति हिन्दुस्तान के हित में होनी चाहिये। हमें किसी की परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिये। हमें अपने तौर पर चलना चाहिये।

जिस ढंग से जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने 'डिस्ट्रिबल, फारेन तथा दूसरी नीतियां अपनाई हैं उससे यकीनन हिन्दुस्तान को फायदा होगा। जब हर आदमी को काम मिलेगा, देहातों में सन्तें चलेंगी, पानी के झगड़ें जो तीस साल से तय नहीं हुए हैं वे

तय हो जाएंगे। हर आदमी मजबूत होगा तो जाजिमी तौर पर बाहर के देश हमारी बात को सुनेंगे, हमारी बात की कद्र करेंगे। अगर हम भिक्षा मांगनी शुरू कर देंगे तो हमारी कद्र नहीं रह जाएगी। दुनिया का कोई छोटे से छोटा मुल्क भी नहीं होगा जिससे हमने भिक्षा न मांगी हो। यह नीति तीस साल तक चली। हमारी विदेश नीति इसी बात पर आधारित थी, निर्भर करती थी कि हमारे फारेन मिनिस्टर, हमारे एम्बेसेडर कितना कर्जा हम को ले कर देते हैं। हम बड़े फक्र से कहते थे कि हमने फलां छोटे से मुल्क से भी कर्ज ले लिया है। हमारी नीति बड़ी कामयाब है। उन को तब बहुत मुवात्तिकाब दी जाती थी।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो सिफारतखाने हैं उन पर भी आपको जरा अंकुश रखना है। वहां भी करोड़ों रुपये का खर्च हो रहा है। वहां जो लोग हैं अभी भी वे उसी जवान में बोलते हैं जिस में पहले बोला करते थे। उनको नई पालिसी के बारे में आपको बताना होगा। पहले के ढंग से काम करने वालों को वापिस ला कर उनकी जगह हमें उनको भेजना होगा जो हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में सही बात कर सके। हम इन सिफारतखानों पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। वे हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में उन देशों में सही बात बात कभी नहीं बता सके हैं। पाकिस्तान के सिफारतखाने वहां अपना केस सही ढंग से पेश कर सके हैं लेकिन हमारे नहीं कर सके हैं। यह सब से बड़ी चीज है। उनको हिन्दुस्तान के इंटेरेस्ट्स को ध्यान करना होगा। कोई भी गलत बात वहां अगर होती है तो उसको काटना होगा और सही स्थिति बतानी होगी। जिम्मावाब के बारे में बात हुई है। हमारे भी खिलाफ वहां के जो प्रेजिडेंट थे उन्होंने कुछ बात कही थी। बाद में उन्होंने माफ़ी मांगी। हमारे सिफारतखाने को एलर्ट होना चाहिये।

[चौधरी बलवीर सिंह]

यहां में जिन को वहां भेजा गया है ऐंयाशी करने के लिए नहीं भेजा गया है। उनको चाहिये कि वे वहां पर विदेश में अपने देश की मही समवीर पेश करे, हमारे देश की जो पालिनी है वह मही ढग में लोगो को बताएं, मेवा भाव से काम करे और देश के मान को वहां ऊंचा करे।

अन्य म मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हू कि पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती ठी वही, ईरान के साथ ठीक है चीन के साथ ठीक है। सब के साथ भाई भाई का नारा ठीक है हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई, पाकिस्तानी हिन्दी भाई भाई का नारा ठीक है नकिन जब भी हम लगे कि हमारे भाई के हाथ में छुरा है तो हम म ताकत होनी चाहिये कि हम उस छुरे को छीन सकें।

समापति महोदय • मंत्री जी को पाच वजे बुलाना है इसलिये थो थोकृष्ण सिंह जी, आप अपना भाषण जल्दी समाप्त कीजिये।

थो थोकृष्ण सिंह : (मंनेर) सेंमापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं विदेश मंत्री जी को ग्रन्थवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपन पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध सुधारने और बढ़ाने में पहल की है, जो उनका बॉकई में बड़ा गौरवशाली अछपाय है एक साल का। एक एक करके उसकी चर्चा नहीं करूंगा क्योंकि समय कम है। लेकिन एक बात ध्यान में रखनी होगी कि भारतीय राजनीति म जो शक्ति परिवर्तन हुआ है, जो एक नया शक्ति संतुलन हुआ है और जिन अहिंसक तरीके से हुआ है उसका व्यापक प्रभाव हमारे पड़ोसियों पर पड़ा है, सारी दुनिया पर पड़ा है, मध्य पूर्व और मध्य पश्चिम पर पड़ा है, नेपाल पर भी पड़ा है और नेपाल की जनता पर और राजमहल दोनों पर पड़ा है। नेपाल राजशाही में भी उसाहवर्षक बदलाव आया है। वह भी कुछ सीमित उदारवादी होती

जा रही है। कोयराला को उन्होंने छोड़ा और सोच रहे हैं कुछ आगे की बात। सम्बन्ध भो हमारे अच्छे हुए हैं और वहां की जनता में, नेपाल कांग्रेस में भी यह भावना फैल रही है कि अब हम अहिंसक तरीके से सत्पाग्रह कर के अपन हवा को ले सकते हैं। कोयराला साहब ने वहां किमहल के सत्पावधान में भी जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था सर्मय हो सकती है। उनके सोचने में फर्क आया है। पिछले एक साल म भारत में जो शक्ति संतुलन हुआ अहिंसक तरीके से उसका असर नेपाल पर भी पड़ा। पिछली सरकार का जो तानाशाही एवं दुष्टतापूर्ण रवैया था उसके चलने कोयराला को भारत छोड़ देना पड़ा और राजशाही से जो दिल्ली सरकार का गठबंधन हो गया था, दिल्ली और काठमान्डू में अपन सर्वांग राजनीतिक स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिये, उसमें नेपाल की जनतांत्रिक शक्तियों की ताकत घटी थी। लेकिन अब वह ताकत बढ़ रही है और अब जो आज मसला है नेपाल में वहां एक तरफ राजशाही है और दूसरी तरफ जनता है। यह ठीक है कि राजशाही म भी कुछ परिवर्तन आया है और जनता म भी आया है, लोगो को अपने बुनियादी अधिकारों के लिये लड़ने का अधिकार है। इतिहास म कभी कभी ऐंमा समय आता है जब राजशाही, उपनिवेशवाद यह असंगत हो जाते हैं। तो इस मामले में विदेश मंत्रालय को पहल करनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ एक सवाल और है कि अभी अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति श्री कार्टर हिन्दुस्तान में आये थे, तो उन्होंने एक बात कही थी कि हम भारत को उतना ही महान देश मानते हैं, जितना कनाडा और जर्मनी को। उनके इस कथन में यह बात निहित थी कि अमरीका के जो सम्बन्ध कनाडा से हैं या जर्मनी से हैं, उन पर जो दबाव है, जैस वह लोग स्वीकार करते हैं अमरीका का दबाव, वैसे ही भारत भी अमरीका को दबाव स्वीकार करे। अगर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री

ने उस दबाव को स्वीकार करने से इन्कार कर दिया। और हालांकि उन्होंने स्पष्ट कर दिया कि अमरीकी सहायता की हम जरूरत है, बड़ी आवश्यकता है, फिर भी हम उनके राजनीतिक दबाव और उनकी तकनीकी बरौयता को स्वीकार करने में असमर्थ हैं। यह हमारा और अमरीका का वृनिधादी मतभेद है, और इस चीज का जिक्र करने से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का व्यवस्थित और कृत्रिम बड़ा है। उससे उनकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ी। इसी दृढ़ता को प्रभाव यह हुआ, श्री कांटेर पर इतना पड़ा, कि उन्होंने जो खत लिखा, भारत को 7.6 टन यूरैनियम देने की स्वीकारता के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री श्री देसाई पर उनका कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। वापस जा कर उनको एक सवत और ठंडा लैटर लिखेंगे और बता देंगे कि हम अपनी जगह से चल-बिचल होने वाले नहीं हैं। अमरीका की सहायता जिस शर्त-नामे के मुताबिक थी, उसी में यह बात थी कि भारत उसकी शर्तों को स्वीकार करे, लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने उसको अस्वीकार कर के हिन्दुस्तान का सम्मान बढ़ाया और अखिल हिन्दुस्तानी नागरिक को काफी इज्जत बढ़ाई।

17.00 hrs.

दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद उपनिवेशवाद चला गया, इम्पीरियलिज्म की चर्चा बराबर चली। अब इम्पीरियलिज्म समाप्त हो गया, मगर एक नये ढंग का इम्पीरियलिज्म, एक तकनीकी उपनिवेशवाद चल पड़ा है। पश्चिमी देश, चाहे रूस हो या अमरीका हो, सब चाहते हैं कि पूरे अफ्रीकियाई देशों पर मशीनों का और तकनीकी दबाव डालकर उसको अपने अण्डर में लावे, उन देशों की प्रभुता को काफी प्रभावित करे। पश्चिम एशियाई देशों में तेल का प्राकृतिक वरदान है, तेल के कुएँ हैं, लेकिन आप देखते हैं कि वहाँ उद्योग पनप

नहीं पाते हैं। वहाँ पश्चिमी देशों का दबाव है जोकि उन्हें पनपने नहीं देना चाहते।

हमारे भारत की जो आणविक नीति रही है, जब पहला एटमिक रिएक्टर बनाया था, उसी वक्त यह बात साफ कर दी थी कि हम प्राकृतिक शक्ति का उपयोग अपनी गरीबी हटाने के लिए करेंगे, देश के आर्थिक और कृषि-प्रधान कार्यों का विकास करने में लगायेंगे आणविक शक्ति को शांति की अपेक्षा हथियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने की नीति इन्दिरा गांधी की थी, उन्होंने यह पाखंड रचा था और प्रयोग के स्तर पर छोटे मोटे एक बम का विस्फोट राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान में उन्होंने किया। हम अपनी सरकार को धन्यवाद देंगे कि उन्होंने कहा है कि हम ऐसे पाखण्ड रचने वाले नहीं हैं।

“ जहाँ तक जनता सरकार का सवाल है, इसके पक्ष में हम नहीं हैं कि हम इस तरह का कोई आडम्बरपूर्ण काम करें, लेकिन इसके पक्ष में भी नहीं हैं कि इसके पालन के सिलसिले में विदेशी दबाव या हस्तक्षेप को हम स्वीकार करें और अपनी सर्व-प्रभुता और स्वाधीनता को अपने राष्ट्रीय तत्व को धक्का लगाने दें ... (व्यवधान) ...

हथियारों की सौदेबाजी को बन्द किया जाये, यह सब मानते हैं। इस शक्ति को तीसरी दुनिया और तीसरी शक्ति के निर्माण में लगाना चाहिए जो दुनिया में समता के आधार पर नये मानव समाज की स्थापना कर सकती है। आणविक शक्ति के अनुसंधान और निर्माण में यही दृष्टि होनी चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने श्री कांटेर के साथ जो दृष्टिकोण अपनाया, इससे दिशाबोध और दिशा शक्ति का अनुभव सब नागरिकों और हिन्दुस्तान को होने लगा है।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ नान-एलाइमेट की चर्चा चलती है।

[श्री श्री कृष्ण सिंह]

इसके नाम पर पिछले 30 वर्षों में कभी हमने अमरीका को एक कदम पर बिठाया और कभी रूस को। एक मंत्री को कहा कि तुम रूस की स्तुति करो और दूसरे का कहा कि अमरीका की स्तुति करो और ए० एन० 480 का गेहूँ तुम्हारे घूँ आयागा, कभी कहा कि बेमिन्न इंडस्ट्री के लिए तुम्हें रूस से मीठा करना होगा। एक अदिमी और एक सरकार, जिसके भिन्न भिन्न मुख रहे। हम बराबर बोलते हैं परन्तु यह नान-एलाइनमेंट क्या है? हमने भिन्न शक्ति गुटों की चाकरी की है रशिया की गुलामी नहीं की, अमरीका की गुलामी नहीं की है। चाकरी ज़रूर की है। क्या यही नान-एलाइनमेंट है? हम विदेश मंत्री को धन्यवाद देंगे कि उन्होंने जैनुइन नान एलाइनमेंट की बात की है। अब हम चाकर नहीं हैं। जिस दृढ़ता के साथ हम चल रहे हैं, उससे बड़ी मे बड़ी शक्ति की विश्वास हो गया है कि भारतवर्ष में परिवर्तन है, बदलाव है। इसी प्रकार से हम यह भी कह देना चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश को दबाने की भी हमारी नीयत नहीं है। भारत की शान और इज्जत बढ़ाने के लिए जो भी तरीका होगा, बिना किसी के आगे मुके और दवे हम उसे अपनायेंगे। अपने पड़ोसियों को आगे करने के सवाल पर भी आ सम्भव होगा हम उन्हें भी आगे बढायेंगे।

हम बराबर कण्ट्रोवर्सी में जाते हैं कि यह जैनुइन नान-एलाइनमेंट क्या है? हमेशा कहा जाता है कि नान एलाइनमेंट। अगर हमारे श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने कहा कि जिन लोगों ने पीछे नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति को चलाया, वह गद्दार थे। हम वह भाषा नहीं बोलेंगे, लेकिन क्या वह देशभक्ति थी जो चाकरी का काम किया गया? हम सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी का सम्पर्क करते हैं कि उन्होंने स्पष्ट बोला। हम गद्दार तो नहीं कहेंगे लेकिन इतना ज़हूर करेंगे कि पिछले वर्षों में जो चलता रहा नान-एलाइनमेंट, उसको हम

राष्ट्रीयता की नीति, देशभक्ति की नीति नहीं कहेंगे। हम अपनी शक्ति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शक्तियों के सतुलन के लिए प्रयास करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN I think Prof. Mavalankar and Shri Chitta Basu want to speak. I have every sympathy for you. My difficulty is that I will have to call the Minister.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Because so much time has already been extended, I request that we may be given some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I shall take from five to seven minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will please stick to the time schedule of five minutes. Yourself and Shri Chitta Basu will take five minutes each. And then I shall call the Minister. Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me a chance to speak in this debate. I will speak for five minutes. If I go beyond that and if you stop me, I shall sit down.

17 07 hrs

[SRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

I shall begin with a suggestion. It is this like the Annual Economic Survey which is presented to Parliament every year in our country for many years, I should be happy and grateful if an annual survey of "India and the World" is presented to us so that the House can get an opportunity of discussing it. An account of India's role in world affairs should

be presented on annual basis for discussion for at least a day or two as we have in the case of the Economic Survey. Going abroad I find that in several foreign countries, such opportunities are increasingly available to Members of Parliament to take legitimate interest in the foreign affairs, and if such an annual survey comes to our House also, I think it will give us a chance to discuss foreign policy issues, and if the House extends the facility of discussing the annual report on foreign affairs in such a manner, it would be helpful to us. I have gone through the 96-page annual report of the External Affairs Ministry for 1977-78 and as far as reports of any department or any association go, they are good, but they do not tell us in succinct manner what the Government's emphasis is going to be on various important aspects of foreign policy. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that an annual survey is presented to the House as it would be very useful to us.

Foreign policy as a matter of fact is largely and broadly the result of a national consensus. I agree with Mr. Vajpayee when he said that. But this debate has clearly shown that even within the ruling party and other sections here and elsewhere outside this House, there are bound to be differences in emphasis or shifts on priorities. Therefore, we may not harp too much on national consensus. At the same time I wish to say that foreign policy of a country, especially, our country has been going on for many years on the basis of a consensus, and there have been basic and fundamental agreements. So, on our side, I do not think we should do anything which will disturb that particular situation.

Now, Sir, our foreign policy is also dependent on our home policy. It is unfortunate that our domestic policy in the last one year is not as happy as it should have been. But, fortunately, for us, the foreign policy has had many gains and advantages.

In fact, Sir, there has been some kind of a fortunate imbalance; I want to suggest in all humility that the country's foreign policy, however good it may be, cannot remain good unless the country's domestic policy is taken care of. If the domestic policy of the country goes to dogs, if there is no law and order, if there is no sense of justice and if there is no fair play, if there is no discipline and a commitment to Rule of Law by all, then no matter how good our foreign policy may be, it is only going to upset the entire balance and it is bound to have its disturbing effect. The Janata Government, in the last one year, has made a good start in the field of foreign affairs. In fact, it has taken many welcome initiatives. I am happy to say that it has taken positive steps on its own in various fields. But, what is more important is this. Since 1977 we seem to have grown in maturity in the conduct of our foreign policy. After all, if you believe in an open society, then let us remember that other countries also believe in an open society. We must be prepared to take the risks involved in the open society. After all, foreign policy does not depend on our own wisdom only. It depends also on factors which are unforeseen, factors which are of a contingent nature, factors which are unstable, factors which are not permanent, and, moreover, it is also something like this that you may drive very carefully and cautiously but if you get involved in an accident because other vehicles may make mistakes, then obviously you get into difficulty. So the foreign policy of our country should be viewed from a larger point of view. Now, I will say three things.

One is of course about the external publicity. Although Shri Vajpayee has been telling us again and again in terms of assurances, it is far from satisfactory. I want him to go into this matter since our image abroad is not commensurate with the image

[Prof P G Mavalankar]

that is actually in the minds of the peoples of the various countries. Secondly, we have about 127 Embassies and Missions abroad but many of them are not functioning satisfactorily and they are not serving the Indians who go abroad. That is the complaint in which you will have to go in detail.

Finally, I find that IFS(A) and IFS(B) is inconsistent with the general objectives of administration of the Government. Why are these two separate categories still continuing? This was done on the basis of the British pattern but the British have done away with it. There is utmost need to decide the merger of these two cadres. I do not understand why these two separate cadres should continue in our country. These two must be merged so that the service conditions and benefits are uniformly applied to all. In conclusion, I would only say that the foreign policy of our country has to be viewed in the context of India's political system parliamentary set up its democratic functioning and also in view of the fact that we are a sub-continent causing awe and causing suspicion and therefore in our relationship with our neighbours we should not let them feel that we are adopting a big brotherly attitude towards them. We should be cautious.

Finally I would say that the significance of India's size and shape its population its richness as well as poverty its past heritage—both as a burden and an asset—and its vastness and variety may also be taken into consideration. And whatever we do we must be active and dynamic we must embrace all, we must be concerned with everything that causes assaults on Freedom and justice but at the same time we must be cautious and wise and we must not overdo in any thing or overplay our role and overplay our attitudes in implementing our foreign policy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat)
Sir, I want just to make certain points. I think the foreign policy of the country must depend on certain fundamental premises and to me fundamental premises must be formulated. They are

(1) Projection of the enligh'ened interests of the nation at the given time

(2) The assessment of the changing variables in the International relations,

(3) Steadfast pursuit for a common aim of establishing a near social order of peace and friendship free from dangers of war and conflict.

Let me say that tested on these touch stones the foreign policy pursued by Shri Vajpayee is commendable. It is practicable it is in tune with the national aspirations which we have been thinking all these years. But while saying so I have to mention in this connection that the policy pursued is termed as genuine non alignment. But in practice it has been the policy of equi-friendship for all. But so far as non alignment is concerned I am not in agreement with the Foreign Minister. But I am sorry to say that the policy of this genuine non-alignment should not be equated to it. I am afraid that the genuine equi-friendship is not, according to me the genuine non-alignment. The genuine non alignment should be equated with equi-friendship. I am sorry to mention that more and more the trend of equi-friendship is becoming predominant in the whole policy of formulation of international affairs. Because we should also know that India which has fought against imperialism and against foreign domination has still

cases is also mounting.

The four major aspects of India's foreign policy are:-

1. Indo-Soviet relations;
2. India-China relations;
3. Indo-Pak relations; and
4. Indo-U.S. relations.

I am afraid that the practice of equi-friendship is being pursued in all these cases but equi-friendship is not to be the criterion as we have got certain values and aims to be achieved. Imperialism is not there for peace, stability, social progress and new social order. I will only say that it will be wrong on our part to equate non-alignment with equi-friendship. I am afraid and I must say that under the garb of non-alignment the practice of equi-friendship is being practised. I think the Foreign Affairs Minister should take note of it and exercise genuine non-alignment for the purpose of international peace and bringing about a new social order and that must have a thrust against imperialism. The more and more the thrust against imperialism is blunted, the more and more our foreign policy might be mis-directed. I only warn against that possibility of mis-direction of the foreign policy. It must be for peace and against the forces of imperialism.

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) :
सभापति जी, मैं पहले हिन्दी में बोलूंगा और बाद में अंग्रेजी में। हमारा देश एक बहु-भाषी देश है और यह सच है कि यूनाइटेड नेशंस में मैं हिन्दी में बोलूँ लेकिन कभी कभी इस सदन में मुझे अंग्रेजी का उपयोग करना पड़ता है क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ भाषा महत्वपूर्ण है लेकिन भाषा एक साधन है, साध्य नहीं है। अगर हम अपनी भाषा में गाली दें तो क्या किसी को अच्छा लगेगा?

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निज़ामाबाद) :
क्या दूसरे की भाषा में गाली देनी चाहिए?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गाली देना जरूरी नहीं है।

सभापति जी, जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बहस में भाग लिया है मैं उन सभी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। कल तो बहस बड़ी बेजान हो रही थी लेकिन आज उनमें जरूरत से ज्यादा जान आ गई। जिन्होंने गत एक वर्ष की विदेश नीति के संचालन और उसके संचालन की प्रक्रिया की सराहना की है उन्हें मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ लेकिन उनसे भी अधिक मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने आलोचना की है। मराठी में कहा गया है—निंदकाचे घर असावे सजारी—निन्दा करने वालों का घर पड़ोस में रहना चाहिए। मगर सोकतंत्र में पड़ोस में रहने की जरूरत नहीं है—घर ले लिया है हमने तेरे घर के सामने। लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि प्रशंसा अनुराग से रहित और आलोचना द्वेष से मुक्त होनी चाहिए। आज जो चर्चा हुई है, मावलंकरजी मुझे माफ करेंगे—मेरी राय उनसे भिन्न है। इस चर्चा से यह बात स्पष्ट हो गई है कि मोटे तौर पर देश में विदेश नीति के भवाल पर एक आम सहमति है। विदेश नीति के कुछ पहलुओं की आलोचना मेरे दल के सदस्यों ने भी की है और कुछ पहलुओं की प्रशंसा विरोधी सदस्यों ने भी की है। लेकिन विदेश नीति का निर्धारण और संचालन दल-बन्दी के आधार पर नहीं किया जाता। मुझे खेद है कि गुट निरपेक्षता की बात को लेकर थोड़ी कटुता पैदा हो गई है।

सभापति जी, 1957 में जब मैं पहली बार लोक नैषा का सदस्य निर्वाचित हो कर आया था, पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू उस समय जीवित थे, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री थे और विदेश मंत्री भी थे। तब उनकी उपस्थिति में मैंने कहा था—स्वतंत्रता के बाद अगर कांग्रेस की जगह कोई और पार्टी शासन में आती और पंडित जी की जगह कोई और प्रधान मंत्री होता, तो भी

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

भारत की विदेश नीति का लक्ष्य विश्व-शान्ति, स्थायित्व तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग का बढावा देना है। हमारे राष्ट्रीय हितों व मर्यादा तथा स्वार्थन के लिए, यह आवश्यक है कि न केवल हमारे पड़ोस में शान्ति हो किन्तु विश्व में भी शान्ति का वातावरण रहे। शान्तिपूर्ण वातावरण ही निर्माण सम्भव है। नव निर्माण के बिना राजनीतिक आजादी अधूरी है। हम चाहते हैं कि तनाव भूमित्व को जा प्रशिया यूरोप में शुरू हुई है वह दुनिया के सभी भागों में फैले। हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि निःशस्त्रीकरण के बारे में होन वाली बातों में तेजी से प्रगति हो जिसमें विश्व के सीमित साधन विनाशक हथियारों में व्यय होने व बचाव भूख, बीमारी और अज्ञान पर विजय प्राप्त करने के काम में आए।

इस चर्चा में इस बात पर भी एतराज किया गया है कि नान एलाइनमेंट तो हम समझते हैं लेकिन यह जेनरल नान एलाइनमेंट क्या बला है। मदन के बाहर तो यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि यह तो नान-एलाइनमेंट ही नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मामला इतना सरल नहीं है। हम लोकतन्त्रवादी हैं। लेकिन पिछले उन्नीस महीने में भारत में जो कुछ हुआ उससे यह कहना जरूरी हो गया है कि जनता पार्टी मजबूत लोकतन्त्र में विश्वास करती है। उन्नीस महीने में जो कुछ हुआ वह भी तो लोकतन्त्र के नाम पर हुआ था। आज कोई कहे कि आप मजबूत लोकतन्त्र की बात क्या कर रहे हैं लोकतन्त्र तो लोकतन्त्र ही है, सच्चा और झूठा क्या है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने अपनी आँखा में देख लिया है कि सच्चा लोकतन्त्र क्या और झूठा लोकतन्त्र क्या होता है। लोकतन्त्र के नाम पर अगर अधिनायकवाद जगाया जा सकता है तो गुट निरपेक्षता के नाम पर गुटा में मिलने का भी जोरी छिपे पालन किया जा सकता है। केवल गुट

निरपेक्ष होना ही काफी नहीं है। दुनिया को यह दिखाई भी देना चाहिए कि हम गुट निरपेक्ष हैं।

आज दुनिया में ऐसे देश हैं जिन की भूमि पर विदेशी सेना मौजूद है और जो गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन के नए सदस्य बनना चाहते हैं। क्या हम उन्हें आने दें? दुनिया में ऐसे देश हैं जो किसी सैनिक गठबंधन में नहीं हैं। लेकिन दिमागी तौर पर किसी गुट के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। उनमें सदस्य में भी हमें कहना पड़ता है कि हम गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन की एकता को, दृढ़ता को और सिद्धान्तों के प्रति उसकी प्रतिबद्धता को कायम करना है।

जब भारत ने गुट निरपेक्ष होते का फैसला किया तब गुट निरपेक्षता को अर्न्तनिमाना जाता था। मेरे मित्र स्वामी को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उन बहन गुट निरपेक्ष बहने के लिए साहस की जरूरत थी और स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में जो सेनानी बलिदान और त्याग की अग्नि में कुन्दन बन कर चमके थे वही गुट निरपेक्षता की बात कर सकते थे। हमने उन्हीं को गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति को अपनाया है। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह नीति किसी व्यक्ति की नीति नहीं है, किसी दल की नहीं है, सारे राष्ट्र की नीति है। जब दुनिया के नए नए आजाद होने वाले देश गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन का सदस्य बनने के लिए आग्रह कर रहे हैं और गुट निरपेक्ष देशों की सहायता लगभग नब्बे हो गई है तब हमारे देश में अगर गुट निरपेक्षता के खिलाफ कोई आवाज उठे तो समझना चाहिए कि हमारे लिए विदेश नीति के मामले पर बाड़ा और गहराई से विचार करना जरूरी है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति कोई नकारात्मक नीति नहीं है, यह भावात्मक, सकारात्मक और रचनात्मक नीति

है और न केवल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हमारी सन्तुष्टता का विस्तार है बल्कि यह एक नए विश्व की रचना का औजार भी है, ऐसे विश्व की रचना का जिस में राजनीतिक गुलामी नहीं होगी, अधिक शोषण नहीं होगा और चमड़ी के रंग या जन्म के आधार पर मनुष्य को छोटा या बड़ा नहीं समझा जाएगा।

गुट निरपेक्षता क्या नहीं है, शायद यह बताना इस संदर्भ में लाभदायक होगा। हमें समझ लेना चाहिए कि गुट-निरपेक्षता तटस्थता नहीं है।

Non-alignment is not neutrality. स्वतन्त्रता और गुलामी के बीच में, व्याप और अव्याप के बीच, रंग भेद और वर्ण समता के बीच में, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तनाव के बीच में, अधिक शोषण पर आधारित विश्व व्यवस्था और शोषण रहित नई अर्थ रचना के बीच में भारत तटस्थ नहीं रह सकता। हम स्वतन्त्रता के पक्ष में हैं, हम शांति चाहते हैं, हम आतंरिक समता के सपने में हिस्सेदार हैं और हम नई विश्व अर्थ रचना के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं।

सभापति महोदय, विदेश नीति की प्रगति के बीच में एक ऐसी आवाज सुनायी देती है, आज कल तो रोज सुनाई देती है, जो बड़ी जानी पहचानी है। लेकिन उस आवाज में इन दिनों जो खिन्न भर गई है वह सर्वथा अनजानी है। कोलाहल के बीच में यह आदर कभी कभी एक चीख जैसी सुनाई देती है, एक ऐसी चीख जो सब कुछ नुट जावे पर अभि-व्यक्ति पाती है।

सभापति जी, हम विरोध का स्तम्भ बनने के आलोचना के लिए आभारी हैं। किन्तु मैं विरोध की जिस आवाज का हवाला दे रहा हूँ उसमें आलोचना कम और आक्रोश ज्यादा है, आश्रय कम और अत्यंत अधिक है, रोजनी कम, धुआँ धीरे जलन ज्यादा है।

अगर यह कहा जाय कि विदेश नीति के सवाल पर जिस आवाज के बारे में मैं चिन्तित कर रहा हूँ वह देश के भीतर और बाहर जानबूझ कर एक भ्रम पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रही है तो गलत नहीं होगा।

ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि यह जानी पहचानी आवाज एक साल में ही कितनी बदल गई? जो श्रीमती आवाज में बोलना पसन्द करते थे, ऐसा करना कुनीयता की निशानी मानते थे और इन सदन में बड़े जोर से बात कहने वालों को हेय या हल्की नजर से देखते थे आज वह किन कदर चीख और पुकार मचा रहे हैं। उठते, बैठते आते, जाते, सोते, जागते, खाने, पीने एक ही बात कही जा रही है कि जनता सरकार भारत को विदेशों में बचने पर तुली हुई है। क्या इससे बड़ा झूठ कोई हो सकता है? क्या इससे अधिक अनुचित बात कोई हो सकती है? भारत इतना सस्ता नहीं है कि उसे कोई खरीद ले। हम ऐसे कपून नहीं हैं कि राष्ट्रीय सम्मान का सींदा कर लें। देशभक्ति हमारा बाना है, राष्ट्रीय सम्मान हमारे लिए एक अनमोल धरोहर है। देश का सींदा करने से पहले हम अपने प्राण देना ज्यादा पसन्द करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, हुने क्या कहा जा रहा है :

"The Janata Government dependent on the West. India leaving the non-aligned path. The present government is moving away from non-alignment in a way that would please western countries. Janata policy may trigger war in the Indian Ocean. Non-alignment diluted to suit U.S.A. India's stock ebbing among non-aligned. Some powers plotted to oust me."

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Whose quotation it is?

17.40 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अर प्राप
समझ गये होंगे ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि विरोधी दल म रहते
हुए हमने भी कभी आलोचना में बगर नहीं
की लेकिन जहाँ प्रश्न की बात आई, हमने
प्रश्न भी की, और एमी की, कि जो बाद
म चुनाव म हमारे ही गले पड़ गई ।

मैं प्रतिपक्ष में यह आशा नहीं करता कि
वह मेरी तरह में उदारता का परिचय देंगे,
मगर मेरा निवेदन है कि विदेश नीति में
सवाल पर देश का बाटने की कोशिश नहीं होनी
चाहिए । विवाद के लिए, झगड़े के लिए,
जन्ता तक पहुँचने के लिए अनेक मामले हैं,
मगर एक क्षेत्र तो ऐसा होना चाहिए कि
जिसमें अगर हमने बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं
किया है तो उस क्षेत्र में हम मिल कर काम कर
सकें, ऐसा वातावरण बनाये रखना जरूरी
है ।

श्री बसन्त साठे आप कम-से-कम
गुप्त दान का ता परिचय दीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अभी
आता हूँ ।

श्री बसन्त साठे आजकल आप गुप्त
रोग में पीड़ित हैं ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Now I would like to say a few words
in English. The price of our democratic
freedom will always be eternal vigilance. We can however, claim
that without any sacrifice or short-
sightedness India today has less reason
than ever before to apprehend
threats which would distract us from
bending our best efforts towards con-
structive endeavours. The sub-con-
tinent as a whole pulsates with a new
desire and confidence in peace and
cooperation. We have moved a long
way, indeed faster than anyone thought
was possible to arrest the corrosion
of suspicion and rediscover the

controvertible logic of the geographi-
cal compulsions of good neighbourly
cooperation and the vision of regional
stability. Having visited or met the
leaders of all our neighbouring coun-
tries, I can assert that the confidence
of a new era in relationships with
India is shared by their leaders. These
new perspectives are, of course, as
much due to their leadership as our
own. We can all feel more confident
that if we can sustain these efforts
towards mutual understanding the
sub-continent will remain free from
the play of malevolent politics as it
affects many other parts of the world.

The House is aware that the year
under review has been an unusually
exacting and intense period for our
diplomacy, and concrete improvement
has been made in the wide circles of
external relations. The House is fa-
miliar with the number of high level
visitors from different continents re-
presenting different social systems
who have either visited our capital
or have invited our leaders to their
own countries. These visits have
been mostly at the suggestion of high
dignitaries and are proof enough of
the regard in which India is held. I
cannot think of any other country—in
fact even our own in the past—which
in such a short time has been honoured
by so many important Heads of States
and Governments.

The interest which these leaders
have shown in our country is a tri-
bute to this land and its people. What-
ever their own social systems, our
demonstration of a mature commit-
ment to democracy has earned their
respect for the political wisdom of
our people. Our partner nations have
also been impressed that however
poor we may be in statistical terms,
our potential in the field of agricul-
ture, industry, technology and science
is significant.

These visits and contacts have not
been for purely ceremonial or protocol
purposes. Each visit had a character
of its own and all of them deepened

understanding and identified new potential of bilateral economic complementarity with our own developmental dynamism. Such occasional criticisms that the Government's policies were tilting in one direction or tilting away in other directions, are often based on an antiquated understanding of the world situation.

Consistent with non-alignment, our purpose has been chartered within a conceptual framework of promoting and enriching relationships based on beneficial bilateralism. We have, with full confidence, carried Indo-Soviet friendship and economic cooperation to levels well beyond what existed before. At the same time, we have restored mutual confidence in our relations with the United States. Problems, no doubt, exist or may arise, but Indo-US relations are no longer clouded with unwarranted and acrimonious mistrust. Without pretending to overlook the existence of difficult problems and the ups and downs of our past relations, we have created the basis for improved bilateral exchanges in the economic, commercial and cultural fields with China.

We have truly broken new grounds in responding with sincerity and alacrity to co-operate with Vietnam in the immense task which that brave country faces in its national reconstruction. We feel proud that India may be the first country outside the socialist bloc with which such links are being forged with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. We are poised for improved relations bilaterally and regionally in our sub-continent. We have prepared the ground for closer rapport and greater economic and collaborative relations with Japan.

There is a new warmth of understanding in our relations with Australia on the one hand and, at the other end, with the United Kingdom. We have concluded far-reaching agreements for new fields of economic co-operation with Iran. Our public sector undertakings have, during the year under review, forged new eco-

nomic links in Libya, Iraq and the Gulf States. We are hopeful of higher technological and scientific and trade co-operation with the Federal Republic of Germany and France, as with Western and Northern Europe. Our strong ties of technical co-operation with many countries, notably Afghanistan, Mauritius and East Africa, continue to grow in diversity and scope. The thrust of our foreign policy has moved on a broad front, and everywhere our diplomatic effort has gone hand in hand with an integrated effort to strengthen our economic links.

May I, at this point, say a word on the national problem of international co-operation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy? Our policy on this has been made clear by the Prime Minister. Our entire foreign policy is one which has always recognised the need for discipline on all matters which may be a threat to international peace. As such, we strongly believe that the world should not make use of nuclear energy for destructive purposes and should aim not only at non-proliferation but the elimination of existing weapons.

Our problem arises out of a contractual obligation by which the Tarapur reactor was planned on the presumption of a pledged supply of enriched fuel for its functioning. We have adhered to our side of the contract. We have noted the recent American domestic legislation on non-proliferation, which seems to imply that even past contracts may be sought to be re-negotiated with new conditions. While willing to adhere to our side of the obligations and while continuing the dialogue with the US Government, we certainly hope that such long-standing co-operation will not come to an end. But we will have to face the contingency, if this should arise.

MR. SPEAKER: Just one minute, I will ask the House to extend the time of the House till the Demands are voted. Because, under the

[Mr Speaker]

rule. I have to do it 15 minutes before the scheduled time of adjournment. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

Thank you

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) You should thank us

MR SPEAKER All of us not excluding me

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

May I say that we do not believe in the use of the option of nuclear weapons? We cannot but maintain that it is unrealistic that these chances of nuclear war can be averted and sensitive technology can be exclusively preserved for peaceful uses unless there is a universalised discipline against nuclear weapons

Some of the hon. Members referred to our poor performance in the field of external publicity. I have been all too aware of the need to re-orient and give a more purposive content to the efforts made by our Missions abroad and the organisational structure in India to project the correct image of contemporary India, the policies and programmes of the Governments and the hopes and aspirations and traditions of our people

The Report of the Ministry of External Affairs alludes to some of the efforts which have been made in the past year to give meaningful content to our publicity efforts abroad. I must say that whereas I am gratified at some of the progress which has been made I fully recognise that there is scope for improvement. A committee headed by Shri Chanchal Sarkar was recently set up to go into the various aspects of our publicity efforts. The Chanchal Sarkar Committee has made far ranging recommendations on not only strengthening and reorganising the institutional framework of the external publicity organisation but has made recom-

mendations on equipment, formulation of publicity literature, training liaison with Indian organisations and a number of other related matters. I would like to assure the House that we are carefully evaluating the recommendations made by the Committee and Government will take expeditious decisions to streamline and improve our publicity effort abroad.

It has long been recognised that it evokes considerable interest and fascination among the scholars and intellectuals and indeed the public at large abroad who see in our cultural heritage the panacea for many of the ills which affect present-day civilisation. It is recognised that our national ethos which stems from this cultural heritage has an abiding rationale in a world which is beset with increasing materialism and neglect of the values of yore. It is for this reason that we have long recognised the importance of our cultural diplomacy as a vital arm of our foreign diplomacy.

Apart from the bilateral relations, we have continued and indeed intensified our participation in the United Nations and other international organisations and in the gamut of multilateral diplomacy. It would be pertinent to recall the success of the meeting of the Non-aligned Bureau which took place in Delhi soon after we assumed office. We are at present engaged in consultation with friendly Afghanistan for the preparation of the Kabul Bureau meeting. This will be followed by a meeting of the Foreign Ministers and the entire movement which will take place in Belgrade where it will be recalled the first major meeting of the movement took place in 1961. These meetings are coming at a time when the non-aligned movement faces many challenges. They will demand sober judgment and careful adherence to the spirit of the movement.

It was I believe well recognised that our Prime Minister's contribution played a significant role in the

success of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in London last year and the first ever Regional Commonwealth Conference in Sydney two months ago. In all these and other international meetings, our approach is one not of trying to seek leadership—and here I would like to draw the attention of my dear friend, Shri Subramaniam Swamy—but responding with whatever expertise and capability we possess to fulfil the ideals of constructive interdependence and beneficial solutions to international problems. We have consistently sought to play an active and responsible role to help fashion a new economic order and joined the developing countries in their quest for development and correcting economic imbalances through international co-operative effort and the promotion of economic collaboration within our fraternity.

Notwithstanding the consensus in favour of peaceful solutions, the international scene today is beset with grave problems. We still have to see the vacation of aggression and the fulfilment of the rights of the Palestinian people, so that the serious efforts and hopes to see peace and stability established among the States of Asia are fulfilled.

We have been active directly and in international forums, striving to underline the urgency of bringing about majority rule and democratically granted independence for Zimbabwe and Namibia. We are alarmed at the diverse conflicts between fellow non-aligned countries such as in the Horn of Africa where we have counselled the end of conflict and respect for established frontiers.

Though the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have made a beginning, we have yet to see a genuine break-through towards making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Here I would like to correct the impression—I do not know from where he got that impression—of my friend, Shri Unnikrishnan. India is opposed to all foreign bases in the

Indian Ocean. All foreign bases including Diego Garcia must be eliminated from the Indian Ocean. There is no change in our stand. But we are living in a strange world. The problem of Indian Ocean is being discussed by two big powers without the participation of any of the littoral countries. But we have been exerting our influence in the United Nations and outside that the pace of the talks should be accelerated and there should be an agreement between all big powers to make Indian Ocean a zone of peace. We do not believe that if the big power rivalry is eliminated, there will be a vacuum. The littoral and hinterland countries are in a position to guarantee freedom of navigation. The Indian Ocean will be free for all countries provided they do not indulge in military rivalry and we propose to accelerate the efforts in this direction in the United Nations at the forthcoming session.

While I do not pretend to catalogue all the world's problems, I can assure you that on the basis of our well-established policies of independent judgment, non-alignment and international cooperation, we shall strive vigorously and play a constructive role wherever possible as a responsible member of the international community.

Now I come to the question, a delicate question whether there was some secret understanding between Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto in Simla or not. When I was in the opposition, I had made an open charge. But now when I speak, I speak as the Foreign Minister of India and I am in possession of all the records.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You must lay it on the Table.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not necessarily. All the records cannot be placed on the Table of the House. I would like to take the House into confidence.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN This is an important issue

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I do not speak on unimportant issues. Let us have the discussion in a cool and calm atmosphere.

Ever since I took charge of the Ministry of External Affairs, I have been trying to know the circumstances in which the talks between Shrimati Gandhi and Mr Bhutto in Simla in 1972 which had run into serious difficulties suddenly culminated in the Simla Agreement.

I myself was present in Simla when the talks were going on between the two sides and it was common knowledge there that the negotiations had run into rough weather. Therefore, it puzzled me and I am sure it must have puzzled many other observers of Indo-Pak relations at that time, how all of a sudden an agreement had emerged. Several journalists, some of whom had interviewed Mr Bhutto, have given stories of a sudden change in the course of events after a post-dinner meeting between the two leaders. In fact the country at large was surprised that a reference to "final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir" had been included in the Simla Agreement.

Since assuming the charge of the Ministry of External Affairs I have made an effort to acquaint myself with not only various documents relating to the discussions but also have held personal discussions with a number of knowledgeable individuals. Piecing together all the evidence from different sources, I cannot but reaffirm that some sort of secret understanding was reached by Shrimati Gandhi in her confidential conversation with Mr Bhutto.

1800 hrs

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN Is he telling us from the minutes? Were any minutes kept I would like to know. He is saying this on the basis of (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I have not yet completed.

Let me add straightaway that in drawing attention to this, I am looking at it as an internal matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE That does not make any difference.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE So far as external policies are concerned, contrary to what has been suggested by certain interested quarters, we have maintained continuity and adherence to the broad parameters of our non-aligned foreign policy. Perhaps, it was being hoped that India's image will have a setback after the Janata Party came into office. This may be the reason for annoyance and disappointment in some quarters.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, whatever may have been my differences with our Government in power at the time of the Simla Agreement, we have accepted in letter and spirit the obligations undertaken by India in that accord. We have indeed managed and improved the climate of relations with Pakistan. We have assured Pakistan that we would continue to follow a policy of strict non-interference in Pakistan's internal affairs. In fact, the House knows, even with regard to the legal processes affecting Mr Bhutto, we have observed scrupulous detachment.

Keeping in view the fact that our foreign policy which is strictly and transparently in tune with our national interests and has been based on a broad national consensus, I would urge that any discussion we may have on this subject should not weaken our efforts for peace in this sub-continent.

Mr Speaker, our foreign policy, I believe, has a conceptual coherence and transparent logic from the point of view of both national interest and international stability. Indeed I would hope that India along with its neighbours, can continue to be both an example of stability and a force which

stands for a cooperative world order. I would beg of the House not only to approve the modest demands put forward on behalf of my Ministry but also give its blessings and support so that the standing of India continues to rise and commands respect amongst the comity of nations.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On a point of order. Rule 370 reads as follows:

"If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table."

Here, the hon. Minister made some observations. He has referred to a certain document which, he says, is in his possession and on the basis of that he comes to the conclusion that there was a secret agreement between the former Prime Minister of India and the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto. Naturally this House is competent enough to demand, under this rule itself, that we must know what is that document, and we have every right to demand that it should be placed on the Table of the House, because rule 370 clearly prescribes that it must be laid on the Table. It is a very serious matter, and this House must know what happened and what conspired between the two Prime Ministers, whether it was in the interest of the nation or not.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you give your ruling, please hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: I will certainly hear you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: A few days ago, the Minister for External Affairs made a charge outside the House which has been contradicted by the former Prime Minister.

The charge in substance was that Mrs. Gandhi, acting as the Prime Minister of India entered into a secret deal over Kashmir....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Understanding.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: 'Deal' or 'understanding', whatever it was—if you want to put it that way. Now you know that we have been trying to raise this issue also through various Motions but, since you felt that the Demand of the Ministry was coming up you probably did not allow us. Now he has repeated this, but left it very vague—delightfully vague—so that anybody can say anything and get away with it. He said he was present in Simla—of course not in the capacity of Minister but as a Member of Parliament,—and he heard certain things. And, again, he has said that Mrs. Gandhi had a meeting with Mr. Bhutto because there was a deadlock. And now, he says, after he became Minister he has gone through the relevant records and also had discussions with what he calls 'knowledgeable people'. Now, I would like to know whether any minutes of these discussions have been kept and whether he has gone through those minutes. Or is he basing it on mere assumptions? Is he basing it on the advice given to him by the Ministry? Or are these just deductions? This is very important for the House and the country to know. If Mrs. Gandhi is guilty, she shall be punished. If Mr. Vajpayee is bluffing, he shall be exposed, but the House is entitled to know.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are really surprised that the Hon. External Affairs Minister, having made an innuendo or an indirect hint or suggestion that there was some secret agreement or understanding on the question of Kashmir, has not, even to day placed before us what was that understanding, what was the nature of that understanding, what was the purport of that understanding relating to Kashmir. The Simla Agreement is a recorded document. Therefore, we

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

do not and any such understanding, covertly or overtly. Now, if the Hon. External Affairs Minister has come to know whether from documents or from knowledgeable sources whom he has contacted or from his personal knowledge having been present there—I do not know whether he met Mr Bhutto himself or Mr Bhutto conveyed something to him the other day when he went there I do not know whether Mr Zia had some document which he showed to him but the Adviser to the Pakistan Government on External Affairs Mr Aga Shahi who was here the other day denied having any knowledge of any such understanding and the previous Prime Minister also, has categorically denied it. Therefore the country must not be left in the lurch or with any sense of suspicion particularly by a responsible Minister like Mr Vajpayee. Therefore he owes it to the House—whatever the consequences it does not matter, but he owes it to the House—if the consequences are of a personal nature and if the consequences are going to fall on the previous Prime Minister, let her face the consequences but I do not understand why he is trying to keep the House—today if he does not, having said so much, take the House and the country into connected about the nature of the understanding.

The two concerned persons are the ex Prime Minister of India and on the other side is Mr Bhutto and both are fortunately alive. Unless the Minister corroborates it or contradicts it we cannot allow it—to go as one man's word against another man's word. This would be very unfair to the country if this is not made clear in the garb of the matter being in national interest. How is it an internal matter any longer? When it is an understanding between two Prime Ministers of two different countries, it is no longer an internal matter. I do not think Shri Vajpayee can get away by saying that Al-

though he asserts and reaffirms that there has been such a secret understanding yet he is not willing to disclose what that secret understanding is. In the interest of the country, Shri Vajpayee owes it to this House to disclose what that understanding is and what evidence he has to justify that.

MR SPEAKER Before I call upon other Members, I would say that if you have anything new to mention, kindly add, otherwise leave it.

Shri Desai

SHRI D D DESAI (Karnar) Mr Speaker, Sir, under the garb of secrecy, the Minister should not deprive (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI Sir, on a point of order. The House just resolved to continue these proceedings only until Shri Vajpayee finishes.

MR SPEAKER Until the demand is voted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI Until Vajpayee finishes this is what you said.

MR SPEAKER No, until this demand is voted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI We can have it tomorrow, this is a matter of importance (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER No, Mr Desai.

SHRI D D DESAI The principle is whether the Government or the Cabinet operates under the supervision of Parliament or whether they are entitled to have some secret negotiations and treat the country or a part thereof as a private property of individuals. This is the principle. Therefore, we must decide once for all that whether the Parliament should be taken into confidence and within the parameters laid down by Parliament, the Government would operate and not that they would have some

private negotiations and private settlement for the country, which would be binding on the country.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do not want to repeat what has been said, but I must say that my esteemed friend, the hon. Minister has been treading on a very serious and delicate ground. He did say, if you recall his words that not only did he believe that this kind of a pact existed when he was not a Minister but he said and I am quoting his words,

"I take full responsibility as Foreign Minister to repeat what I said." Therefore, this is no longer a matter which can be taken lightly. Here is a Minister of the Cabinet and that too, a senior Minister like Shri Vajpayee, coming out with a statement on the floor of the House and not substantiating that statement with any convincing details. All I would suggest is that you may kindly consider this aspect of the matter. If the Minister stands on the point that there are certain documents or understanding or discussions, with knowledgeable persons that he had and these are of such nature that it would not be in the public interest to disclose any of those things, I can understand that posture that he may take.
....(Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That stage has gone.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My contention is that a Minister in any Government has a right to even come to the conclusions without telling this House as to how he came to the conclusions if he thinks that the process of coming to the conclusion is something which is a matter of secrecy and which is not to be disclosed in public interest. Then, my submission is, let him say so that there are certain documents and papers in his possession,

which he thinks are not to be disclosed in public interest. (Interruptions). That is one aspect of the matter. I am not discussing merely the question of any secret agreement between Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto. This may again happen on some other matters. I am discussing a fundamental question. Therefore, if any Minister takes the view that there are certain things which he will talk publicly, but will not give all details because it should not be disclosed in public interest, let him say so, let him go on record saying that there are certain things which should not be disclosed in public interest. That is right. Certainly the practice has been that if the Minister thinks that there are certain things.. (Interruptions). As a matter of fact we pass so many things and we give so many powers to the Government and if the Government says that it would not be in public interest to disclose certain things, we accept it in bonafide. That I have said.

My second and last point is, if the Minister has certain documents and he said, "I would like to take the House into confidence"—that is the phrase which he used—if he feels that he has certain things in his possession which he would like to share with us all, his hon. colleagues in this House, without detriment to national interest at publicity, etc., there is the other possibility of converting this House into a secret session, let the press and the strangers be called off and let the Minister tell this House in full confidence what he has got to say in this. That is also the second course left to him. But if he does not take either of the two courses, then we are left in the lurch and darkness and in a situation which we cannot accept as Members of Parliament.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling different party members.

This is not going to be another debate. Mr. Chandrapan.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY I am on a point of order

MR. SPEAKER I have called Mr Chandrappan

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH rose—

MR SPEAKER Are you on a point of order?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Yes, Sir I am afraid, the rules regarding laying of the documents on the Table of the House have not been fully and, in their totality, brought to your notice viz., Rules 368, 369 and 370

Now Rule 368 says

"That if a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper "

The Minister has not done so at all.

" which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table "

The Minister has not done anything of that sort. He has not quoted any despatch nor any other State paper. The provisos do not apply because he has not quoted any despatch nor any other State paper. The provisos of public interest does not arise at all. So they are misleading the House, the other side is completely, totally and deliberately misleading the House (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER Let there be orderly debate

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Now please see Rule 370 also

It reads

"If in answer to a question or during a debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority ."

As far as I am aware, I listened to his speech very closely with all respect

and attention, I do not think he disclosed the opinion of any officer or authority on the subject at all. He said he had access to all papers in the Ministry, but he did not name any officer, by name or designation. This rule, therefore, says

SHRI VASANT SATHE Any other person.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH No, he has not disclosed any name. I listened to him with all my heart and with all my mind. This rule says

"If in answer to a question or during debate a Minister discloses the advice or opinion "

He has neither disclosed the advice nor the opinion given to him by any officer or any other person

SHRI VASANT SATHE Knowledgeable person

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH No he has not disclosed
(Interruptions)

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN Knowledgeable persons. Hundred times he has said.

SHRI VASANT SATHE He is not on the Point of Order. He is defending the Minister

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH The Rule says—'he shall ordinarily '

SHRI VASANT SATHE Give the reasons now

MR SPEAKER Rule 377 orderly debate

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Neither of the Rules 368, 370 has been broken. He has not quoted any despatch, nor he has given the opinion by any officer or any other person, or authority, nor he has quoted any advice in the House. So he is not bound under rules to lay any document or any paper.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood the point.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cananore): My point is there are no two opinions in the House that the charge made by the hon. Minister is so serious. The Minister himself said that he took the entire responsibility for levelling that charge. The only question is that the Minister said that in the public interest he cannot place those documents on the table. But afterwards whatever explanation he had given was not convincing to the House though he tried to take the House into confidence.

There are certain practices in this House. Perhaps, Mr. Vajpayee, when he was sitting on this side as one of the leaders of the Opposition, would remember that this House discussed the Pondicherry Scandal case and at that time the argument advanced from the treasury benches was that the files were confidential and in the public interest it could not be revealed. Then the House found out the solution because the whole country wanted an answer and the House also wanted an answer and then the House took the Speaker into confidence and a Committee of the House was constituted. The whole files were placed at the disposal of the Speaker and the Speaker constituted the Committee representing various members from various parties. I think including Shri Morarji Desai. I do not know whether Shri Vajpayee himself was a member seeing those files. If he was not, then somebody from Jan Sangh was there. My Point is....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This is not a scandal.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: This is the biggest scandal. If the Prime Minister of that time had entered into an agreement over the head of the Parliament, over the head of the country, it is a crime. Shri Vajpayee by making it public, he wanted the country to know that such a crime had been committed. There is no reason

to keep that a secret. My suggestion, therefore, is that the Speaker as the custodian of the House should be taken into confidence and the Speaker should constitute a Committee as was the tradition of the House and the document should be gone through because you owe an answer to the country. No doubt, there is no escape.

Some time back another thing was also said. I think Mr. Vajpayee may be you and your friends said that there is a secret provision in the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did not say that.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Somebody at that time had said including people from the party. But then after coming into power the Prime Minister came and said there is no secret provision. Here again comes another secret deal. The House has a right to know and the country too. My concrete suggestion is that the Speaker should take the consensus of the House and you may constitute a Committee and the records should be placed before you and the Committee to see that.

That is the tradition and so I am pointing it out.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: One point was missed,—a short point..

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. I have called Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, reference has been made to Rule 368 by my friend here.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I cited it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It has been pointed out that on the basis of that rule it is incumbent on the Minister to lay the paper on the Table.

MR SPEAKER Rule 370

SHRI SOVINATH CHATTERJEE Rule 368 is obviously not applicable because there has been no quotation from any document. So far as Rule 370 is concerned what is stated here is this —

If in answer to a question or during debate a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice or a summary thereof on the Table

As such I am not holding any brief for him. But it is obvious that he was not referring to any advice or opinion given by somebody which is contained in a document. He has not referred to it. Therefore there is no question of applicability of Rule 370 in a matter like this. There is no applicability of Rule 370. Therefore he cannot be compelled to do it. Further Sir in a matter like this we have to rely on the judgment of the Foreign Minister that in the public interest it is not to be disclosed. Sir we are not surprised that there was such a secret understanding because the person who was a party to it was quite capable of doing it. She played with the lives of millions of people of this country. The people of this country had been denied their freedom. They lost their civil liberties. They lost everything. Therefore she is quite capable of it. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY I rise on a point of order

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय अध्यक्ष महोदय आप एक दल के बितने लोग को बुलायेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER I am going to give you adequate hearing

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय आप एक दल से कितने लोग का बुलायेंगे।

MR SPEAKER I have not called you Mr Kachwal Mr Shankaranand you may say if you have to add any thing

SHRI B SHANKARANAND (Chk kod) I am not repeating anything. Sir an attempt is being made by a few members to defend the Foreign Minister under the technicalities of some rules. I do not think he can be defended in this way. By making reference to a secret understanding he has really damaged the prospects of smoothening the relations with our neighbouring countries.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) I have not

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Now the main point for us to consider is whether the Foreign Minister is recognising respecting and following the Simla Agreement. He is not

MR. SPEAKER Mr Shankaranand we are not on that issue. We are on another point. Let us have a limited debate. (Interruptions) We are not on that point. We are on the scope of Rule 370.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Having referred to the secret agreement or understanding

MR SPEAKER The debate is not whether it is right or not. What shall I do? What is my power under Rule 370?

SHRI B SHANKARANAND I am coming to that Sir. He has referred to certain knowledgeable persons. The House is entitled to know the names of those persons as to who they are. (Interruptions) If he refers to certain documents we are entitled to look into those documents. He cannot get away by saying that there was secret understanding because he wanted to justify himself or defend himself by saying all this outside. What has the Foreign Affairs Minister got to say?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Let me be heard.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall hear you also.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, he has referred to the persons saying that they are knowledgeable persons. Who are those persons—whether they are in his ministry or outside. How did he come to know? All the relevant materials we should have.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Jethamalani.

SHRI RAM JETHAMALANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of legal obligation of the minister to comply with Rule 370 must be distinguished from the question of propriety of taking this House into confidence.

Purely on the construction of rule 370, it appears that on the face of it, that Rule 370 comes into play only when the Minister has voluntarily disclosed to the House the advice or opinion given to him either by an officer or by somebody else.

What the Minister has actually done is to give his own opinion, conclusion, judgement, formed. (*Interruptions*) The hon. Member will not understand the law unless he hears something from me. He has purported to give his own opinion which is based upon circumstantial evidence which he has ascertained from others but not upon the opinion of others. You know as a judge, that when you record an evidence of an expert, then you are acting on opinion evidence. Based on the circumstantial evidence, he draws upon his own conclusion from that circumstantial evidence. He is not relying upon the opinion of somebody else. Let us not take what the Minister said. I am not going into it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Is it a criminal evidence?

SHRI RAM JETHAMALANI: For example, the Minister said that there were lots of difficulties. The difficulties appeared to be insoluble. Then there was a dinner. Then, after the dinner, there was a meeting. After that meeting, the difficulties disappeared.

Now it is possible for somebody from the circumstantial evidence to form an opinion that there was some secret agreement; he is giving an opinion on it but he is not relying upon the opinion of others. Therefore, some other witnesses, some other gentlemen have come and given some materials and on the basis of those materials, he has formed his own opinion which he has given to the House.

May I say one word? I want to appeal to my learned friends not to embarrass the Minister by insisting on disclosure of a thing so delicate.

MR. SPEAKER: That aspect is for the Minister to say. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I support the points made by Shri Kamath and Shri Jethamalani. Listening to the Minister it was quite clear that he was summarising in his own words and he had put that in his own words.

I now come to the second provision namely:

"provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table."

Sir, even assuming that he had used the words 'state paper'. where it is done by his own words or where he is using a gist, it is not necessary for him to lay it on the table. Therefore, they have no case on either ground.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while rising on a point of order under Rules 368 and 370 I shall point

[Shri Saugata Roy]

out two precedents from Sixth Lok Sabha. One was about the Farrakka agreement which was signed. There was lot of turmoil in Lengal. You allowed a debate. I made a charge that the Prime Minister of India Shri Morarji Desai made a secret deal with General Zia Rehman. The Foreign Minister denied it. Since the Foreign Minister denied it we did not press the charge because it was on a delicate matter of foreign relations.

There was another precedent in which the Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh had made the charge that the former Prime Minister had thought of shooting off of people in the jails. We asked him to substantiate the point. He could not. We brought a censure motion against him. He could not prove the point at the time of the censure motion.

Now Sir this case is still a more serious case. The Minister has made the statement in the House. If he makes it on some platform outside in a public meeting to whomsoever he had spoken could go to the court and sue him for libel. But here in the House when the Minister speaks he speaks with all responsibility. The Minister could have entirely avoided making a reference to it. Here he says that now I am the Foreign Minister of the country and I have in my possession full documents and I have talked to knowledgeable people who have told me about it.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY: What is the new point? What is the new point that you want to make?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Now Sir, there are two alternatives open to the Minister. As Dr Subramaniam Swamy has correctly pointed out if the Minister cannot prove the point then the Opposition will have to bring a censure motion against him. If the Minister wants to take protection under Rule 368 then the Minister has to make a statement on the Floor of the House that I have got in my pos-

session all these documents but it is inconsistent with public interest and, therefore, I take protection under Rule 368. Or the Minister can say what I have said is from my personal inference. I take protection under Clause 3, viz,

Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table.

He can say from the gist of summary of State papers I have come to this conclusion and I do not want to lay it on the Table of the House. Let him state that clearly. What I want to stress is that you instruct the Ministers to be very responsible in their utterances on the Floor of the House in future. If they are not they can take protection under Rule 368.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN

Sir there are two most important points in this matter. In Rule 370 first it is said 'discloses the advice or opinion given'. Kindly see the latter portion where it is said 'ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice or summary thereof on the Table'. The first thing is that opinion or advice must have been taken from somewhere. This forms part of a document. If there is some evidence somewhere then it would stand in contravention of advice or opinion for which there is relevant document. Secondly you will kindly see that there is one important word 'ordinarily'. Here the responsibility has been given to the Minister to use his own discretion. Here it says like this:

370 If in answer to a question or during debate a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice or a summary thereof on the Table.

So, he can take shelter under this and say "ordinarily I would not lay it" and he has got certain reasons for that. The discretion would be his and not of the House.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has made certain statement which has been doubted by the Opposition Members. They think that he has not made the correct statement. Whether it is a bluff or a stunt whether it is true or not, Mr. Mavalankar has suggested formation of a Committee under you.....
(Interruptions).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, No.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: My submission is when the Minister says that it is not in the public interest.....
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said that. I will hear the Minister.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: My suggestion is that he should show the papers or the statements to you.....
(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, No.
(Interruptions)

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: And you may, after you are satisfied tell the House and the matter will rest there.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the External Affairs Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, on a point of order under Rule 353.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard your point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That you have heard under Rule 370. This is under Rule 353.

MR. SPEAKER: A Member cannot raise point of order on the same subject, one time under 374, another time

under 358 and so on. No further point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But you will refer it Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will refer it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I did not quote a despatch or any other State paper. So, the question of laying the relevant paper on the Table does not arise. Nor did I disclose the advice or the opinion given to me by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority.....
(Interruptions) If I am not allowed to complete how can I make my point? Please hear me.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What about the Simla Agreement?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Whatever I have said on the subject is the conclusion which has been derived from circumstantial evidence after talking to so many people, after examining so many documents. As the question relates to national interest, let it not be compared with the Pondicherry scandal.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Ruling is reserved. I shall examine the matter carefully and I will give the ruling....
(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister cannot make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard all of you. I am not hearing any more on this. I am going to examine the matter carefully and I will give the decision.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.....
(Interruptions) If necessary I shall hear the tape also. No further debate on this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will you allow me?

**Not recorded.

MR SPEAKER I am hearing you completely Do you want to say anything more? I said that after hearing the Foreign Minister I will give the ruling

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
The House is not discussing the Pondicherry scandal nor the opinion of any particular Minister This is a delicate question where Pakistan is involved. We are having (Interruptions) You must allow me to conclude Here are the statements made by the former Prime Minister and I will hit back (Interruptions) It will not be in public interest to disclose the details about the secret understanding between Mrs Gandhi and Mr Bhutto (Interruptions)

*SHRI VASANT SATHE This will not do This is not a question of Mrs Gandhi

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Don't record I am going to examine the matter (Interruptions) I am not concerned with other matters I am only considering the legal aspect I am going to give my decision after carefully considering it. Now there are some cut motions Before I put the cut motions to the vote of the House I should like to know whether Mr Banatwalla and Mr Ram Jethmalani are withdrawing their cut motions.

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Ponnani) Certainly not. In the face of such arbitrary attitude of the Foreign Minister I am not withdrawing. Instead of hitting the person outside he is abusing the floor of this House to hit back it is politically motivated. Therefore in the face of such attitude I will in protest certainly not withdraw any of my cut motions. It is politically motivated. Speak outside (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
I know what to speak and where to speak I am not to learn from you

**Not recorded

MR SPEAKER I shall now put the cut motions to the vote of the House

The question is

'That the Demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re 1'

[Increasing number of restrictions being imposed upon persons going abroad especially to Middle East countries for employment and the consequent hardships faced by them (1)]

The motion was negatived

MR SPEAKER Mr Jethmalani are you withdrawing your cut motions?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI Yes, Sir

MR SPEAKER Has the hon Member the leave of the House to withdraw his cut motions Nos. 2 to 5

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes

Cut motions Nos 2 to 5 were by leave withdrawn

MR SPEAKER Now I will put the cut motion No 7 moved by Shri Banatwalla

Cut motion No 7 was put and negatived

MR SPEAKER The question is

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1979 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs'

The motion was adopted

Demand for Grant 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS					
31	Ministry of External Affairs	18,92,88,000	2,46,38,000	94,64,40,000	12,31,89,000

18.54½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg

to present the Fifteenth Report of the
Business Advisory Committee.

18.55 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday
April 19, 1978/Chaitra 29, 1900 (Saka).*

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 19, 1978/Chaitra 28,
1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

त्रिपुरा की जनसंख्या

*781. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगलादेश बनाने से पहले त्रिपुरा राज्य की जनसंख्या कितनी थी और उसमें से पर्वतीय आदिवासियों और गैर-पर्वतीय आदिवासियों की पृथक्-पृथक् जनसंख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) उपरोक्त राज्य की वर्तमान जनसंख्या कितनी है और पर्वतीय आदिवासियों तथा गैर-पर्वतीय आदिवासियों की पृथक्-पृथक् जनसंख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) जब बंगलादेश बना उस समय राज्य में शरणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी थी और इस समय उनकी संख्या कितनी है ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार 1 अप्रैल, 1971 को त्रिपुरा राज्य की जनसंख्या 1,556,342 थी । उनमें से 450,544 अर्थात् 28.95% अनुसूचित जनजाति के थे (पर्वतीय आदिवासियों तथा गैर-पर्वतीय आदिवासियों की जनसंख्या का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है) ।

(ख) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि अगली जनगणना 1981 में होगी है ।

(ग) 25 मार्च, 1971 को त्रिपुरा में प्रवासी परिवारों की संख्या 75,710 थी । इसके अतिरिक्त 25 मार्च, 1971 और दिसम्बर, 1971 के बीच 13.82 लाख शरणार्थी त्रिपुरा में आये थे और उनमें से लगभग सभी वापस जा चुके हैं । 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को प्रवासी परिवारों की संख्या 75,571 है ।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर में कहा गया है कि शरणार्थियों की संख्या 75,710 के अलावा 13.82 लाख रिफ्यूजी जो आये थे वह 1971 तक सब वापस चले गये ।

त्रिपुरा सरकार का कहना है कि वहाँ प्रतिदिन शरणार्थी बांग्ला देश से आया करते हैं और इतनी ज्यादा मात्रा में अभी भी आते हैं कि वहाँ का जो इकोनामिक डाँचा है उस पर बुरा असर पड़ता है । अभी लोक सभा की एस्टीमेट कमेटी रूल अनएम्प्लायमेंट प्रोब्लम के सम्बन्ध में बात करने के लिये त्रिपुरा गयी थी तो वहाँ की सरकार का कहना था कि प्रति दिन अभी भी काफ़ी तादाद में बांग्ला देश से रिफ्यूजी वहाँ आते हैं और उनको रोकने का कोई भी

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. You are making a statement.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : सरकार तो यह कहती है कि अभी 75,571 सिर्फ वहाँ रिफ्यूजी हैं । हमारा कहना है त्रिपुरा सरकार के मुताबिक कि वहाँ इतने ज्यादा रिफ्यूजी हैं और हर दिन रिफ्यूजी आया करते

हैं जिसको रोक्ने का कोई भी बहाली सरकार के पास अधिकार नहीं है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक जा रिप्यूजी बागला देश से त्रिपुरा स्टेट में आया करते हैं उसको रोक्ने का सरकार के पास, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास कौन सा कानून है या अख्तियार है जो अभी भी रिप्यूजीज का आना बन्द नहीं हो रहा है, और जो आते हैं त्रिपुरा में ही रह जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कहना है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बागला देश से कुछ लोग असम में भी, त्रिपुरा में भी और बंस्ट बागल में भी आ रहे हैं, लेकिन बहुत कम तादाद में वह एक आम समस्या है जो त्रिपुरा तक ही सीमित नहीं है। उस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है कि क्या किया जाय।

श्री सोमजी भाई डामोर : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जो बागला देश से शरणार्थी त्रिपुरा में आये हैं वह प्रादिवासियों का शोषण करते हैं। तो इसके बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्री घनिक लाल मंडल : बागला देश से शरणार्थी त्रिपुरा में आये हैं। 1947 से ही वहाँ पर लागू का आना जारी है। 1947 से 1958 के बीच लगभग 69 000 परिवार आये और 1964 से 1971 के बीच लगभग 6 हजार परिवार आये। यह कुल मिलाकर 75751 परिवार बनते हैं। 25 मार्च, 1971 जिस दिन बागला देश बना, उसके बाद जो लोग आये, वह सब लौट गये हैं। इसलिए 1947 से 1971 के बीच जो परिवार आये, और धीरे धीरे आते रहे, वहाँ बसते रहे उससे उनकी इकनामी पर प्रभाव पड़ा है, जैसा कि मन्त्रीय सदस्य कहते हैं। सब बातों को ध्यान में रखकर केन्द्रीय सरकार वहाँ की सरकार को मदद देती है जिससे उन पर जो बोझ पड़ा है, वह कम किया जा सके।

Implementation of Recommendations of R. C. Dutt Committee

*783- SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the previous Government appointed R. C. Dutt Committee to find out the problem of Bengal Film Industry,

(b) what are the recommendations,

(c) whether the previous Government implemented those recommendations, and

(d) if not, whether the present Government desire to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI). (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The R. C. Dutt Committee on problems of film industry in West Bengal made the following recommendations

1 To meet the shortage of cinema houses in West Bengal and to facilitate the exhibition of films produced in the State as part of an all-India effort in this direction, a comprehensive public sector Corporation should be set up with adequate capital, and entrusted with the work of import and possibility of export also of films, of distribution of imported films and with the construction of cinema houses either directly or in collaboration with private parties. Such a Corporation should depend not only on its capital resources but on the profits that is generated for financing the construction of cinema houses

2 A scheme for setting up a colour film laboratory in the joint sector in collaboration with other parties in the film industry of West Bengal interested in this matter should be

considered on the basis of a feasibility report prepared by a competent professional body.

3. A proposal for amalgamation of the existing concerns owing black and white processing laboratories and the studios in Calcutta and the formation of a joint sector company for the modernisation, proper maintenance and management of these facilities should be considered also on the basis of a detailed project report prepared by a competent professional body.

4. Production of documentaries and news reels by the Films Division should decentralise and a branch office of this Division should be set up for this purpose in Calcutta. Similarly, the work of production of films for TV should also be decentralised and necessary facilities for this purpose developed in Calcutta.

As suggested by the Committee, a multi-functional corporation namely, the National Film Development Corporation, for planning promoting and organising an integrated film industry; import-export of films; distribution/exhibition of films; construction and maintenance of film theatres etc. has been set up by the Central Government. This Corporation however, did not grow as envisaged. But Film Finance Corporation and Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation have been energetically performing the role envisaged for this Corporation. The Government of West Bengal have also set up a Film Development Board for developing film industry in West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal is also reported to have initiated steps towards setting up a colour film laboratory in Calcutta. The Films Division has put up a production centre in Calcutta for production of films through individual producers from the eastern region. The Films Division is also helping the processing laboratories in Calcutta by getting a part of its processing work done through them.

Thus, the recommendations made by the Committee have been already largely implemented.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have gone very carefully through the statement which the Minister laid on the Table of the House. I am surprised to find that it is very delightfully vague.

Sir, my question was very specific, as to whether the previous Government had implemented the recommendations of the R. C. Dutt Committee on the Bengal Film industry and also whether the present Government desire to implement those recommendations. The Minister only makes a vague statement. He says: "These recommendations made by the Committee have been already largely implemented" without saying how many of them were implemented during the previous government's time and how many have been implemented during the tenure of the present government. The fact remains that in spite of the Minister's claim, the Bengali film industry which has produced giants like Satyajit Ray and Mrinal Sen, continues to languish and the number of Bengali films goes down every year.

The main recommendation of the R. C. Dutt Committee was with regard to distribution channels that the distribution as long as it is in the hands of a few exhibitors and distributors, the good films will not flourish. So it recommended that this distribution should be taken over in the public sector. And the Minister's statement says, the National Film Development Corporation, a multi-functional Corporation, has been set up. This Corporation, however, did not grow as envisaged.

WELCOME TO HIS EXCELLENCY
MR. HAFEZ AL-ASSAD PRESIDENT
OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to make an important announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr Hafez Al-Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic who is on a State visit to India as our honoured guest.

He is now seated in the Special Box together with other distinguished Members of his delegation. Through him we convey our greetings and best wishes to the people of the Syrian Arab Republic.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS— contd

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF R C DUTT COMMITTEE—contd.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Now I come to the question. As the Bengali film industry is languishing today and as it can be saved from the stranglehold of the exhibitors and distributors, I would like to know whether this Government proposes to have a public sector Corporation for the exclusive purpose of exhibition and distribution of Bengali and other regional films so that good quality films can come up.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI Sir, the question did pertain to what was done by the earlier Government and what is done by the present Government. The statement is not vague. It elaborated at length the steps taken, because this is a question about the recommendations made by the Dutt Committee, which have relevance to the State Government and to the Central Government. It is a continuing process and steps have been taken. I have specifically mentioned what was done by the previous Government and the present Government. I have already said that though the National Film Development Corporation was set up by the earlier Government, it was not activated; it was allowed to remain inactive, passive. During the year we have taken some steps. On behalf of the FFC, a Branch Office has been opened in Calcutta, because this is one

of the main recommendations that the distribution of films and coloured raw stock should be done there itself. A Script Committee has been set up in Calcutta in October 1977. Apart from that, several steps have been taken which, though they do not strictly relate to the recommendations of the Dutt Committee, I am sure are going to help the regional film industry in general and the Bengal film industry in particular. I may point out that till last year there used to be an export obligation on the use of coloured raw stock, as a result of which there has been a constant demand from the Bengal film producers for the issue of coloured raw stock without export obligation, because they say this favoured only the Hindi film industry. As a result of the new industrial policy announced on 3rd April, there would be no export obligation on the use of coloured raw stock. This step would greatly help the growth of the regional film industry in Bengal. Then, one of the important recommendations was the setting up of a coloured film laboratory in Calcutta. In this year's budget the State Government have made a provision for the setting up of a coloured film laboratory.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY I thank the Minister for mentioning the steps taken to revive the film industry. If I may tell the Minister, Calcutta is not only the centre for Bengal film industry, it is also the centre where the Assamese and Oriya films are produced. So it is a very important regional centre. What the Minister stated pertains to the duties of the State Government. I want to know specifically from the Minister whether the Central Government is coming forward with any help in the coming year to revive the studios in Calcutta, two of which are closed and the others are facing a very difficult situation so that not only the Bengali film industry but also the regional film industry in the eastern region can be revived. Has the Government any proposal to establish and equip these studios?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The hon. Member will appreciate that so far as studios and very many other aspects of the film industry are concerned, they lie within the purview of the State Government. The Government is conscious of the problem. In the rolling plan of the Government of India the total outlay envisaged for this purpose is approximately Rs. 2.75 crores, and this includes the production of additional films in Bengali, Oriya and Manipuri at Calcutta itself. So, we are conscious of it and we would be pursuing this matter in collaboration with the State Government.

SHRI VINODBHAJ B. SHETH: Will the hon. Minister recommend to the Bengal Government to grant the films exemption from entertainment tax, especially to the new regional films, on the pattern of what has been done by the Gujarat Government? In Gujarat earlier the new films were exempted from entertainment tax, because of which some new studios were set up in Gujarat, which gave an impetus and incentive to the regional films.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: In the conference of Information Ministers in November last, we had a long discussion on the need to utilize the entertainment tax for promotion of the film industry, at least a part of it. This was discussed at length and it was agreed that certain steps would be taken. This House would appreciate that it would not be proper for the Central Government to make any recommendation or impose any scheme of action which cuts into their revenue.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The hon. Minister in the course of his original reply mentioned about the formation and establishment of the National Film Development Corporation, but one of the recommendations of the Dutt Committee is:

"To meet the shortage of cinema houses in West Bengal and to facilitate the exhibition of films produced in the State as part of an all-

India effort in this direction, a comprehensive public sector corporation should be set up with adequate capital."

The need for such a public corporation was indicated by the Dutt Committee, and as a matter of fact, the National Film Development Corporation does not fulfil the purpose for which it was suggested. So, may I know whether the Government will go in the direction of setting up such a public sector corporation for West Bengal?

Secondly, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the Government of India proposes to have a central legislation on the conditions of work and life of the workers engaged in the cinema industry, and if so, what is the reason for the delay in the enactment of such an important legislation governing the interests of the working class?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Dutt Committee, the National Film Development Corporation was registered on 1st May, 1975, with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 crores and a paid-up capital of about Rs. 10 lakhs, but, as I said, the earlier Government thought that it was not necessary to pursue the matter further because of the fact that the essential functions of the Corporation were being performed by the FFC and the IMPEC, but this Government is having a second look at this problem, and the need to revamp the institutions pertaining to the film industry, which are presently related to the I. & B. Ministry is being considered, and it is likely that the functions of the FFC and the IMPEC may be added to those of the National Film Development Corporation.

As for the second question put by the hon. Member, Government regards that it is necessary to have central legislation in respect of the welfare of

the workers in the film industry Government appreciates the need to legislate in this regard and presently some discussions are being held in the Ministry, some discussions have been held with the workers and others interested, and I hope it will be possible

SHRI SAMAR GUHA May I know whether it is a fact that very good Bengali and other regional films are facing two difficulties. One is that except for the films produced by eminent producers like Satyajit Roy and Mrinal Sen, the others are not finding cinema halls for their display. They have to wait for not only months, but many years. Secondly, the Film Finance Corporation is not liberal in giving aid to the new eminent producers. In view of this, may I know whether the Government will take steps so that the films produced by eminent but new producers can be displayed in the cinema houses quickly and see that proper financial help is offered to talented persons?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI Those who are dealing with the problems of the film industry are conscious of the fact that lack of exhibition outlet is one of the main bottlenecks which is holding upon the progress of the film industry, and the Film Finance Corporation is presently working out a scheme in consultation with the State Governments and the State Film Finance Corporations where they exist and in this context efforts are being made

Production of Shaktiman Trucks

*784 **SHRI G Y KRISHNAN** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) what was the production of Shaktiman trucks and Government requirements during the last five years year-wise,

(b) whether it is a fact that the production falls short of Government requirements and Government have,

therefore, to depend on trucks manufactured by the Tatas, and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) to (c) During the last five years the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur fulfilled the targets of production of Shaktiman Trucks set for it. This production met about 80 per cent of the total purchase of this range of vehicles by the Defence Service. The balance of about 20 per cent were obtained from the civil trade.

The capacity of the Factory is not yet adequate to meet the entire defence requirement in this regard, hence part of the requirement is obtained from civil trade.

SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Sir the Minister has not answered part (a) of my question.

PROF SHER SINGH It will not be in the public interest to disclose the figures.

SHRI G Y KRISHNAN It is stated that the factory has not been fully equipped and that is why, some quantity has been obtained from the private trade. Is it the policy of the Government to encourage the private trade and allow the factory to remain unequipped? If it is so why not the manufacture of Shaktiman trucks be entrusted to Bharat Earthmovers?

PROF SHER SINGH During the Fifth Plan sufficient funds were not available. Therefore the rated capacity could not be converted into installed capacity. I think, we may be self-sufficient by the end of the Sixth Plan to produce all the vehicles that we may need.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: May I know whether it is not against the public interest to allow the private sector to come into this vital production sector which has so far been done by the public undertakings. Just now, the Minister himself said that it is against the public interest to disclose even the figures of the last five years. But when it is given to the private trade, they will automatically know the number of trucks that have been manufactured. What is the policy of the Government? Will you continue to encourage private sector in the production of vital items?

PROF. SHER SINGH: It is a much wide question. We have stated several times on the floor of this House that the critical items will be produced in the public sector only. We can take from the civil sector where the capacity exists non-critical items. Sub-assembly and components, but components of critical nature will be manufactured in the public sector.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Why do the Government allow private sector to come in?

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned that the present capacity is not sufficient and in the Sixth Plan, they are taking steps.

डा० रामजी सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री बतायेंगे कि देश की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए राष्ट्रीय हित में वे ट्रकों के निर्माण कार्य और उसके कारखानों

का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के पक्ष में हैं? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो क्या ऐसा न करने से राष्ट्र का नुकसान नहीं हो सकता है?

प्रो० शेर सिंह: प्रतिरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में, मैंने निवेदन किया कि हम कैपेसिटी बढ़ा रहे हैं, छठी योजना में जितने ट्रक्स की जरूरत होगी वह हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि हम पैदा कर सकेंगे। रही बात नेशनलाइजेशन की, दूसरे ट्रक्स के बारे में, तो वह मैं समझता हूँ जरूरी नहीं है।

Heavy Water for Atomic Reactor Plants

*785. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of Heavy Water for our Atomic Reactor Plants, plant-wise;

(b) what is the amount under foreign exchange incurred on the import of Heavy Water during the last 3 years, year-wise; and

(c) what steps are being taken to produce this item indigenously?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The requirement of heavy water, plant-wise is as indicated below:

Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit-I	20 Tonnes/year towards make up.
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit-II	250 Tonnes towards initial charge and 15 Tonnes/year towards make up on reaching stabilised operation.
Madras Atomic Power Project Unit-I	Initial charge of 250 Tonnes at the time of commissioning and estimated make up requirement of 12 Tonnes/year on reaching stabilised operation.
Madras Atomic Power Project Unit-II	Do.

Narora Atomic Power Project (Unit I & II) . 260 Tonnes for each unit for initial inventory at the time of commissioning and 10 tonnes unit per year towards make up on reaching stabilised operation

(b) The total expenditure on the import of heavy water during the last three years amounts to Rs.11,20 32,397 as per details below —

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Nil	8,00,69,571	3,19,62,826

(c) The heavy water plant in operation at Nangal is producing about 14 tonnes of heavy water per year. To meet the requirements of heavy water for the atomic power stations, construction of four heavy water plants has been undertaken, one each at Kota, Baroda, Tuticorin and Talcher with a total production capacity of 200 tonnes per annum.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : हमारे यहां जा चार एटॉमिक पावर प्लांट्स हैं, इनकी हैवी-वाटर और यूरेनियम की जरूरत को हम इम्पोर्ट कर के पूरा करते हैं। इसलिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—इस वक़्त जो हमारे चार प्लांट्स लगे हुए हैं, उनकी हैवी वाटर की जरूरत 1000 टन की है, जब कि हम जो चार हैवी-वाटर बनाने के प्लांट्स लगाने जा रहे हैं, उन से केवल 300 टन हैवी वाटर पैदा होगा, ऐसी स्थिति में जो 700 टन की कमी रहेगी, उसके लिये हम को इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा। क्या सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर रही है कि हैवी वाटर के कुछ और प्लांट्स लगाये जायें ताकि हम अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक यहीं पर हैवी वाटर पैदा कर सकें और हम को इम्पोर्ट न करना पड़े।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हम का 1000 टन हैवी-वाटर एक साथ नहीं चाहिये। इस वक़्त तारापुर का प्लांट चल रहा है, राजस्थान का एक हिस्सा चल रहा है, दूसरा अभी कमीशन नहीं हुआ है, वह थोड़ी देर से कमीशन होगा, मद्रास का प्लांट दिसम्बर, 1979 में कमीशन होगा, उनका दूसरा हिस्सा 1981 में कमीशन होगा, नरारा

का एक हिस्सा दिसम्बर, 1982 में होगा, दूसरा 1983 में होगा। इसलिये हर साल 250-300 टन से ज्यादा नहीं चाहिये और इतना हम प्रोड्यूस कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा कुछ और हैवी-वाटर प्लांट लगाने के बारे में भी हम सोच रहे हैं।

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : मेरे प्रश्न [के (बी) भाग के जवाब में कहा गया है कि पिछले दो वर्षों में हम ने जो हैवी-वाटर इम्पोर्ट किया है, उस पर करीब 11 करोड़ रुपये का फ़ारन एक्सचेंज लगा है और इस साल के बजट में इसकी खरीद के लिये करीब 29 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—इस साल आप कितना हैवी-वाटर इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं—अपने एटॉमिक-पावर प्लांट्स के लिये ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इस साल कितना इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं—इस के बारे में नोटिस देने तो जरूर बतलाऊंगा।

SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO The hon. Prime Minister is very well aware what a mess we are in, in getting enriched uranium ...

MR SPEAKER This is about heavy water

SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO I am coming to that.

Now, again we are getting into similar trouble in getting heavy water from other countries. He is promising that we will be self-reliant in atomic energy power stations. But this is a very vital element, that is, heavy water. We are all aware that there is a big blast that has taken

place in Baroda. I want to know categorically from the Prime Minister whether he is going to take effective steps to see that we produce enough heavy water and see that we become self-sufficient in atomic power stations.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We are trying to do our best, but doing our best also cannot account for accidents.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हैवी वाटर है, इसको आप किन-किन देशों से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और जैसा कि अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 300 टन हम बना लेंगे तो इस में हम कब तक पूरी तरह से सैल्फ-रिलायन्ट हो जाएंगे और यह 300 टन कब तक हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में बनने लगेंगे और ऐसी स्थिति जल्दी ही कब तक आएगी कि हमें बाहर से इस का इम्पोर्ट न करना पड़े ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई: अभी ज्यादातर रूस से आता है और मेरा विश्वास है कि दो साल में हम पूरा प्रोड्यूस करने लगेंगे ।

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: May I know whether the enquiry which was ordered by you—due to blast of the Baroda Plant—has been completed and what findings have been given by the finding committee?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot give final opinions about it. But what has happened so far what has been done so far shows that it was an accident and not the case of sabotage.

विद्युत् पारेषण (ट्रांसमिशन) लाइनों के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश का प्रस्ताव

[C * 786. **श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण:** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आर० ई० सी० योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किन-किन

विद्युत् पारेषण लाइनों को मंजूरी के लिये प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये हैं ; और

(ख) उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No scheme for Power Transmission Line of Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. for sanction at present.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने प्रश्न में यह पूछा था कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आर० ई० सी० योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किन-किन विद्युत् पारेषण लाइनों की मंजूरी के लिये प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं । मैंने उन विद्युत् पारेषण लाइनों के नाम पूछे हैं ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, the Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted four special transmission schemes involving a loan assistance of Rs. 2.52 crores and the names of the schemes are: Dhar & Ratlam district—Rs. 35 lakhs, Sehore & Dewas—Rs. 60 lakhs—Dhar district—Rs. 61 lakhs and Mahasumand tehsil of Raipur district—Rs. 94 lakhs. The total comes to Rs. 2.52 crores.

श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चार स्कीमों के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं । तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी उन स्कीमों के लिए कब स्वीकृति देने वाले हैं और वे कब तक शुरू हो जाएंगी ? इस के साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम पैसा देता है लेकिन इस समय जो ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के मापदंड हैं वे बहुत ही कठिन हैं जिन को आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में लागू नहीं किया जा सकता । तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश के जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं उनके

लिए विद्युतीकरण का जा मापदंड है, उनमें कुछ डिस्ट्रीक्टों में जिनसे मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्र इस ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजना से लाभान्वित हो सकें।

SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN Sir, with regard to four schemes that I have already mentioned all those schemes have already been sanctioned and there is no scheme pending. With regard to special concession to adivasis and harijans already in the norms prescribed by the REC, there is a relaxation with regard to interest and also the quantum of assistance that is being given to all these areas, backward areas.

श्री राघवनी । क्या मंत्री जी यह बताते हैं कि वाट करोगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में गावा में बिजली पहुंचने का औसत प्रतिशत क्या है और देश का औसत प्रतिशत क्या है ? यदि मध्य प्रदेश के गावा में बिजली पहुंचने का औसत प्रतिशत कम है तो वहां के गावा को बिजली जल्दी उपलब्ध हो सके, इसके लिए शासन क्या कर रहा है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER That does not arise out of this question. It goes out of the question. If you have a question you can give. I have no objection if you give any information.

SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN I do not have information at this time.

MR. SPEAKER He requires a notice.

Rise in price of paper

*791 **SHRI G S REDDI** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether paper prices are continuing to rise despite his warning to the mills and

(b) if so whether he proposes to take over all the mills output and distribute it at reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) Certain paper mills had announced price increases for some varieties of paper in January, 1978. It is reported that most of the other mills which had refrained from effecting similar price increases earlier have also decided to follow suit.

(b) At present, only white printing paper supplied at the concessional rate of Rs 2750 per tonne is being distributed to the educational sector and the DGS&D and there is no proposal to take over the entire output of the Paper Industry. Steps have however been taken to increase the production of common varieties of writing and printing papers through 'The Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978' and the question of further regulatory measures and the necessity of imports would be considered after watching the results.

SHRI G S REDDI Will the hon Minister tell us as to what steps are being taken to see that price rise does not take place? Those paper mills which did not raise the price earlier have now begun to raise the price. I want to know what steps are being contemplated to stop this kind of an increase.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES There is no statutory control on paper prices. The only control, which also has been through an understanding with the paper mills that we have is to make available white printing paper, and this also to the educational institutions and as of now to the DGS&D. This paper is made available at Rs. 2750 per tonne. In the case of rest of the paper the price invariably has been fluctuating over the years declined at a certain point of time and has gone up recently. We have in order to see that those sections to whom paper at Rs 2750 per tonne is to be made available—primarily the educational sector—get it taken steps to see that under the new order that has been issued in March this year adequate quantities of paper are produced and made

available to the educational institutions.

So far as the general price increase is concerned, we are discussing this question with the paper mill-owners, and I hope that it will be possible for us to see that the prices are brought down. We have also suggested that, if necessary, we shall import paper to see that the overall needs are met.

SHRI G. S. REDDI: What are those mills and what are the qualities of paper wherein the price increase has occurred?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As I have said, except white printing paper that is made available to the educational sector, all other paper is without any statutory control on prices; therefore, prices keep varying off and on.

श्री किशोर लाल : मैं यह मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि 2750 रुपये प्रति मी० टन पर जो पेपर ब्रिक्लेवल किया जाता है, क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐसी शिकायतें आयी हैं कि जिस समय बच्चों के एग्जामिनेशन का सीजन होता है या दूसरा सीजन होता है जब कि बच्चों को एक्सटेंसिबल बुक्स खरीदनी पड़ती हैं तो उस वक़्त मिल वाले गवर्नमेंट की डायरेक्शन के बावजूद पेपर सप्लाय नहीं करते हैं और आर्टिफिशियल स्केअरसिटी क्रियेट कर देते हैं ? इससे बच्चों को ज्यादा दाम देकर ये चीज़ें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं । क्या गवर्नमेंट ऐसी मिल्स के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन कंटेम्प्लेट करती है ? क्या गवर्नमेंट जैसे शूगर और सीमेंट के मामले में प्राइस फिक्स करती है, इस पेपर की प्राइस फिक्स करने के बारे में भी कोई अध्ययन करने की कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

श्री चर्च फर्नान्डिस : अध्यक्ष जी, ऐसी कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आयी है । कागज का बटवारा, टेक्सट बुक्स और अन्य कामों के बास्ते शिक्षण संस्थाओं को राज्य

सरकारों के माध्यम से किया जाता है । जब भी किसी राज्य सरकार से ऐसी कोई शिकायत मिलती है कि उन्हें कागज नहीं पहुँच रहा है तो ऐसी स्थिति में हस्तक्षेप कर के राज्य सरकार को कागज पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था की जाती है । यदि इस सम्बन्ध में आगे भी कोई शिकायत होगी तो हम कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

जहाँ तक दाम के बारे में अध्ययन करने की बात है, ग्राम तौर पर मिलों के साथ बातचीत होती रहती है और उनको कहा जाता है कि वे उचित दाम लगायें अनुचित दाम न लगायें ।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: In view of the importance of keeping the price of paper down, if we are to fulfil our educational schemes and guarantee that students get books and paper at reasonable prices, I would like to know whether the Minister has any plans for expanding the public sector in the paper producing industry, whereby he would be able to guarantee that prices would be kept at a lower level which would be commensurate with the needs of the country today.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As of now, hardly one per cent of the paper is produced in the Central public sector, and another five per cent is produced in the State sector. The projects that we just now have in hand, including the Nalgonda, Cachar, and Nagaland projects, when completed in the next three years or so, will raise the public sector contribution to 19 per cent from the present 6 per cent, and we shall see that this sector is expanded.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will you increase it further?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, we are moving in the direction of expanding it, so far as paper is concerned.

श्रीमती प्रेमलाबाई चव्हाण : मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि बीमार पेपर फैंक्ट्रीज के लिए भी आप कुछ नीति अपनाएंगे, उनका भी कुछ इंतजाम करेंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिज : जैसी नीति अन्य बीमार कारखाना के लिए अपनाई जाती है वही इनके लिए भी अपनाई जाती है। इस समय नियम यह है कि तीस परसेंट वागज सस्ते दाम का 2750 रुपये टन का बनना चाहिये। लेकिन यह नियम बीमार वागज की मिलों पर लागू नहीं होता है। इतना कंसेशन उत्तरों दिया गया है।

Repeal of MISA

*792 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-
TA Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) whether MISA will be repealed during the current session of Parlia-
ment,

(b) whether Government have ad-
vised Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and
Kashmir and other States to repeal the
MISA and Preventive Detention,

(c) if so, the reaction of the con-
cerned State Governments, and

(d) the details of replies received
by Government from the concerned
States?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) (क)
सदन की आज का कार्यक्रम की सूची में भीमा
के निरसन के विरुद्ध एक विरोधक वज्र करना
शामिल है।

(ख) तो नहीं श्रानातू।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त : किन किन राज्य
सरकारी ने भीमा अभी भी लागू किया हुआ
है। आप तो बिड़ड़ा कर रहे हैं लेकिन राज्य
सरकार में अभी भी भीमा दाबी है मैं जानना
चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन कौन से राज्य हैं,
काश्मीर के बारे में आपने कहा था इस
सदन में कि हम कुछ सुझाव काश्मीर सरकार
को देंगे। आपने क्या सुझाव दिए हैं और उनका
क्या उत्तर आया है? काफ़ीसा इकानोमिक
आफ़ेयर्स के बारे में जा है उनके बारे में आपका
क्या विचार है? उसका भी आप खत्म करेंगे
या रखेंगे?

श्री चरण सिंह : काफ़ीसा या काफ़ीसीसा
है मैं ठीक नाम नहीं जानता। इस के लिए मैं
तैयार नहीं हूँ क्योंकि यह इस मवाल के अन्दर
शामिल नहीं है।

जहाँ तक भीमा की बात है भीमा सारे
हिन्दुस्तान में निरसन हो जाएगा। किसी भी
प्रदेश में भीमा के वापस रहने का सवाल नहीं
है। हमारा कमिटिमेंट इसका रीपॉल करन
का था। वह पूरा किया जा रहा है। कुल
तीन स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं आंध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश
और राजस्थान जहाँ किसी प्रकार का नज़रबंदी
कानून लागू है। गान्धि और व्यवस्था उनकी
जिम्मेदारी है। वे जैसा उचित समझें कर।
प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन कानून का चाहे दापिस ले लें
जा उसका समाप्ति कर लें, यह काम उनका
है। लेकिन वह भीमा न अलग चीज है।
उत्तर प्रदेश में बदल समाज विरोधी तत्वा
के लिए नज़रबंदी कानून है। मैं नहीं समझता
हूँ कि हाज़म चाहता है कि इसका दापिस ले
लिया जाय। उस में क्या कोई पालिटिकल
आदमी गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा सकता है।
अब सम्मानित, आंध्र प्रदेश रह जाते हैं।
दल की स्थिति जान दूँ रह है। यह जिम्मेदारी
उनका है वे कर या न कर। उन पर
दमका छाड़ दिया है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : काश्मीर के बारे में बताएं।

श्री चरण सिंह : काश्मीर को सुझाव भेज दिए हैं। यह भी उन्हीं की जिम्मेदारी है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मीसा चाहे आपने हटा भी दिया है लेकिन इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि आज कुछ सख्त कानून बनाने की जरूरत है और जब तक वह नहीं होगा देश में एक बेव आफ वायोलेंस है उसको रोका नहीं जा सकेगा। कुछ राजनीतिक तत्व ऐसे हैं जो जानबूझ कर देश ने एनार्की पैदा करना चाहते हैं। लेबर अतरेस्ट भी है। कुछ यूनिवर्सिटियां भी बन्द हैं (इंटरप्शन) मैं फिर चार्ज करता हूँ कि राजनीतिक तत्व कुछ ऐसे हैं जो साबित करना चाहते हैं कि देश केवल एमरजेंसी से चल सकता है। इसको साबित करने के लिए जानबूझ कर वायोलेंस किया जाता है। गृह मन्त्री से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में बना है उसी तरह से क्या आई पी सी में या सी आर पी सी में संशोधन किया जाएगा या इस तरह का कोई कानून बनाया जाएगा ताकि इस तरह के एलीमेंट्स के साथ सख्ती से डील किया जा सके?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise; it is contradictory to your question.

MR. KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question is; you are repealing the MISA—agreed....

MR. SPEAKER: The second part of the question was whether they are not advising others to do it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I can ask, what is the alternative of MISA.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it does not arise.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is very relevant. Your verdict will be final and I will accept that.... (Interruptions) My submission is that so far as the Centre is concerned, we are repealing the MISA—agreed—, but is there any alternative suggestion being considered by the Government to make any changes in the IPC or Cr. P.C. to make it more stringent so that the anti-social elements may be dealt with suitably?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is the alternative to that; this is a very relevant supplementary. You are going to repeal the MISA; what is the alternative being considered?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is against the tenor of your question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: They are shouting; let them shout. Do not get terrified.

MR. SPEAKER: I am neither terrified by you or by others. This question does not arise.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Then, may I ask, how the Government proposes to deal with saboteurs and spies effectively?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के अधीन जितने भी अख्तियारात हैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को और केन्द्रीय सरकार को वह सब इस्तेमाल किये जायेंगे जब जरूरत पड़ेगी तब।

श्री डी०एन० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे खेद है कि मैं अपने मित्र श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त से डिफर करता हूँ। और यही आर्गुमेंट श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के समय में दिया जाता था कि देश में...

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from this question.

श्री डी०एन० तिवारी इमलिय वार्ड दूसरा वानून न बनें यह ता तय हा गया था और बिल विड्डा कर लिया गया था । मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या गृह मंत्री जी को कोई अबाध है या कोई बाधा है कि अभी भी देश के विभिन्न भागों में एम०आई०एम०ए० में कितने लोग बंद हैं और जम्मू वश्मीर तथा मध्य प्रदेश में उनको वानून के तहत कितन लागू अभी भी जेला में बंद हैं ?

श्री चरण सिंह अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं यह समझा हू कि यह जानना चाहत हैं कि प्रिवेंटिव डिटेनशन जैसे वानून की सार देश में आवश्यकता है या नहीं । मैं अगर मही समझा हू ता मैं कहना चाहता हू कि मूट अपनी अपनी राय का मवाल है ।

श्री डी०एन० तिवारी मैं यह नहीं पूछा था । मैं पूछ था कि कितन जेला में बंद हैं ?

श्री चरण सिंह बहुत कम । वश्मीर में 51 5 7 थे महाराष्ट्र में समाज विराघी तथा और मुझे याद नहीं पडता है कि कितने डिटेनन में हैं सार देश में ।

Integrated Transport System

*793 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Transport Planning and Coordination Committee which was appointed by Government in 1959 to go into the question of integrating the rail, road and water transport system in the country submitted its report in the year of 1966 to Government

(b) if so whether the recommendations of the Committee have not been implemented so far and

(c) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The recommendations made by the Committee concern several Ministries at the Centre i.e. Ministries of Shipping and Transport, Railways, Petroleum and Chemicals and Tourism and Civil Aviation, besides the State Governments in respect of roads road transport and LWT. According to the information available with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, most of the recommendations contained in the Committee's report have already been implemented, with modifications in a few cases while it has not been possible to accept some of the recommendations.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK The Transport Planning and Coordination Committee was set up by the Government in 1959 and it made its recommendations in 1966. It is very unfortunate that the Government set up these Committees and the proposals or recommendations made by these Committees are not dealt with or even examined for twelve years. The hon. Minister has stated that so many Ministries were involved in it. He has named five Ministries. A period of twelve years has elapsed since the recommendations were made. I would like to know from the Minister, how many years will a particular Ministry take to deal with the proposals or recommendations. Secondly, the question mainly relates to the proposal for integrating the rail, road and water transport systems in the country. So I want to know from him as to what are the main hurdles which confront the government in accepting the proposals or in implementing the recommendations of the committee about integration of rail, road and water transport system?

SHRI CHAND RAM So far as implementation of the recommendations made in 1966 is concerned, it concerned the previous government. So far as this government is concerned we are going to set up a new committee to evoke a

codified national transport policy and we have authorised the Planning Commission to set up the committee.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The hon. Minister stated that this committee has been set up by the previous government and they are now taking up the matter afresh. Then I want to know whether the proposals made by this committee have been given up or are they still under the consideration of the government? At the same time, I want to know how many recommendations have been made by that committee, how many of them have been accepted by the government and how many have been rejected by the government?

SHRI CHAND RAM: As I have said in my main reply, most of the recommendations made by that committee have been implemented. Some have been implemented with some modification. These recommendations were made in 1966. Since then there have been a lot of changes. That is why we are going to set up a new committee. That committee made about more than 100 recommendations. So in such a short time I cannot spell out how many recommendations have been implemented and how many have not been implemented. I have only said that most of the recommendations have been implemented.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The hon. Minister says that he cannot say at the moment how many recommendations have been implemented. That shows that he has not thoroughly studied the problem. At the same time he has not been able to tell the House whether these recommendations have been dropped altogether.

SHRI CHAND RAM: This question relates to at least 5-6 Ministries....

MR. SPEAKER: Even then somebody must collect the information.

SHRI CHAND RAM: As I said they have made more than 100 recommendations. How can I say how many recommendations have been implemented? I can only say that most of the recommendations have been implemented.

MR. SPEAKER: That is too broad an answer. Kindly collect the information and place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI CHAND RAM: These recommendations relate to Railways, road transport, motor transport, coastal shipping and rail and sea co-ordination, inland water transport, etc....

MR. SPEAKER: There may be difficulties but some Ministry will have to collect the information and give it to the House. The House is entitled to know it. There may be difficulties. Still you have to collect the information and give it. Kindly collect the information and place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI CHAND RAM: I can collect the information and supply it to the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly place it on the Table of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: We are thankful to you.

श्री कचलाल हेनराज जैन : सकड़ परिवहन के माध्यम से पूरे देश में राज्य परिवहन निगम बने हैं। इनको मोनोपली दे दी गई है, पूरे अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं जिसकी वजह से राज्य परिवहन निगम घाटे में चल रहे हैं और हर राज्य को घाटा हो रहा है। जो राज्य परिवहन निगम घाटे में चल रहे हैं, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उन पर प्रतिबंध लगाकर सामान्य जनता में जो निश्चित बेरोजगार हैं, उनको उसका प्री उपबोध करने के लिये कुछ सोच रही है? राज्य

परिवहन निगमों में जो करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है उस पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not arise.

Recruitment of police officers in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

*794. SHRI R. R. PATEL. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for the recruitment of police officers in Dadra and Nagar Haveli,

(b) whether Police Sub Inspectors were recruited recently, and

(c) if so, the method of their recruitment?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वृत्तिक ताल मंडल) : (क) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) तथा (ग). एक रिजर्व सब-इंस्पेक्टर भक्तेश्वर, 1977 में प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया था।

विवरण

(क) दादरा व नगर हवेली प्रशासन में पुलिस अधिकारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों की भर्ती के लिए मानदण्ड इस प्रकार है —

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| (1) पुलिस का प्रधान | } | इन पदों के लिए भर्ती नियम अभी तक नहीं बनाये गये हैं। ये पद राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र से व्यक्ति प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लेकर भरे जाते हैं। |
| (2) पुलिस का महायव प्रधान | | |
| (3) पुलिस उप-निरीक्षक (निरस्त) | } | भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार इनमें से 50 प्रतिशत पद सीधी भर्ती से, 25 प्रतिशत उन हेड कास्ट्रेबलों में से पदोन्नति द्वारा जिन्होंने पुलिस प्रशिक्षण स्कूल बड़ोदा में अपना प्रशिक्षण सफलता पूर्वक प्राप्त कर लिया है और 25 प्रतिशत वरिष्ठ हेड कास्ट्रेबलों से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। 19 से 25 वर्ष की आयु के वर्ग के व्यक्ति, जिन्होंने एस० एम० सी० अथवा उसके बराबर की परीक्षा पास की हो, सीधी भर्ती के लिए पात्र हैं। |
| (4) बम्पनी कमांडर | | |
| (5) रिजर्व सब-इंस्पेक्टर | | इन पद के भर्ती नियम अभी तक नहीं बनाये गये हैं। यह पद राज्य सरकार से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर व्यक्ति लेकर भरा गया है। |

(6) हेड कांस्टेबल (निरस्त्र)

(7) हेड कांस्टेबल (सशस्त्र)

भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार ये पद उन निरस्त्र/नगरस्त्र कांस्टेबलों में पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं जिन्होंने उस पद पर कम से कम 5 वर्ष निरन्तर सेवा की है।

(8) निरस्त्र कांस्टेबल

(9) सशस्त्र कांस्टेबल

भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार ये पद सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। 18 से 22 वर्ष की आयु के वर्ग के व्यक्ति, जो छठा स्टैंडर्ड पास है, सीधी भर्ती के पात्र हैं।

श्री आर० आर० पटेल : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा और नगर हवेली के स्थानीय पी०एस०आई० की ट्रांसफर हो सकती है या नहीं ; अगर हो सकती है, तो वह कब होगी और अगर नहीं हो सकती है, तो उस का क्या कारण है।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : जो दादरा और नगर हवेली के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं, वह गोआ, दमन तथा दीव के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर भी हैं। माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह गोवा सरकार से बात कर के इस बात के लिए राजी हो जायें कि दादरा और नगर हवेली के जिस पुलिस सब-इंस्पेक्टर को बदलना है, उन्हें गोआ भेज दिया जाये, और वहाँ से कोई यहाँ आ जाये। इस के अतिरिक्त हम लोगों ने गुजरात सरकार से भी बातचीत चला रखी है, और मुझे विश्वास है कि यह मामला हल हो जायेगा और वह सब-इंस्पेक्टर वहाँ से बदल दिया जायेगा।
(व्यवधान)

श्री आर० आर० पटेल : क्या उस की ट्रांसफर केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश में ही हो सकती है या नहीं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैंने माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी दी है कि गोआ, दमन तथा दीव के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर से बातचीत

हो चुकी है। उन से निवेदन किया गया है कि वह इस के लिए राजी हो जायें कि म्यूचुअल ट्रांसफर हो जाये—दादरा तथा नगर हवेली से एक व्यक्ति गोआ चला जाये और गोआ से वहाँ चला जाए। इस के अतिरिक्त मैंने यह सूचना दी है कि गुजरात सरकार से भी बातचीत हो रही है कि वह इस अफसर को वहाँ ले जाये और उस के एब्ज में एक अफसर दे दें। यूनियन टैरीटरीज के साथ भी बातचीत हो रही है। हम इस सम्भावना पर भी विचार कर रहे हैं।

SHRI AMRUT KASAR: The hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs told here that he was going to speak to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu. The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is not a part of Goa, Daman & Diu. These are two different territories. Only the Administrator is one. There are no transfers from Goa, Daman & Diu to Dadra & Nagar Haveli and there are no transfers from Dadra, Nagar Haveli to Goa, Daman & Diu. I do not understand how the Home Minister will get these transfers from Goa, Daman & Diu to Dadra, Nagar Haveli.

These are Union Territories. Mostly the Police Inspectors, the Superintendents of Police, I.G.Ps, are recruited from outside these territories and they are mostly from Northern India. They go there but do not have the knowledge of the local language. I would like to ask a specific question,

will the local people from the Union territory be recruited in these high posts?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल दादरा और नगर हवेली के इन्स्पेक्टर का ट्रान्सफर नहीं हो सकता है, इसीलिए ता लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर के इन्टरवेंशन की जरूरत है—इसीलिए तो उन से रिक्वेस्ट की गई है कि वह सहमत हो। अगर ट्रान्सफरेशन होता तो फिर ता बात ही नहीं थी। ट्रान्सफरेशन नहीं है इसीलिए ता यह सब प्राबलम है और माननीय सदस्य का जो यह प्रश्न है कि वहां के लोगों का क्या नहीं लिया जाता है, तो सब-इन्स्पेक्टर रैंक तक ता सब लाइव ही मित्र जाते हैं और उनका डायरेक्ट रेक्यूटमेंट किया जाता है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Raw Materials in Handicraft Industry in Kerala

*780 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN
SHRI G M BANATWALLA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether handicraft industry in Kerala State have been facing acute shortage of raw materials and if the present position continues, the day is not far off, the industry will be wiped out of existence,

(b) whether rose-wood, once available in abundance in the State at moderate price, is now scarce but its cost has increased by ten fold over the last five years,

(c) number of workers likely to be affected,

(d) whether Government of Kerala have approached the Government of India for necessary and immediate help in the matter, and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to make available raw materials at reasonable rates to save the handicraft industry in that State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) The handicraft industry in Kerala State as a whole, is not facing acute shortage of raw materials. It is only the wood carving and ivory carving industry which have been experiencing shortage of raw materials in recent years.

(b) The total availability of rose-wood in Kerala State is not scarce vis-a-vis its demand from wood carving industry. However, the exports of rose wood appear to have resulted in shortage in the domestic market with consequent increase in prices by about 5 to 6 times during the last 4-5 years.

(c) The rising trend of sales and exports of handicrafts does not indicate adverse effect on workers.

(d) The Government of Kerala have approached the All India Handicrafts Board for financial assistance to augment the share capital of the Kerala State Handicrafts Corporation so as to enable it to improve supply of raw materials to craftsmen and improve marketing of handicrafts. Earlier the Corporation has already set up a raw material depot for supply of rose-wood and ivory to craftsmen.

(e) The proposal of the State Government is under consideration.

Subsidy to Handloom Industry

*782. SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) the year-wise figures of subsidy given to the handloom industry in the last 10 years; and

(b) the amount of subsidy proposed to be given during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Upto the year 1974-75, the Central Government did not have any direct subsidy scheme for the handloom sector. The State Plan contained provision for giving rebate on sale of handloom cloth. The information in respect of State provisions may be available with the respective State Governments. However, the Central Government has been giving subsidy to All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Bombay on sale of handloom cloth. The subsidy paid to the Fabrics Society during the last 10 years is as under:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
1967-68	4.75
1968-69	4.75
1969-70	5.77
1970-71	4.75
1971-72	6.00
1972-73	7.30
1973-74	8.34
1974-75	10.50
1975-76	24.86
1976-77	16.46
1977-78	26.71

Since the year 1975-76, the Central Government has given the following special rebate on the sale of handloom goods and subsidy on Janata Dhoties and Sarees:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in lacs) Spl rebate on sale of Handloom cloth	Production of Janata Dhoties and Sarees
1975-76 (Claims paid during 1976-77)	224.00	157.00
1977-78 (paid during 77-78)	310.00	46.00

(b) An amount of Rs. 11 crores has been provided for payment of subsidy on production of Janata Dhoties and Sarees and special rebate on sale of handloom cloth during the year 1978-79 in the Central Sector of the Plan.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 28

*787. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 28 के ढलवाँ भाग की चौड़ाई 23 फुट होनी चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया जिले में कसाया के आगे सड़क के अंतिम तिरे के स्थानों का द्वारा क्या है जहाँ इसको चौड़ाई केवल 12 फुट है; और

(ग) इस भाग की चौड़ाई 23 फुट कब तक कर दी जाएगी ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रमारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चाँद राम) : (क) ने (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 28 के 42 कि०मी० कासिवा-नामकुट्टी-पालिमण्ड (बिहार सीमा) का भाग जिसकी करीब करीब पूरी लम्बाई एक लेन (3'65

मी०-12 फुट) का मान मार्ग है, का वित्तीय ससाधना और ग्रन्थिल भारतीय आवश्यकता-नुसार 31 मार्च, 1983 का समाप्त बालू पचवर्षीय योजनावधि में 2 लन (7 मी० = 23 फु०) के लिए चाँडा करन का प्रस्ताव है

Appointments in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

*789 SHRI A MURUGESAN Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether orders issued from time to time by Government of India providing for reservation of appointments and promotions in respect of Class III posts and above have not been implemented from the date of issue of orders at Neyveli Lignite Corporation

(b) if so the reasons thereof and

(c) the action proposed for complying with the orders?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b) Orders of the Government of India providing for reservation of appointments and promotions in respect of Class III posts and above have been implemented by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited within the minimum possible time after receipt of the orders by the Corporation

(c) Does not arise

Disparity in Pay Scales of Hindi English translators

*790 SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is disparity in the pay scales of Hindi English Translators posted in various Ministries and autonomous bodies,

(b) whether variation in scales is not linked with the mode of recruitment minimum educational qualifica-

tions experience and daily quota allotted to the Translators

(c) the details of the pay scales of Translators in each Ministry/autonomous body together with minimum educational qualifications and quantum of daily quota allotted to them, and

(d) the steps being taken to remove the disparity in pay scales and daily quota allotted to the Translators in each Ministry/autonomous body?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) (a) to (d) For want of a common cadre different Ministries etc. had been creating the posts of Translators according to their requirements and self-prescribed criterion. There was, therefore, no uniformity in the terms and rules relating to these posts. To remove this disparity, a Cadre namely, the Central Secretariate Official Language Service is being created which will bring uniformity in the terms and rules relating to all these posts. It will not be possible to include the posts of autonomous bodies in this Cadre, but these bodies will certainly get guidance from the rules evolved by the Cadre in this regard.

The information regarding pay-scales prescribed minimum educational qualifications and quota of daily work allotted in respect of different Ministries and autonomous bodies is not available at present.

Shortfall in production of TV sets

*795 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been shortfall in the manufacture of T.V. sets during the year 1977-78;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the shortfall is due to imposition of price restrictions by Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

नई दिल्ली में हथकरघा प्रदर्शनी

*796. श्री केशवराव घोडगे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रगति मैदान नई दिल्ली में हथकरघा प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया गया था;

(ख) उसमें भाग लेने वाले राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) इस उपदेश के लिए वहां पर राज्यों को आवंटित स्थानों के लिए कितना किराया लिया गया ; और

(घ) इस प्रदर्शनी में कितने मूल्य का सामान बेचा गया ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आंध्र प्रदेश, आसाम, बिहार, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, दिल्ली, मणिपुर और पाण्डिचेरी । इन के अतिरिक्त हैडलूम हाउस ने भी बाजार में भाग लिया ।

(ग) हैडलूम हाउस को मिलाकर 3,36,175 रुपये ।

(घ) 59.98 लाख रुपये (अन्तिम आंकड़े)

Installation of a Powerful Broadcasting Station at Nagpur

*797. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long standing demand from the people of Nagpur to instal a more powerful broadcasting station at Nagpur and to set up a broadcasting station at Akola Amraoti;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals made so far;

(c) the reasons for not installing a powerful station at Nagpur and setting up broadcasting station at Akola/Amraoti; and

(d) by what time the proposals will materialise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The Nagpur station of AIR is already equipped with a 100 KW MW transmitter and there has been no demand for a more powerful transmitter there.

However there have been requests for the setting up of a broadcasting station at Akola/Amraoti

(c) Nagpur is already a powerful station with a high power transmitter Akola and Amraoti are within the primary service range of the existing AIR stations in the State

(d) Does not arise

उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए मांगी गई वित्तीय सहायता

* 798 श्री फ़िरगो प्रसाद क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार न गत तीन वर्षों में किन किन विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता मांगी और प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए कितनी राशि मांगी है

(ख) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रति क्रिया है और

(ग) उन परियोजनाओं में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचंद्रन)

(क) और (ख) राज्य के साधनों का सम्पूर्ण स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 1975-76 में विद्युत कार्यक्रम के लिए अतिरिक्त निधियां मांगी थी। 1975-76 के दौरान अग्रिम योजना सहायता के रूप में निम्नलिखित केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की गई थी —

(1) मानस भानो 8.75 करोड़ रु० तथा गडवाल ऋषिकेश (8.25 करोड़) चिल्ला जल विद्युत रु० विमांचित परियोजनाओं में किए गए) तेजी लाने के लिए

(2) 1973-74 में 2.08 करोड़ रु० द्वारा चरण 2 और 3 के सिविल कार्यो पर किए गए व्यय की प्रति प्रति के लिए।

1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के लिए कोई विशेष अनुरोध नहीं किया गया था।

(ग) 1975-76 में जिन परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी गई थी उनका चालू करने का कार्यक्रम नीचे दिया गया है —

1. आबरा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र विस्तार—
चरण=2 (3×200)

पहला यूनिट—चालू किया जा चुका है।

दूसरा यूनिट— 1978-79

तीसरा यूनिट— 1979-80

2. आबरा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र विस्तार—
चरण-3

(2×200) — 1980-81

3. मानस भानो चरण-2

(3×30) पहली

और दूसरी यूनिट—1981-82

तीसरी यूनिट — 1982-83

4. गडवाल ऋषिकेश
चिल्ला

(4×36) पहला

यूनिट — 1980-81

शेष यूनिटें (3) — 1981-82

Sub-Committee for Mechanisation of Coir Industry

*799. SHRI VAYALAF RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coir Board appointed a Sub-Committee to enquire into whole episode of mechanisation of coir industry;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) whether the Secretary of Coir Board admitted that he made mistake of registering the unit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) A sub-committee was appointed by the Coir Board for the limited purpose of enquiring into an isolated case of grant of registration to a mechanised unit.

(b) The sub-committee came to the conclusion that for their investigations were necessary to determine whether there was tampering of evidence in the original application. It was also of the opinion that if the original application contained information that the concerned factory would be producing mats, then two officials of the Board had committed serious dereliction of duty.

(c) The statement of the Secretary, Coir Board, indicates that the unit was registered under the belief that the powerlooms would be used only for producing mattings and not mats.

Work of Second Mine Cut at Neyveli Project

*800. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL Naidu: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Second mine cut at Neyveli Project has commenced;

(b) what is the estimate of the above work; and

(c) the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Preliminary work for opening of second mine cut, which was approved by the Government on 22nd February, 1978, has commenced.

(b) Rs. 144.47 crores.

(c) July, 1982.

आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन में प्रोड्यूसरों और स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण

7320. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 8 मार्च, 1978 के तारोक्ति प्रश्न संख्या 223 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में निर्दिष्ट सभी प्रोड्यूसरों ने प्रोड्यूसरों के रूप में 8 वर्ष की अवधि पूरी कर ली है अथवा सहायक प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में उनके कार्य की अवधि को भी इसमें जोड़ा गया है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न में निर्दिष्ट सभी व्यक्ति 1 जनवरी, 1974 को प्रोड्यूसरों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे थे ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उपराक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में उनके नाम शामिल करने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या सरकार उन प्राइयूसरो के नाम बतावेगी जिन्होंने प्राइयूसरो के पद पर आठ वर्ष की अवधि पूरी कर ली है तथा उनमें अनुचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियां के कितने व्यक्ति हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आवाणी) : (क) में (ग) 8 मार्च, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 223 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में यह कहा गया था कि

“आकाशवाणी में 125 और दूरदर्शन में 31 आकाशवाणी में सहायक प्राइयूसर और प्राइयूसर की श्रेणी का एक अप्रैल, 1974 में विलय कर दिया गया था। इन आकाशवाणी में संबंधित सूचना में ऐसे सहायक प्राइयूसर भी शामिल हैं जिन्होंने सहायक प्राइयूसर और प्राइयूसर दाना के रूप में 8 वर्ष की सम्मिलित सेवा पूरी कर ली है।”

उपराक्त में यह स्पष्ट है कि आकाशवाणी में संबंधित सूचना में ऐसे प्राइयूसर भी शामिल थे जिन्होंने सहायक प्राइयूसर और प्राइयूसर दाना के रूप में 8 वर्ष की सम्मिलित सेवा पूरी कर ली है। उसमें यह भी बताया गया था कि सहायक प्राइयूसर और प्राइयूसर की श्रेणी का 1 अप्रैल, 1974 में विलय कर दिया गया था।

(घ) उन 50 प्राइयूसरो—47 आकाशवाणी में और 3 दूरदर्शन में—जिन्होंने 1 मार्च, 1978 को केवल प्राइयूसर के रूप में 8 वर्ष

की सेवा पूरी कर ली है, के नाम सलग विवरण में दिए गए हैं। उन 50 प्राइयूसरो में से कोई भी प्राइयूसर अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जनजाति का नहीं है।

विवरण

जिन प्राइयूसरो ने 1-3-1978 को 8 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर ली है, उनकी सूची।

क्रम सं० प्राइयूसर और केन्द्र का नाम

1	2
1	श्री बी० आर० रेणु, हैदराबाद
2	श्री बी० डी० मङ्गलकर, पुणे
3	श्री रमिव लाल भोजव, अहमदाबाद
4	श्री रमेश चौधरी, मद्रास
5	कु० भरविन्द दवे, बर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (बार्सेकम)
6	कु० बुलबुल सक्कार, कलकत्ता
7	श्री एन०वी० प्रसाद राव, हैदराबाद
8	श्री बी० दारेस्वामी, धायगर बगलौर
9	श्री एस० के० रे०, कुर्सिया
10	श्रीमती सुनन्दिनी द्वे, हैदराबाद
11	श्री ललित कुमार शास्त्री, अहमदाबाद
12	श्री बी० पी० कौशिक, जलन्धर
13	श्रीमती विद्या बमिनी देवी, पटना
14	श्री जी० के० कोल, दिल्ली
15	कु० कौशला माथुर, दिल्ली
16	श्री एच० एम० बेरी, जलन्धर
17	श्री पी० बी अक्लिदम, मद्रास
18	श्री वसन्त क्वाली, बगलौर
19	श्री प्राण किशोर, थीनगर
20	श्री पुश्कर भान, थीनगर
21	श्री बी० जी० भट्टाली, अहमदाबाद

22. श्री बी० सी० ओझा, समाचार सेवा प्रभाग
23. श्री रिफत सरोश, दिल्ली
24. श्री एस० एस० मिश्र, जलन्धर
25. श्री विष्णु भारद्वाज, जम्मू
26. श्री एस० शरत, दिल्ली
27. श्री एम० जे० राव, हैदराबाद
28. श्री बोलेस्ती बेंकटेशचर्लु, विजयवाड़ा
29. श्री जे० एल० भट्ट, दिल्ली
30. श्री यू० टी० त्रिवेदी, राजकोट
31. श्री रमेश नादकर्णी, बम्बई
32. श्री एस० आर० गोपालन नायर, त्रिवेन्द्रम
33. श्री एम० एम० गोलवलकर, पुणे
34. श्री भुवनेश्वर मिश्र, विविध भारती सेवा
35. श्री बालक राम नायर, दिल्ली
36. श्रीमती नुशीला एस० नायक, धारवाड़
37. श्री बाल कुडटरकर, बम्बई
38. श्री मुजद्दीद नियाजी, लखनऊ
39. श्री अनवर खान, विदेश सेवा प्रभाग
40. श्री अरुण समबाह, गोहाटी
41. श्री बी० बी० कुलकर्णी, पुणे
42. श्री पी० राधाकृष्णन, त्रिचूर
43. श्री पी० एन० पार्थसारथी, त्रिचूर
44. श्री आर० एन० अचर्यी, आकाशवाणी महानिदेशालय
45. श्री विन्डो रस्तोगी, इलाहाबाद
46. श्री आर० के० माहेश्वरी, दिल्ली
47. श्री जसदेव सिंह
दूरदर्शन
48. श्रीमती नैना देवी, प्रोड्यूसर सलाहकार
49. श्री स्वदेश कुमार, प्रोड्यूसर ग्रेड-2
50. श्री एच० एन० एम० एंडला

Promotion of Employees of J.C.B. Press

7321. SHRI CHATURBHUI:
SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in accordance with the present recruitment rules of the employees of Reading department of J.C.B. Press providing for cent percent departmental promotion, the Readers Grade II and copyholders working in J.C.B. Press are proposed to be appointed/promoted to the posts of Reader Grade I and copyholder in photo litho branch of this department; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In J.C.B. there is a Letter Press and also a Photo-Litho Press. There are Reading Departments in both the Presses. The posts in the Reading Department of both the Presses are those of Readers Grade I, Readers Grade II and Copy Holders. The pay scales of Readers Grade I and Copy Holders in the Letter Press were lower than those in the Photo-Litho Press. The anomaly has now been removed by bringing the pay scales of these officials in the Letter Press to the level of pay scales for them in the Photo-Litho Press with the issue of Government letter on 15-4-1978. Inter-changeability of appointments between the two Presses is not permissible as per the existing Recruitment Rules. Promotion to the post of Reader Grade I in the Photo-Litho Press is from Readers Grade II with three years' service in the grade whereas for promotion to Reader Grade I in the Letter Press there are two sources:— 33.1/3 per cent Readers Grade II (with three years' service in the grade) and 66.2/3 per cent from Technical Clerks (U.D.). Besides, for promotion to Reader Grade I in the Photo-Litho Press all eligible candidates will be required to qualify in the trade test whereas for promotion to Reader Grade I in the Letter Press, there is no such stipulation. The organisational pattern in the Photo-Litho Press and the Letter Press is such that inter-changeability of officials of the various branches, including Reading Branch of the two Presses, is not feasible.

खादी भवन कर्मचारी सघ के साथ समझौता

7322 श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) क्या खादी आयाग के अध्यक्ष ने
14 दिसम्बर 1977 का खादी भवन कर्मचारी
सघ के साथ कोई समझौता किया है ,
और

(ख) कौन-कौन सी मांगें जायज धारित
की गई हैं। मानी गई हैं। और उन्हें कब तक पूरा
कर दिया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती
आभा मल्लो) : (क) और (ख) कर्मचारी
सघ न खादी एवं ग्रामीण आयाग का एक भाग
एव प्रस्तुत किया है तथा उन मांगों पर खादा
एव ग्रामाद्योग अथवा के अध्यक्ष के साथ
विचार विमर्श भी किया है। कर्मचारियों की
मांगें आयाग के विचारार्थ हैं।

Charges in Industrialisation

7325 SHRI D B CHANDRE GOW-
DA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are con-
sidering a series of administrative and
other measures necessitating policy
changes to effect revolutionary changes
in the industrialisation of the country,

(b) whether most of these changes
are likely to be effected in the public
sector, and

(c) if so what are the details of the
measures Government propose to take
in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-
MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Govern-
ment had constituted a Study Group
to examine the working of the Indus-
tries (Development and Regulation)

Act and related policies and proce-
dures and to make recommendations
for removing impediments if any, to
rapid industrial growth. This Study
Group had submitted its report to
Government. A Statement of the
Government's decisions on the recom-
mendations made by the Study Group
was laid on the Table of the Lok
Sabha on 31-3-1978. Necessary in-
structions are being issued to all con-
cerned giving effect to the decisions of
the Government.

(b) and (c) Government's policy
towards public sector has already been
clarified in para 21 of the Statement
on Industrial Policy laid before the
Lok Sabha by the Minister of Indus-
try on 23rd December, 1977.

Application for Licence for Newsprint Factory, Orissa

7326 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state

(a) whether any application for an
industrial licence has been received for
setting up a newsprint factory in the
State of Orissa and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof
and what decision Government have
taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-
MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) No. Sur

(b) Does not arise

Construction of Hydro Electric Power Projects at Salal

7327 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will
the Minister of ENERGY be pleased
to state

(a) the progress made so far under a
bilateral discussion between India and
Pakistan regarding the dispute of con-
struction of Hydro Electric Power pro-
ject on the river Chenab at Salal and

(b) what steps are being taken to resolve the matter as early as possible so as to serve the delay in development?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). An Agreement between the two countries has since been reached.

Price raised by Tyre Manufacturers of Tubes and Tyres

7328. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tyre manufacturers have raised the prices of all types of tyres and tubes recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the price of various types of tyres during the last three years as also at present;

(d) whether the Minister had called a meeting of the tyre manufacturers in March to discuss the problems of tyre industry; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The tyre manufacturers have raised the prices of various categories of automobile tyres and tubes in the last week of March, 1978.

(b) The increase in price is roughly 10 per cent for rayon tyres, 2.5 per

cent for nylon tyres and 2.5 per cent for tubes. There is no statutory control on prices of automobile tyres and tubes. Government is however, keeping a watch on the situation.

(c) A statement showing the wholesale prices of automobile tyres for the period from 1st January 1975 to March 1978 is attached.

(d) A meeting with the representatives of tyre industry was held on 14th March 1978 wherein the problems faced by the automobile tyre industry were discussed.

(e) The representatives of the tyre industry pleaded for assistance to make the various tyre units financially viable and made the following suggestions to meet the situation:—

1. (a) Assistance in boosting exports of tyres and tubes;

(b) Assistance in meeting the long-term credit requirements for exports;

(c) Improvement in procedures such as the duty drawback scheme;

2. Stimulate the demand for the industry's products principally in respect of truck tyres by assisting the Road Transport Industry to expand.

3. Institute a deferred system of the actual time of payment of excise duty on tyres/tubes by at least sixty days from their movement from the factory.

These issues are under examination.

Clearance of Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

7329 SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Planning Commission has not so far cleared the Hiran and Kabutari medium irrigation projects in Gujarat

(b) if so the main reasons for the delay

(c) the total cost of expenditure involved in these two projects

(d) to what extent the Centre will help the State Government in completing these two projects and

(e) to what extent these projects will benefit the people?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) The Planning Commission has already cleared the Hiran (Stage II) and Kabutari Medium Irrigation Projects in Gujarat on 16.3.1978

(b) Does not arise

(c) The estimated cost of these projects is as under —

(i) Hiran Project Rs 448.37 lakhs

(ii) Kabutari Irrigation Project Rs 113.55 lakhs

(d) Central assistance is given for the State Plan as a whole and not for different schemes/projects. The Centre may also assist the projects through the Department of Irrigation/Central Water Commission in regard to technical matters on request from the State Authorities

(e) The Hiran (Stage II) Irrigation Project commands a culturable area of 9510 hectares in Junagadh District and would provide irrigation supplies annually to 7151 hectares comprising Kharif, rabi and two seasonal crops

The Kabutari Irrigation Project commands a culturable area of 1818 hectares in Panch Mahals District and would provide irrigation supplies annually to 1753 hectares comprising kharif rabi two-seasonal crops

Training of Sub-Inspectors of Police in Delhi

7330 SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that after direct selection as Sub-Inspector of Police in Delhi Police these new recruited officers are given police training in Delhi

(b) whether any criteria has been laid down for the training of Police officers for Delhi Police when this organisation was set up and if so whether any changes were made later on and if so when, and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the persons who are promoted as SI by Seniority/Examination from among junior staff are being sent for training at Phillaur (Punjab)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The criteria for training of police personnel of various ranks in the Delhi Police is contained in (Chapter XIX of) the Punjab Police Rules 1934 as extended to the Union territory of Delhi. Subsequently modifications were made on the basis of Khosla Commission's recommendations. The Punjab Police Rules 1925 (2) (3) and (4) concerning the training of upper subordinates was amended on 7.6.69. Recently on 6.4.1978 Punjab Police

Rules 13.7 concerning promotion tests to the ranks of Head Constables was also amended.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shifting the Raniganj Group of Refractories to Steel and Mines

7331. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industry Ministry has received a recommendation from Government of West Bengal to shift the Raniganj group of Refractories to Steel Ministry as its captive Industry;

(b) whether the recommendation has been accepted by the Industry Ministry and agreed by the Steel Ministry; and

(c) if so how long it will take to formalise the shift of the above industry in the Steel Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal is under consideration and it is expected a decision will be taken soon.

Appointment to Cameramen for Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar

7332. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether interview for the post of Cameramen Grade II for Srinagar. Doordarshan Kendra were held on 25th April, 1977 and selection made of eight candidates for posting against nine vacancies, but till now no appointment is given to any selected candidate;

(b) whether till now Casual Cameramen are being engaged against the vacancies while selected candidates are still waiting for appointment;

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving appointment to selected candidates and engaging casual cameramen against vacancies; and

(d) the full details in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). Interviews for the post of Cameramen Grade II for Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar were held on 25th April, 1977 and the Selection Committee recommended the names of eight candidates for appointment. Subsequently, on receipt of certain complaints against the selection made, the matter was investigated. It has now been decided that this selection should be quashed and fresh selection made by a new Selection Committee. Meanwhile, in order to carry on the work of the Doordarshan Kendra, cameramen are being engaged on a casual basis.

Profit by S.C. in 1973-74 to 1976-77 and loss in 1977-78

7333. SHRI DHARMASINH BHAI PATEL:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the net profit earned and turn over made, each year, by Shipping Corporation of India during 1973-74 to 1976-77;

(b) whether the Corporation is likely to suffer loss to the extent of Rs. 20 crores during 1977-78, if so, the reasons therefor and the turn over made during this year;

(c) the reasons for decline in profit each year and continuous losses thereafter; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to check the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a)

(Rs in crores)

	1973 74	1974 75	1975 76	1976-77
Turnover (Gross Earnings)	125 55	194 80	218 08	252 78
Net Profit	13 91	33 01	9 73	3 65

(b) Since the accounts for 1977-78 have not yet been finalised and audited the extent of loss and the turnover are not yet known

(c) The main reason for the decline in profit and anticipated loss is the acute depression in the freight rates world over. In addition, the SCI has been entrusted with promotional services and passenger services for Andaman and Lakshadweep

(d) All possible measures are being taken to control costs and to monitor operations to improve the operational efficiency of the vessels. Steps are also being taken to reduce administrative/management expenses to the extent possible

Proposal to Annex Land of Airwal and Lunglei Districts by Mizoram

7334 DR R ROTHUAMA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that Mizoram Government propose to annex vast areas of land of Airwal and Lunglei districts comprising five villages—Lal Sawral, Sesawm, Hmun, Pukzung inhabited by Mizos to Chakma district causing tense situation over the disputed areas,

(b) whether Government propose to inquire into the matter and issue immediate instruction to the State Government not to implement the proposal since any dispute over land is a matter to be decided entirely by the respective village councils, and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a)
No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

मन्त्री को प्राप्त पत्रों की सख्या

7335 श्री दयाराम शास्त्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि .

(क) 1 जून, 1977 से 31 जनवरी 1978 की अवधि के दौरान मंत्री महोदय का समय सदस्यों से कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उन्हें कितने पत्रों के उत्तर दिए गये और कितने पत्र ऐसे हैं जिनके उत्तर नहीं दिये गये, और

(ख) भविष्य में सभी सदस्यों को शीघ्र उत्तर देने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिकलाल मण्डल) (क) स्थिति इस प्रकार है

प्राप्त पत्रों की सख्या	2929
प्रेषित उत्तरों की सख्या	2261

शेष 668 पत्रों में से 44 पत्र सवधि नवानवो/विभागों का आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु भेज दिये गये थे तथा 116 पत्र ऐसे मामला से सवधि नव जिन में उत्तर देने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। 508 सम्बन्धित पत्र राज्य सरकारों के साथ पत्र व्यवहार/जाच की विभिन्न व्यवस्थाओं में हैं तथा उनका यथाशीघ्र निपटान कर दिया जायेगा।

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों पर तत्परता से कार्रवाई की जाये तथा उनको उत्तर दिए जाएं, पर्याप्त अनुदेश पहले ही विद्यमान हैं। किन्तु इस विचारसे कि अधिकारी ऐसे पत्रों का निपटान करने के लिए कड़ी निगरानी रखे इन अनुदेशों की पुनरावृत्ति की गई है।

Promotion for the Assistant Examiners in the MI Directorate

7336. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2087 dated the 29th June, 1977 and state:

(a) as to what steps have so far been taken to remove stagnation and create better avenues of promotion for the Assistant Examiners and Examiners working in the MI Directorate of Army Headquarters so far;

(b) the number of assistant examiners working in that directorate who have been promoted or given better jobs as a result thereof; and

(c) if reply to (a) be in the negative, reasons for delay and when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The recruitment rules for the post of Examiner in MI Dte have been revised recently to provide that the post will be filled 100 per cent by promotion from Assistant Examiners having proficiency in the language concerned. The rules already provided for the posts of Supervisory Examiners to be filled 100 per cent by promotion from Examiners.

(b) Previously the post of Examiner was to be filled 75 per cent by direct recruitment and 25 per cent by promotion from Assistant Examiner. During the last 10 years, 6 Assistant Examiners were promoted as Examiners
554 LS-3.

against the Departmental quota of 25 per cent. Two posts of Supervisory Examiners have been filled by promotion from the post of Examiners during the same period.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में कागज के संयंत्रों की स्थापना

7337. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से राज्य में कागज के संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ज्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शारदा मयती) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के वन साधनों का उपयोग करने के लिए 1,20,000 टन की क्षमता वाली एक कागज परियोजना स्थापित करने की बांछनीयता भारत सरकार को बताई है। किन्तु न तो कोई विस्तृत प्रस्ताव ही प्राप्त हुआ है और न आशय पत्र के लिए कोई आवेदन ही दिया गया है।

फिर भी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार औद्योगिक विकास प्राधिकरण (विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध) की सहायता से लकड़ी परिष्करण उद्योग पर आधारित बस्तर जिले के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए एक संभाव्यता अध्ययन करवा रही है।

Sale of Arms and Ammunitions

7338. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question

No 1148 dated the 1st March, 1978 regarding sale of arms and ammunition to various firms and state

(a) why the enquiry could not be completed despite passage of more than five years and who are the authorities concerned for neglecting the completion of enquiry so long,

(b) what further action is being contemplated to see the completion of the same within quickest possible time and to bring the culprits to book,

(c) whether it is also a fact that the detection was not made in the normal course of duties performed by Accounts Staff during 1973 when the first incident occurred as early as in 1970, and

(d) who was the person who detected all these cases during 1973 and the desirability of giving rewards to persons concerned for their extra-ordinary capabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH), (a) and (b) The investigation is being conducted by Senior Superintendent of Police Jullundur who has been periodically reminded in this regard. It is further being taken up with Ministry of Home Affairs to get the investigation expedited.

(c) and (d) No Sir As stated in reply to Question No 1148 dated 18/1978, the cases came to light during normal course of duties performed by Accounts Staff of Controller of Defence Accounts and there is hardly any case for any reward being given to any official.

Complaints regarding DTC Service from Residents of Paschim-puri

7339 SHRI SURAJ BHAN Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the DTC authorities have received any complaints written or

verbal from the residents of Paschumpuri, New Delhi, a DDA colony on Rohtak Road, against inadequate and irregular DTC service,

(b) whether an assurance was also given by the DTC authorities to the residents representatives on the 7th February, 1978 to divert the present bus route by shortest possible route to enable them to reach the Kendriya Terminal first or in its absence to provide 3/4 buses, as heretofore, for morning/evening to clear the Central terminal rush and vice versa and

(c) if so what steps are being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Corporation assured the representatives of the colony that the suggestion made by them would be examined.

(c) Necessary steps are being taken by the Corporation to provide regular and punctual bus services to and from Paschumpuri. Possibilities of reducing the length of route between Paschumpuri and Central Sectt are also being examined by the Corporation.

Super Thermal Plant in Western Region

7340 SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE.

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a super thermal plant to meet the power needs of the States in the western region has been approved by Government,

(b) if so, the location where it will be set up, and

(c) what will be the Maharashtra's share of power from there?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government approval has been accorded for setting up of a pit head Thermal Power Station in the Central sector at Korba in Bilaspur District of Madhya Pradesh with a first stage installation of 1100 MW. The station will be developed as a regional station for augmenting power availability in the Constituent states/ Union Territories including Maharashtra in the Western Region. Maharashtra is to receive 319 MW of power from the first stage of 1100 MW.

Polyster Yarn Industry

7342. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of polyster yarn and number of mills manufacturing polyster fibre yarn textiles and their location:

(b) the projection of development of this industry in the coming five years;

(c) whether Government have to issue licence and or permission for

establishment of polyster unit, if so, how many such licences have been issued during the last five years and to whom and how many of them have established the factories;

(d) whether any special concession is being given for the establishment of these polyster units in backward States; if so, what are they; and

(e) whether anybody has applied for the location of this industry in Bihar and Orissa and if so, who are they and whether any licence has been issued and if not, when licences will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Integrated policy for textiles is under formulation. The projection of development of man-made fibres/ yarns for the next five years will be a part of the integrated policy.

(c) Yes, Sir. No industrial licence has been issued for manufacture of polyster fibre during last five years. Letters of intent have, however, been issued for expansion of existing units and installation of new units as below:—

Name of unit

From To
(capacity tonnes/yr.)

1. M/s. Chemicals & Fibres India Ltd.	6,100	10,000
2. M/s. Calico Chemicals & Plastics and Fibres Limited	6,100	12,200
3. M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd.	6,100	12,200
4. M/s. J.K. Synthetics Limited	900	6,000
5. M/s. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	—	6,000
6. M/s. Bongaigaon Refinery Ltd.	..	20,000

None of the above additional capacities has yet materialised.

(d) No special concession except those given under IDR Act are available for establishment of polyster fibre units in backward areas.

(e) Only one party, namely, M/s. Indian Rayon Corporation Limited

had applied for establishing an unit for the manufacture of polyster fibre in the State of Bihar. The application has been rejected because Government has yet to formulate the policy for development of this industry. No application for manufacture in Orissa has been received.

Statement

Following 94 mills in the country produced polyester fibre/yarn and textile.

State	No. of Mills	Production of blended yarn with Polyester (in 000 kgs.)
1 Andhra Pradesh	1	14
2 Gujarat (1) Ahmedabad	9	134
(2) Rest of Gujarat	13	183
3 Haryana	4	151
4 Karnataka	3	16
5 Kerala	1	67
6 Madhya Pradesh	3	385
7 Maharashtra (a) Bombay	21	495
(b) Rest of Maharashtra	5	252
8 Punjab	4	79
9 Rajasthan	7	444
10 Tamil Nadu (a) Coimbatore	8	86
(b) Rest of Tamil Nadu	8	188
11 Uttar Pradesh (a) Kanpur	1	25
(b) Rest of U.P.	2	103
12 West Bengal	4	111
13 Delhi	2	2

For the calendar year 1977 the production of all types of blended yarn was of the order of 188 million kgs. Of these 42 million kg represented the production of blended yarn where polyester is blended either with cotton or viscose

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को राज्यों द्वारा सौंपे गये मामले

7344. श्री हुकम देव नारायण पादव
नया गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को मत सौंपे गए वे जांच के लिए, राज्य-वार, कितने मामले भेजे गए ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामलों में शेष भिन्न हुए , और

(ग) कितने मामलों में जांच पूरी नहीं की गई और जांच को निलम्बित करने के कारण क्या है और जांच निलम्बन के आदेश देने वाले अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और समापन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिन्दी सभाहकार समिति

7343. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिष्णु : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके विभाग में हिन्दी सभाहकार समिति बनाई गई है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनमें जिन सदस्यों को राजभाषा विभाग की सिफारिशों पर मनोनीत किया गया है उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी सदस्य कितनी है ।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय सीमेंट निगम का सन्तोषजनक कार्यक्रम

7345. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सीमेंट निगम का कार्यक्रम सन्तोषजनक नहीं है और सीमेंट के कृत्रिम अभाव का यही कारण है ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय नौबहन निगम की तरफ किसी सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता को सीमेंट निगम का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किया जायेगा, जिससे इसमें अधिक कार्य कुशलता लाई जा सके ; और

(ग) क्या सीमेंट निगम के वर्तमान वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के स्थान पर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सक्षम अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा भयती) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में ऊँचे पदों की नियुक्तियाँ पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजेज सेलेक्शन बोर्ड की परीक्षा के अन्तर्गत आती है तथा ये सरकारी उद्यम ब्यूरो द्वारा जारी तद्विषयक अनुदेशों से अधिशासित होती है ।

Use of Brand Name of Razor Blade by a Multinational Firm

7346. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow a razor blade multinational firm to continue the use of brand name the permission for which expired in February; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). No multinational firm has been licensed to manufacture safety razor blades in India. However, if the reference is to M/s. Sharpedge Limited, who are inter-connected with M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., a multinational firm, it may be stated that the company have applied under the provisions of Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 to the Registrar of Trade Marks, Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation for the continued use of the Trade Mark 'Erasmic' beyond February, 1978. The matter is still under their consideration and no decision has yet been taken.

Shortage of Power in Tripura

7347. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual estimated requirement of power in Tripura for (i) Industrial, and (ii) Agricultural use and the extent of availability for these purposes and what is the shortfall for each of these sectors;

(b) whether the scarcity of power in the State is causing great hurdles in the way of industrialisation of the State; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to augment the power supply in the State and whether any new thermal or other power station is proposed to be set up therein?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN). (a) and (b). The total requirement of power in Tripura during the year 1978-79 is estimated to be about 31 million units. The requirements of industries and agricultural use are expected to be about 17 per cent and 8 per cent of the total requirement, respectively. The total availability of energy during the year 1978-79 is estimated to be about 27 million units.

In accordance with the guidelines for rationing of electricity issued by the Department of Power, power supply for agricultural consumption is given first priority. There may however be some marginal shortage for industrial use, if it is not possible to meet this demand with the assistance from Assam. Although shortage of power does affect industrialisation of a State, however, there are other factors such as suitable infrastructure, entrepreneur skill, availability of finance, raw materials etc., required for industrialisation.

(c) To meet the growing demand of power, the following schemes are either under execution or are proposed

1. The Tripura authorities had made a proposal for augmentation of the storage capacity of the Gumti reservoir to increase the firm energy benefits from the Gumti H.E. Project from 38 million units to 44 million units per year in addition to some secondary energy generation. This proposal is under active consideration of Government.

2. The Tripura authorities have also sent to the Central Electricity Authority (for techno-economic appraisal) a proposal for the installation of a third unit of 5 MW at the Gumti H.E. Project. There would be no energy contribution from this third unit which is proposed as a standby.

3. An earlier proposal for installing a 1x10 MW Gas Turbine Power Plant has been technically examined and the State authorities advised to re-submit the scheme after obtaining confirmation in respect of availability of gas from the concerned authorities.

4. Investigations on some Micro-Hydel Scheme are being carried out.

India's Export Cargo

7348 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2009 on 8th March, 1978 and state;

(a) the present share of India's export Cargo moving to Ports by road as compared to the share of 51.1 per cent in 1971;

(b) how many national permits have been issued so far to facilitate long distance goods traffic by road; and

(c) what was the share of India's export cargo moving to ports by road at the end of the First and Third Five Year Plans respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (c) The information is not available since the relevant statistics are not maintained.

(b) About 6700 national permits have been granted so far against the total of 8150 such permits specified for the various States and Union Territories.

Konkan Passenger Service

7349 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Study Group was set up by the Ministry in August, 1976 to examine in detail the economics of Konkan Passenger service;

(b) the names of persons included in Study Group and their qualifications;

(c) whether the Study Group visited any places and travelled by the ships operated by Mogul Lines of Konkan Passenger service; and

(d) all suggestions made by the Study Group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Shri S. S. Gill, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

(2) Shri P. V. Nayak, Secretary, Home and Transport, Govt. of Maharashtra.

(3) Shri V. V. Mongia, Secretary, Labour and Industries, Goa Administration.

(4) Shri J. G. Saggi, Managing Director, Mogul Lines Ltd.

(c) The Study Group visited Bombay for meetings but could not travel by the ships as the Konkan Passenger Service was not operating at that time due to monsoons.

(d) The Study Group made recommendations relating to rationalisation of fare structure, reduction in the deck class fare, introduction of concessional fares for group bookings of students, enhancement of free luggage allowance and tighter checking of ticketless travel. They also recommended that the service should commence on 1st October every year and run on 6 days in a week restricting the number of calls to 4 (Jaigad/Ratnagiri, Musakazi/Jaitapur, Vijaydurg, Devgad), that the vessels would be insured and the scope for carrying cars and other goods from Bombay to Panaji and bonded goods from Panaji to Bombay should be explored.

Class-wise Persons working in Undertakings

7350. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the class-wise (I, II, III & IV) total number of persons in each of following Undertakings functioning under his Ministry: 1. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., 2. Hindustan Cables Ltd., 3. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., 4. Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. Ltd., 5. Hindustan Salts Ltd., 6. Instrumentation Ltd., 7. Jute Corporation of India Ltd., 8. Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd., 9. National Textile Corporation Ltd., 10. Nagaland Paper & Pulp Mills Ltd., 11. National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., 12. National Instruments Ltd., 13. National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd., 14. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., 15. Sambhar Salts Ltd., 16. Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in each class and each undertaking separately;

(c) whether the Government of India's Orders relating to reservation of vacancies are followed in the matter of recruitment and promotion in these Undertakings; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The Government of India's orders on the subject, are being followed by the public sector undertakings. Despite their best efforts in many cases, the public sector undertakings have not been able to give adequate representation to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, particularly at higher levels. This is reported to be mainly because of the fact that candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes having the requisite qualifications for appointment to posts at higher levels, are not unfortunately available in adequate numbers. The Chiefs of the public sector undertakings have been requested to make special efforts to improve the position.

Statements

SC/ST employees class-wise in the Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Industrial Development are as under

Sl. No. Name of the Undertaking	Class I Categorized as Group A			Class II Categorized as Group B			Class III Categorized Group C			Class IV Categorized as Group D		
	Total Employees	SC	ST	Total Employees	SC	ST	Total Employees	SC	ST	Total Employees	SC	ST
1. Colson Corporation of India Ltd.	23	—	—	23	1	—	573	23	2	74	17	1
2. Hindustan Cables Limited	122	1	—	10	—	—	2130	134	35	1910	469	925
3. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	177	4	—	27	1	—	340	24	—	163	51	—
4. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	168	7	1	161	7	—	1963	354	21	124	67	4
5. Hindustan Salts Limited	15	—	—	9	—	—	103	9	4	145	20	9
6. Instrumentation Limited	349	21	—	67	2	—	1586	146	—	459	111	—
7. Jule Corporation of India Ltd.	71	2	—	82	4	—	691	117	7	135	34	3
8. Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	15	—	—	22	—	—	479	20	—	618	138	—
9. National Textile Corporation Ltd.	73	2	—	107	6	2	882	69	2	608	53	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Nagaland Paper & Pulp Mills Ltd. .	53	6	—	11	5	—	183	70	—	121	73	—
11	National Industrial Development Corporation	117	8	4	131	10	2	129	23	2	26	11	1
12	National Investments Ltd. .	43	2	—	45	2	—	349	32	1	1012	167	18
13	National Newsprint & Paper Mills . .	24	—	—	193	—	—	660	34	11	1518	315	87
14	National Small Industries Corporation . .	151	5	—	120	4	—	1228	92	7	563	134	10
15	Sambhar Salts Ltd. . .	8	1	—	7	—	—	105	8	—	108	90	—
16	Tannery & Footwear Corporation Ltd. . .	29	—	—	44	1	—	346	32	—	2639	1255	—

**Subsidisation of cost of Road
Transport in Assam**

7351 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam has requested the Centre for sanctioning a Scheme for development of a good system of roadways and subsidisation of the cost of road transport and

(b) whether Government propose to lay a copy of this proposal on the Table alongwith action proposed to be taken in this regard so as to ensure that the Industries in the State do not suffer due to their disadvantageous location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) No such scheme has been received by this Ministry from the State Government

(b) Does not arise

**Demonstration by Akalis near
Parliament House**

7352. SHRI S R. DAMANI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state-

(a) the details of the demonstration held by the Akalis on the 22nd March, 1978 near Parliament House leading to police teargassing the procession

(b) what were their demands and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)**

(a) About 350/400 Sikhs from Punjab including some students and Harijans, after holding a meeting at Gurdwara Bangla Sahib on 22.3.1978, started in a procession. On reaching Patel Chowk the processionists diverted from the prescribed route and tried to break through the police cordon in a bid to proceed to Parliament House. Since prohibitory orders u/s 144 Cr PC were in force, the police had to use tear gas to disperse the demonstrators. 182 persons were arrested u/s 188 IPC.

(b) and (c) The demands include transfer of Chandigarh and other contiguous Punjabi speaking areas in the States of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh to Punjab and certain allied issues. Since all these issues are inter-state in character, the Government consider that a satisfactory solution should emerge with the willing cooperation of and consensus among the State Governments concerned.

**Shortages in Central Government
Employees Consumer Cooperative
Society**

7353 SHRI D G GAWAI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the amount of shortages found at the quarterly physical verification in each quarter during the last three

years against each incharge of stores run by the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi;

(b) the steps taken to recover the amount of shortages;

(c) the total amount of shortages to be recovered as on 31st March, 1978; and

(d) what other action has been taken against the persons for the shortages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2136/78].

(b) Recoveries are being made from the pay of the concerned persons at the rate of not more than 25 per cent of their pay.

(c) An amount of Rs. 7,162.00 remains to be recovered out of the shortages mentioned in the statement at (a) above.

(d) Disciplinary action as provided in the rules has also been taken against the habitual defaulters.

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए
बिहार राज्य को नियतन

7354. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार में देश के अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिये बिहार को, अन्य राज्यों को नियत की गयी धनराशियों की तुलना में कितनी धनराशि का नियतन किया गया है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल): (क) और (ख) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार बिहार और जनजाति उप-योजनाओं वाले अन्य राज्यों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या और 1978-79 के दौरान जनजाति उप-योजनाओं के बारे में आवंटित विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता की धनराशि का विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या	1978-79 के दौरान आवंटित विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता की धनराशि।
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1

2

3

	(आंकड़े लाख में)	(रु० लाख में)
बिहार	49.33	975.00
ग्रामप्रदेश	16.58	253.00
ग्रामनाम	16.07	325.00
गुजरात	37.34	596.00

1	2	3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1 42	130 00
बर्माटफ	2.31	24 00
केरल	2.69	18.00
मध्य प्रदेश	83.87	1826 00
महाराष्ट्र	29 54	397.00
मणिपुर	3.34	177.00
उड़ीसा	50.72	960.00
राजस्थान	31.26	327.00
तामिलनाडु	3 12	49 00
त्रिपुरा	4 51	105 00
उत्तर प्रदेश	1 99	17 00
पश्चिम बंगाल	25 33	263 00
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0 18	36.00
गोवा, दमन व दीव	0 08	22.00
जोट		6500 00
रिजर्व		500.00
कुल जोट		7000 00

Disparity in the Pay Scales of Major and Lt. Col.

7355 SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a disparity of Rs. 150/- between the pays of a Major and Lt. Col. on the basis of the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission,

(b) whether it is a fact that a Major is not entitled to any increment of pay from the 15th to 24th year of service,

(c) what is the position with regard to review of the transitional table under consideration for the last four years

(d) when the nationalised agencies like the LIC and Banks have increased the pay scale of their staff in pursuance of the Third Pay Commission, the reasons for not making it applicable in respect of pay scale of officers in the Military, and

(e) whether there is any other service than Military where the recommendation of the Pay Commission have not been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) There is a recognised differential between the pay scales of a Major and Lt. Col. and this has been maintained in implementing the recommendations of

the Third Pay Commission. The difference between the maximum of the scale of a Major and that of a Lt. Col. is Rs. 150/- p.m.

(b) The pay scale of a Major starts at Rs. 1450/- pm in the 10th year of service and reaches the maximum of Rs 1800/- pm in the 18th year of service. In cases in which an officer is superseded and fails to get any promotion, he continues to remain on the maximum pay of the scale till his retirement from service.

(c) The transitional tables were due for review in 1977 only. These are under examination. Pending completion of the review, annual increments in continuation of the transitional tables have been authorised with effect from 1.1.1978 to mitigate hardship.

(d) The pay scales of the employees of Banks and the LIC were not included in the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission. They are governed by separate Agreements.

(e) It is not correct to state or imply that the recommendations of the Pay Commission for the Armed Forces have not been accepted by Government. In fact, the recommendations of the Pay Commission were not only accepted but also improved upon in certain respects, for example, in the case of pay-scales of Captain, Major and Lt. Cols.

Inquiry against Senior Civil Servants

7356. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI inquiry is at present going on against one or more senior civil servants in his Ministry as well as in other Ministries of the Government of India;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether the Ministers concerned of the respective Ministries whose senior officials' conduct is so investigated into by CBI are officially and invariably kept informed;

(d) if so, how and when; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The CBI is presently conducting inquiries/investigations in 17 cases involving 14 senior civil servants of the rank of and above Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the various Ministries. The allegation under investigation against these officers relate to causing undue pecuniary advantage to certain firms and wrongful loss to Government by abuse of official position/conspiracy in the matter of award of contracts for consultancy services, hiring of trucks, fabrication of bus bodies, purchase and installation of equipments, etc, possession of assets disproportionate of their known sources of income, misuse of official position for personal gains, misuse of Government vehicles and personnel, raising funds by sale of tickets and securing advertisements for souvenirs, etc.

(c) and (d). The CBI takes into confidence the Head of the Department or office concerned before taking up an inquiry against an officer, or as soon after starting the inquiry, as may be possible, according to circumstances of each case. The CBI also sends a copy of the Registration Report/First Information Report to the Head of the Department/Administrative Ministry concerned as soon as a case is taken up for investigation.

(e) Does not arise.

महिलाओं के लिए सामाजिक अधिकार और बराबरी का दर्जा

7357. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार महिलाओं का सामाजिक अधिकार और बराबरी का दर्जा दिलाने के अपने वायदे को पूरा करने के लिये यत्नवद है ,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करने वाले व्यक्तियों को संरक्षण और सहायता देने के लिये कोई ठाम बंदम उठाया है , श्री

(ग) यदि हा तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं के बीच समानता लाने की जैसी संविधान में गारन्टी दी गई है, सरकार उस नीति के प्रति कृत संकल्प है ।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जो अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करते हैं सहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्र के विचारार्थ नहीं है । ऐसे मामलों में वर्तमान कानून पर्याप्त संरक्षण प्रदान करत है ।

Victimisation by CSIO, Chandigarh

7358 SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that all the memorialists who submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister against Central Scientific Instruments

Organisation (CSIO) Chandigarh authorities have been victimised by the Director CSIO by way of charge-sheet, termination transfers and other discriminations

(b) whether some of the charges levelled in the memorandum have been found correct, and

(c) if so what action has been taken against the persons found guilty of irregularities and malpractices and whether the victimisation of the memorialists has been vacated?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Government are aware of the allegations of victimisation in respect of the memorialists

(b) Nothing substantial has been found except for a few technical irregularities in the matter of appointment at junior levels and in the arrangements of the CSIO canteen and welfare club

(c) Remedial measures have been taken in regard to these irregularities. There is however no case of victimisation as such.

Material used in Atomic Reactor

7359 SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the names of material or metal used in atomic reactor and the name of the material which is available in the country and annual expenditure incurred on the material which is imported and

(b) whether any practical research has been conducted with the help of these atomic reactors so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) In the Tarapur-type reactors enriched uranium

oxide is used as fuel. The approximate annual expenditure on the import of enriched uranium oxide is Rs. 5.5 crores.

The other Candu-type reactors use natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as moderator.

(b) Production of radio-isotopes required in agriculture, medicine and industry and research in development of new materials, reactor physics, water chemistry, radiation protection etc. are carried out in the reactors.

Grant of unmerited remission in rent to M/s. Indian Metropolitan Trading Company

7360. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that without the concurrence of the F.A. & C.A.O. of Calcutta Port Trust a proposal for granting an unmerited remission in rent to M/s. Indian Metropolitan Trading Company was pushed through the Trustees meeting in consequence of a clandestine deal, in which the importers, CPT officials and the Customs officials were involved as will be evident from the different Rent Exemption Certificates issued on the same account by the Customs;

(b) is it a fact that the Two-man Committee in its report in June 1976 page 74 para 6.15 recommended that the whole system of granting exemption on Customs' certificates be reviewed so that there was no loss in rent by allowing unmerited benefits to the importers; and

(c) how could Secretary, CPT allow this proposal to be included in the Trustees' meeting without F.A. & C.A.O.'s concurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI

CHAND RAM): (a) Indian Metropolitan Trading Company represented for waiver of rent charges on a consignment of palm oil. Comments of the F.A. & C.A.O. had been obtained in this case and he had stated that his office did not find any justification to waive charges in respect of cargo which was not detained by the Customs Authorities. No objection was, however, raised by the F.A. & C.A.O. in respect of the period and the quantity which was covered by Wharf Rent Exemption Certificate. In the present case, party had appealed for full waiver and the case was accordingly placed before the Board of Trustees for decision. There was no clandestine deal involving importers, Calcutta Port Trust officials and Customs officials.

As far as Calcutta Port Trust is aware only one Certificate No. TM 591-1/771 Sl. No. 486 of 23.8.77 was issued by the Additional Collector of Customs. The certificate covered 263 packages which were detained by Customs out of 1047 packages comprising the consignment. The period covered was 98 days under two different heads viz. 18 days for chemical test for assessment of duty and 80 days for compliance with Import Trade Control formalities. There, however, appears to be some difference in the party's copy and Port's copy of certificate in that certain words "including chemical test" scored out in one have not been scored out in the other. However, the difference between the original and the copy of the Wharf Rent Exemption Certificate did not make any material difference to the case since the period shown in the original and in the copy was the same and the concession admissible for compliance with the Import Trade Control formalities is the same irrespective of whether compliance with Import Trade Control formalities includes chemical test or not.

(b) Yes, Sir. For this purpose the Calcutta Port Trust has been in dia-

logue with the Collector of Customs who has clarified that in the cases of long detentions delays in clearance of goods attributable to the party's account are not included while computing the number of days for issue of Wharf Rent Exemption Certificates. The Board of Trustees has decided to review the present provisions in their Scale of Rates after ascertaining the practice in other Ports regarding rent concession on the basis of Customs' Certificate

(c) Approval of the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman is taken for inclusion of proposals for the Board meetings. In the present case the proposal was approved by the Deputy Chairman for placing before the Board.

खारी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली को हुआ
लाभ और बिक्री की राशि

7361. बा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) खारी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई
दिल्ली ने 1977-78 में कुल कितने रुपया
का लाभ बोचा ,

(ख) उससे कितना लाभ हुआ ;

(ग) क्या उस लाभ में से अधिवास
भाग को समाज कल्याण अधिवारियों पर
खर्च किया गया , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्यों ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती
श्रीमती मण्डी) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष

1977-78 में 2,97,98,000 रु० की
बिक्री अनुमानित है ।

(ख) चूंकि अभी पुनर्गठन तैयार नहीं
हुआ है अतः यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि
कितना लाभ प्राप्त किया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Setting up of Cement Factory Based
on Lime Stone in M.P.

7362 SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI. Will
the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state

(a) whether a letter about the industrialization of Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh had been written on the 8th April, to the then Minister and described Rewa District as an industrially backward District,

(b) whether the Industrial Development Corporation of Madhya Pradesh has emphasized the necessity of setting up a cement factory, and

(c) if so whether the Central Government would set up the said factory in Rewa District keeping in view the backwardness of that District and the availability of the resources there in pursuance of their industrial policy and if so when an announcement to that effect will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-
MAJY ARHIS MAITIA) (a) and (b).
No letter about the industrialisation
of Rewa district of M.P. State said
to have been written on the 8th
April is readily available. However,
Rewa district in the State of Madhya
Pradesh has already been recognised
as a backward district for purposes
of concessional finance. Two blocks
of Rewa viz. Rewa and Raipur (Garh)
have also been identified for purposes
of the scheme of Central Investment
Subsidy. No proposal for setting up
of a cement factory in the Rewa dis-

trict of the State has been received from the Industrial Development Corporation of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

कांकरोली, राजस्थान में जे० के० टायर कम्पनी स्थापित करने के लिए मुआवजा न दिया जाता

7363. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर जिले (राजस्थान) में कांकरोली स्थान पर जे० के० टायर एण्ड ट्यूब फैक्टरी की स्थापना के उद्देश्य से जिन लोगों को भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया था उन्हें उचित मुआवजा नहीं अदा किया गया है जिसके फलस्वरूप लोगों में भारी रोष है ;

(ख) क्या जिन लोगों की भूमि अधिग्रहीत की गई है उनमें से कुछ को इस फैक्टरी में रोजगार देने का प्रस्ताव था परन्तु वह प्रस्ताव भी अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्योरा क्या है ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शारदा मयती) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा हल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Representation against Director, CSIO, Chandigarh

7364. SHRI LAHANU SHIDAVAKOM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many senior Scientists including some Heads of the Divisions, members of the Executive Committee

and Project Coordinators of CSIO, Chandigarh (a CSIR LAB) made a representation to the CSIR prior to emergency, alleging authoritarian attitude of the Director. CSIO and complaining against the lack of working facilities and interference in scientific work;

(b) how many of them quitted the Organisation during the emergency and what were the reasons for their quitting; whether their representations are still pending with the CSIR; and

(c) whether any of them has left the country in protest and has demanded a thorough investigations in the working and affairs of the organisation; if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) 7 Scientists of the Institute had made representation to the Director-General, Scientific and Industrial Research regarding working facilities and conditions at CSIO, Chandigarh.

(b) Out of these, 4 left CSIO, Chandigarh for better prospects. None of the representation is pending with C.S.I.R.

(c) No, Sir. However only one Scientist had gone abroad without obtaining permission of the CSIO/CSIR authorities. This Scientist had earlier gone abroad under an exchange programme and inspite of repeated directives did not execute the bond as required under the rules. The then Vice-President, CSIR after due consideration of his case ordered termination of his services by giving six months notice.

Conveyance allowance to Civilian Employees

7365. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civilian employees are given personal conveyance allowances for cars, scooters; and

(b) if so whether the defence personnel have not been allowed this facility although their requirements of performing the duties are much more in comparison to civilian employees?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes
Sir

The orders provide for payment of conveyance allowance to those individuals who are required to travel extensively on duty at or within a short distance of their Headquarters and own a motor car or a scooter

(b) The orders are applicable to both Service officers and civilians paid from Defence Services Estimates serving in peace areas and also to those personnel serving in operation-

al areas to whom field service concessions are not applicable.

Defence Aircraft Services Planes used by P M

7366 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of times during last six months period the Defence aircraft services planes were used by the Prime Minister and

(b) whether most of these trips were made in the pre-election period?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and
(b) The Prime Minister used the Defence aircraft for 23 trips in the last six months. Details are given in the attached Statement

Statement

Name of Minister	Details of the Journey		
	S.No	Date	Place of Visit
Shri Morarji Desai Prime Minister	1	15-10-77 to 19-10-77	Ahmedabad Baroda-Gandhinagar Dantewada—Ahmedabad—Delhi
	2	29-10-77	Amritsar
	3	29-10-77 to 31-10-77	Bombay
	4	4-11-77 to 5-11-77	Jorhat Tejpur
	5	18-11-77	Jaipur
	6	19-11-77 to 21-11-77	Ranchi Jaspur Nagar, Bhopal Indore Dhar Kasturbagram, Kala Maidan Ujjain
	7	22-11-77	Bhatinda Asa Bhuttar
	8	30-11-77	Hyderabad Vijayawada Awantiguda, Trichy Madras

1

2

3

- 9 2-12-77 to 4-12-77 Ozar, Ahwa, Nijher, Bardol
Surat, Surendernagar, Jamna-
gar, Ahmedabad.
- 10 9-12-77 to 11-12-77 Kathmandu & Patna.
- 11 26-12-77 to 28-12-77 Bombay, Poona, Agra.
- 12 3-1-78 to 4-1-78 Ahmedabad, Gandhi Nagar
Anand.
- 13 8-1-78 to 10-1-78 Bombay, Ahmedabad, Gandhi
Nagar, Anand.
- 14 13-1-78 to 15-1-78 Bombay, Rajkot Bhavnagar.
- 15 20-1-78 to 22-1-78 Bangalore.
- 16 4-2-78 Jaipur.
- 17 5-2-78 to 7-2-78 Haslumara, Gauhati, Misa, Jorhat,
Chabua, Calcutta
- 18 8-2-78 to 11-2-78 to Bombay, Bangalore, Kolar, Man-
galore, Mandya, Mysore, Bel-
gaum, Hoobli, Davengere
Tunkur, Madras.
- 19 19-2-78 Tilpat Range.
- 20 20-2-78 Bombay.
- 21 21-2-78 to 23-2-78 Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Ananta-
pur, Kurnool, Sirpur, Kagaz
Nagar, Karimnagar, Warran-
gal, Vijayawada, Kakinada
Srikakulam, Vijaiyanagram,
Visakhapatnam, Nagpur.
- 22 12-3-78 Bangalore, Coimbatore.
- 23 21-3-78 Ozar, Navsari, Bombay.
- 24 31-3-78 Palwal.
- 25 01-4-78 Pathankot, Palampur.
- 26 02-4-78 Kanpur, Karwi.
- 27 08-4-78 to 09-4-78 Charbatia, Bhubneshwar, Para-
diip, Jayapatna, Koraput.
- 28 14-4-78 to 15-4-78 Ahmedabad.

Highway in Andhra Pradesh Coast

7367 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh State Government proposed a Highway on the coast, and

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Clinical Trials of Scoparone by Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu

7368 SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu (a unit of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research) has obtained permission of the Drugs Controller of India, New Delhi to undertake clinical trials of Scoparone (a drug having potent antihypertensive and tranquillising sedative effects) intimating that it is free from any toxic effect including teratogenicity and

(b) if so the reasons why the clinical trials of the compound have not been started yet?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Meanwhile further investigations carried out have shown certain aberrations in respect of animals on which experiments were made. The experts who were consulted in the matter felt that it was not proper to start clinical trials at this stage and

advised that further teratogenic studies should be carried out using other types of animals

Setting up of Minority Commission

7369 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to suitably amend the Constitution in order to guarantee the independence and statutory character of the Minority Commission set up recently, and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) The Government have a proposal for amending article 350-B of the Constitution in order to give constitutional backing to the Minorities Commission

Crimes during the last Six Months

7370 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state, the number of cases of murder, dacoities, looting, theft, riot etc separately in the country during the last six months, statewide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible

आकाश-वाणी के बारे में वर्गीकृत प्रतिवेदन

7371 श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
श्री अहमद एम० पटेल :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 15 मार्च, 1978 के अंतराक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 3012 के

उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूरदर्शन में कर्मचारी जांच एकक (एस० आई० यू०) की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति का क्या शीर्षक है जबकि वर्गीज समिति का प्रतिवेदन विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) कर्मचारी जांच एकक की सिफारिशों के अनुसार प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों (निदेशक/सहायक निदेशक) को पदोन्नतियां देने तथा नई नियुक्तियां करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) दूरदर्शन के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों (सोनियर कैमरामैन, प्रोड्यूसरों आदि) को सलेक्शन ग्रेड तथा विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा पदोन्नतियां न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या विभिन्न दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों पर सोनियर कैमरामैन ग्रेड-1 तथा सोनियर प्रोड्यूसरों के पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो ऐसे पदों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ङ) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की 20 प्रतिशत पदोन्नति कोटा न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण श्रद्धावाणी) : (क) कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक की रिपोर्ट कितनी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में अपेक्षित विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्यात्मक जक्ति से सम्बन्धित है। वर्गीज समिति की रिपोर्ट में इस प्रश्न की जांच नहीं की गई है। अतः दोनों रिपोर्टों, जो भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित हैं, में कोई संघर्ष नहीं होगा।

(ख) निदेशक और सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में प्रसारित होने वाली सेवाओं का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं; इन पदों को खाली रखना अनिष्ट नहीं है।

(ग) दूरदर्शन में जहाँ पदोन्नति के अवसर नहीं हैं, स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के पदों की नौ श्रेणियों

के लिए सलेक्शन ग्रेड पहले ही लागू कर दिए गये हैं। जहाँ तक अन्य श्रेणियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके भर्ती नियम विचाराधीन हैं। यदि भर्ती नियमों को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने पर यह पाया गया कि कतिपय श्रेणियों में पदोन्नति के अवसर अवसर नहीं हैं तो सलेक्शन ग्रेड लागू करने के प्रश्न की जांच की जाएगी। जहाँ तक विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा पदोन्नतियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनको भी कतिपय श्रेणियों में दे दिया गया है ;

(घ) जी, हां। दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में कैमरामैन ग्रेड-1 के दो पद और प्रोड्यूसर ग्रेड-1 के तीन पद खाली पड़े हैं।

(ङ) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की श्रेणियों में जहाँ भी सम्भाव्य हो 25 प्रतिशत से लेकर अतः प्रतिशत तक को पदोन्नति की व्यवस्था है। स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की सिविल पदों पर पदोन्नति नहीं होती।

Machines lying idle in Cement Research Institute Workshop, Ballabgarh

7372. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASHIST: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the Cement Research Institute Workshop at Ballabgarh fifteen machines costing rupees seven lakhs are lying practically idle, including an electron micro-analyser and an electron microscope costing rupees 16 lakhs; if so, reasons therefor;

(b) the total fixed assets and liquid cash at the command of the Cement Research Institute together with the sponsored projects completed during 1966-1977;

(c) the processes developed by the C.R.I. for paper sludge, fly ash, ashes, sludge, high magnesium lime stone etc. together with the plants estab-

lished based on such industrial waste and raw material, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) It is not correct that 15 machines are lying idle. However, the extent of utilisation of machines and equipment is dependent on research and development work. It cannot be compared with that in a production oriented workshop. The Electron Microscope has just been installed and commissioned (during the first week of April, 1978) and as such the question of it lying idle does not arise. In fact during the process of installation itself, above 100 analyses have been carried out.

The Electron-micro-analyser did not function satisfactorily in spite of best efforts on the part of the suppliers. Later the suppliers supplied more powerful and more advanced equipment, i.e. an Electron Microscope and adjusted the cost incurred by the Institute for the procurement and installation of electron micro-analyser less Rs 67,000 i.e. a net amount of Rs 3,11,433/- against the cost of Electron Microscope. The Electron micro analyser was however allowed to be retained with Cement Research Institute for developmental work on instrumentation. Negotiations are going on with an appropriate laboratory to take over the instrument for developmental work jointly with the Institute or otherwise.

(b) The total fixed assets of the Institute as on date works out to Rs 362 crores. The liquid cash available with the Institute is about Rs 114 lakhs, out of which provision for depreciation, retention and security deposits, gratuity of employees and other liabilities themselves account to about Rs 96 lakhs. The reserves which constitute the difference between the liquid cash and the liabilities does not include

any element towards grant in aid from the Government of India.

So far 75 sponsored projects have been handled by the Institute since 1966.

(c) Highlights of the actual nature of work done by CRI in the areas relating to utilization of paper sludge, flyash, asbestos sludge and high magnesia limestone in the manufacture of cement, are indicated in the latest Annual Report of the Institute (copies available in the Library of Parliament). These were all projects sponsored by organisations such as Rohtas Industries, KCP Ltd., UP Cement Corporation Limited, Sree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd., Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd and Central Building Research Institute, with specific objectives and scope and separately paid for these were essentially oriented towards evaluating/establishing the technical viability/feasibility of individual processes. The feedback received so far from the respective sponsors indicates that while some studies carried out in CRI have culminated into partial implementation, a few others are still under different stages of consideration towards an entrepreneurial decision.

(d) Does not arise.

Radio station at Madurai

7373 SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Radio Station at Madurai, and

(b) if so, when and in which year and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) and (b) A proposal for the establishment of a radio station at Madurai is being

considered for inclusion in the Rolling Plan, 1978-83. Implementation of the scheme will, however, depend upon the availability of financial allocations and relative priorities.

Vehicles with Police Crime Branch and Control Room in Delhi

7374. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Capital's Police Crime Branch has only half-a-dozen vehicles and the control room only 26 vans for patrolling out of which more than 15 vans have become decrepit;

(b) whether there have been repeated requests in vain for more patrolling vans; and

(c) if so, how do Government propose to tackle the worsening law and order situation in Delhi without proper patrolling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The crime branch has at its disposal 26 vehicles. 84 vehicles have been sanctioned for the Police Control Room out of which 7 have been condemned.

(b) 34 vehicles were sanctioned in January, 1976 as part of the modernisation scheme of the Control Room. Requests for additional requirements are considered on merits having regard to financial constraints.

(c) To keep the crime under check, patrolling is being done by the Control Room vehicles and is supplemented by the foot and mobile patrolling by the district police. Some additional force from the Delhi Armed Police is also being made available to the district police for day and night patrolling. 289 motorcycles are being utilised for patrol-

ling. In addition, mounted police are being used for patrolling in rural areas. The strength of the mounted police has also been recently increased.

विद्युत् चालित करघों का कार्यकरण

7375. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश भर में विद्युत् चालित करघों के सुचारु कार्यकरण के सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जहाँ पर से छूट न दिए जाने के कारण बड़ी संख्या में विद्युत् चालित करघे बन्द हो गये हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार उन राज्यों को कर से छूट देने का है जो इसके इच्छुक हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्यामा प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं। किन्तु सूती वस्त्र (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1948 और वस्त्र विद्युत्, चबूतों द्वारा उत्पादन) नियंत्रणाधीन आदेश, 1956 देश में विद्युत् चालित करघों की स्थापना और उनके चलाने को विनियमित करते हैं।

(ख) किसी भी राज्य सरकार से अभी तक विद्युत् चालित करघों के बड़े पैमाने पर बन्द होने की सूचना नहीं मिली है। कर की छूट देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Setting up of a big Industry in Punjab

7376 DR. BALDEV PRAKASH
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether any big industries are to be installed in Punjab in public sector by the Central Government

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether Central Government have received any proposal from the Punjab Government for new industries to be installed in Punjab in private as well as public sectors, and

(d) if so the action taken by Government on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) The following central public sector projects are being presently implemented in Punjab State

(i) A fertiliser project at Bhatinda under National Fertilizers Ltd. with a capacity of 235 000 tonnes of nitrogen per annum. The project is expected to be commissioned by the end of September 1978

(ii) Expansion of Nangal fertiliser unit from the present capacity of 80 000 tonnes of nitrogen per annum to 232 000 tonnes. This expansion scheme has since been completed and the project has gone into trial production since January, 1978

(iii) A semi conductor complex is being set up at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. The construction work is in progress

(iv) The HMT will be assisting watch assembling units in different parts of the country under the two million watch project. One such HMT assisted unit will be set up at Mohali in Punjab State

(c) and (d) The State Government's proposals for the Annual Plan (1978-79), included, *inter alia* proposals for financial assistance to Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation and Punjab Electronics Development Corporation. The State Government had also proposed financial assistance for the setting up of a testing laboratory which will provide design facilities to the electronic industries and develop instruments for process control which cannot be provided by ordinary entrepreneurs. After considering the State Government's proposals, it was proposed to provide an outlay of Rs 825 lakhs for large & medium industries during the year 1978-79

During the year 1977 nine Industrial Licences and eleven Letters of Intent for establishing new industrial undertakings in the State of Punjab were issued. Out of these, six Industrial Licences and five Letters of Intent were issued in favour of the State Industrial Development Corporation. The details of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences including the names of industries and location etc are being published in 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences', and 'Monthly list of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences'. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library

इन्दौर स्थित आकाशवाणी ट्रान्स्मीटर द्वारा
ठीक प्रकार कार्य न किया जाना

7377 श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इन्दौर स्थित आकाशवाणी का ट्रान्स्मीटर गन बर्ड महीना में ठीक प्रकार से कार्य नहीं कर रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कोई भी वायुमन ठीक प्रकार नहीं सुनाई देता,

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को लिखित तथा मौखिक शिकायतें दी गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन शिकायतों के बारे में जांच करने का है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी): (क) इन्दौर का 400 किलो वाट का मोडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर जो जून, 1976 में चालू किया गया था, जनवरी, 1977 तक सामान्य रूप से चलता रहा। तथापि, जनवरी, 1977 से जून, 1977 तक अनेक बड़े और छोटे घटकों के खराब हो जाने के कारण अल्प शक्ति पर अन्तरिक प्रचालन था। अब सारी खराबियां ठीक कर दी गई हैं और यह ट्रांसमीटर जून, 1977 से पूर्ण शक्ति से कार्य कर रहा है। प्रेषण का स्तर सन्तोषजनक है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) इन शिकायतों की पहले ही जांच की जा चुकी है और उक्त केन्द्र के इंजीनियरी कर्मचारियों द्वारा बम्बई प्रादेशिक कार्यालय और दिल्ली के मुख्यालय की आवश्यक सहायता से उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है।

Cases of Freedom Fighters Pension for ex-INA Personnel

7378. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Advisory Committee for recommending the cases of pension for ex-INA Personnel recruited from the civilian category have yet to be reconstituted;

(b) whether the matter is pending for about last one year;

(c) whether many reminders have been given to the Ministry for expediting the matter;

(d) whether many applications from ex-INA Personnel recruited from civilian category belonging to the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra, Karnataka, Haryana, Punjab etc. are pending before the Government for years;

(e) if so, the number of such applications still pending before Government; and

(f) when Government will reconstitute the Advisory Committee for early disposal of such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Initial examination of all the applications received upto 31st March, 1978, has been completed. But it has not been found possible to finalise some cases, since the applicants have not furnished acceptable documentary evidence in support of their claims of suffering. 3,235 cases of ex-INA Personnel have been filed for want of such evidence. The concerned persons have been informed of the position.

(f) whether the Scheme for the grant of pension to freedom fighters should be continued, and if so in what form, is being reviewed. This reconstitution of the Committee to scrutinise cases of civilian ex-INA Personnel will be considered after the review has been completed. In the meantime, a procedure for disposing of as many pending applications as possible has been evolved and cases are being processed in accordance with this procedure.

Inclusion of Publicity and Public Relations Posts in Central Information Service

7379. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether in 1973 a circular was sent to all the Ministries of the Government of India requesting them to send proposal for inclusion of publicity and public relations posts in the Central Information Service, and

(b) if so action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The posts which were offered for inclusion in Central Information Service by other Departments/Ministries were scrutinised in this Ministry and those found suitable for encadring in Central Information Service were referred to Deptt. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for their concurrence which has been obtained. The proposals are at present being processed by Union Public Service Commission. These posts will be finally included in Central Information Service after Union Public Service Commission have concurred in the matter and the officers concerned screened by a Screening Committee.

भारत-पाक सीमा पर गोली चलने की घटनायें

7380 श्री रामसेवक हजारो: क्या रक्षा भन्नी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गन बर्थ भारत-पाक सीमा पर कितनी बार एक दूसरे की आर से गानी चलान की घटनायें हुई

(ख) उसने क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप दाना आर क कितन लाग मार गय या जम्मी ह्ये, और

(घ) तेमी घटनाआ की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका क्या परिणाम निबना है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) में (ग) हमारी और पाकिस्तानी सेनाआ के बीच जम्मू और काश्मीर में वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा के साथ-साथ गोली चलाय जान की घटना 25 जून, 1977 का केवल एक बार हुई थी। इस घटना में, हमारी सेनाआ द्वारा चेनाबनी दिये जाने के बावजूद पाकिस्तानी अधिकृत काश्मीर से ग्यारह सिविलियन ने नियंत्रण रेखा पार की थी। हमारी और पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं के बीच घाटी दर गोली चलने के बाद सिविलियन, पाकिस्तानी काश्मीर में नियंत्रण रेखा के पार बापिम चलें गये। इस घटना में किसी और कोई भी हताहत नहीं हुआ।

इसके अनतिरिक्त, पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी सेनाआ द्वारा गोली चलाय जाने की 21 घटनायें हुई। चूकि पाकिस्तानी गाला-बारी प्रभावकारी नहीं थी इसलिए हमारी सेनाआ न जवाबी गाली-बारी नहीं की।

(घ) इस प्रकार की घटनाआ का रोकने क लिए स्थानीय कमांडरा के बीच आवश्यकता-नुसार समय समय पर बैठकें हानी रहनी हैं।

Fine of Rs 50 lakhs on NTC for Defaulting Payment

7381 SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that NTC (Eastern Region) had to pay a fine of Rs. 50 lakhs to parties in defaulting payment during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76,

(b) is it a fact that CCI has now decided not to sell cotton on credit to NTC (Eastern Region) for delaying payment, and

(c) what steps Government propose to set right the affairs of NTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Abolition of the Lease System in the Salt Industry, Orissa

7382. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum from the Ganjam Salt Labourers' Union, Ganjam, Orissa regarding abolishing the lease system in the Salt Industry and allotting salt fields to the Workers' Co-operative Societies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Ganjam District Salt Manufacturers Union, Ganjam have submitted a representation dated 10th January, 1978 to the Ministry of Industry. In this representation, the Union has stated *inter-alia* that the major portion of the land under salt manufacture in Ganjam District is held by private

capitalists. The Union has therefore made a request for termination of the leases held by the private parties and for allotting to the workers of the Co-operative Societies the land to be made available as a result of termination of the leases held by these parties. The representation is under consideration of the Government.

Coal Consumption

7383. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the pattern of energy consumption in the country at present and the percentage of coal in that;

(b) what is the pattern of coal consumption in the country and the percentage for village people in that;

(c) whether it is a fact that coal should be the principal source of energy in the country in general and for the villages in particular both for development of coal industry and saving of agricultural waste for manures and afforestation; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to achieve that object and the expected period for achieving that object?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHR P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The pattern of commercial energy consumption in 1975-76 was as follows:

Coal (Direct use excluding coal used for power generation)	70.96*
Oil products (Direct energy-use-excluding use of products as RBF and for power generation)	17.00** million tonnes
Electricity (generation)	85.92 billion kWh***

* 94.40 million tonnes including coal used for power generation.

** 20.10 million tonnes including oil products used for power generation but excluding use for non-energy purposes

*** 66.00 billion units at consuming end by ultimate consumers

The share of coal in primary commercial energy in terms of coal replacement value (i.e. useful energy) in 1975-76 was about 36 per cent

(b) The pattern of coal consumption during 1975-76 was approximately as under

Consuming Sector	Approximate coal consumption	
	(Million tonnes)	
	1975-76	1976-77
Steel & Co. Plants	20.93	21.77
Power generation	23.44	26.82
Railways	14.30	13.10
Cement	4.44	4.70
Soft Coke	3.64	4.29
Export	0.44	0.62
Brick Burning	3.34	3.90
Fertilizer	0.93	0.99
Other Industries	20.48	18.76
Colliery consumption	2.46	3.34
TOTAL	94.40	93.86

The data on coal consumed in the rural areas is not available

(c) and (d) The Energy policy of the country envisages that coal shall be the principal source of energy wherever it is practicable and economic

The domestic sector is the largest consumer of energy and a large part of this energy particularly in rural areas comes from non-commercial fuels. Much of the non-commercial fuels used in the rural sector are

available to the people at near zero cost to themselves. In Planning for the energy needs of the domestic sector the circumstances and the problems of the rural areas have particularly to be kept in mind. Under the conditions prevailing in the country the policy

for meeting domestic needs in the rural areas has to be directed towards (i) rapid increase in the use of bio gas (ii) continued availability of firewood through adopting effective social forestry programmes and (iii) providing for the use of soft coke

Several measures have been taken to promote and popularise coal as domestic fuel in the country. These are mainly directed towards increasing availability of domestic coke and improved transportation and distribution facilities. The following steps have been taken to increase production of coke for domestic use in the country

—Two LTC coke plants are under construction, one at Rama-

krishnapur in Andhra Pradesh and the other at Dankuni in West Bengal by the Coal India Ltd.

—The Central Coalfields Ltd., are setting up a plant for manufacture of 100 tonnes per day of devalatilised briquettes from washery middlings from Sawang Washery for use as domestic fuel.

—Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., have set up a Pellet Coke plant at Khas Kusunda for the production of pellets for use as domestic fuel.

In view of the magnitude of energy to be substituted in the rural areas and the socio-economic problems associated with such substitution, the transformation in the rural energy scene can be brought about only in gradual steps.

Collection of Fees on Major bridges on National Highways

7384. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking care while making collection of fees on major bridges on National Highways to see that thereby the traffic is not held up unduly;

(b) whether the possibility of using mechanical devices to facilitate collection of this fee is also being considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the broad particulars thereof and the time by which the said scheme would be implemented on all those bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The National Highways (Amendment) Act,

1977 passed by the Parliament empowers the Central Government to levy fees on permanent bridges on National Highways costing more than Rs. 25 lakhs each and which are opened to traffic on or after 1st April, 1976. Government are however fully aware of the need for avoiding unnecessary hold ups of traffic in the collection of fees and the aim is to achieve this objective to the maximum extent possible by having suitable number of collecting booths. In this connection, they have also examined the feasibility of using mechanical devices in the collection of proposed fees and even practices followed in some other countries like Japan have been studied, which have revealed that it would be desirable to avoid collection of fees through mechanical devices so as to prevent undue hold ups of traffic in the event of machines going wrong at times.

Use of Hindi in offices

7385. SHRI V. A. SEYID MOHAMMED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi will not be imposed on the Central Government employees working in the non-Hindi area while implementing the provisions of the official Language Act, 1963, and

(b) if Government have no idea to impose Hindi for Official purposes, will they withdraw the O.M. of the Home Ministry of 19th February, 1976, and 12th March, 1976 making training in Hindi-typewriting for the Clerks/Typists of Central Government Offices compulsory on pains of disciplinary consequences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a): As is clear from Official Language Act, 1963, specially from section 3 thereof, the question of imposing Hindi on anybody does not arise.

(b) Hindi classes and Hindi Typing/Stenography classes are not conducted after office-hours but are held during office hours in the form of de-

partmental training. Therefore absence from these classes is treated as absence from office—This is definitely indiscipline and it is only proper to initiate disciplinary action in such cases. Therefore the question of withdrawing these orders does not arise.

Merger of Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul Lines

7386 SHRI NATWARLAL B PARIKHAR Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the shipping corporation of India and the Mogul Lines Limited had decided to merge into a new Corporation

(b) if so the reasons therefor and

(c) the benefits to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Government of India have under consideration the merger of Mogul Lines Limited with Shipping Corporation of India. The modalities of the proposed merger are being worked out.

(b) To bring about a more rationalised development of the tonnage in the public sector

(c) The benefits will be

(i) More efficient development of passenger vessels

(ii) Elimination of competition between two public sector companies

(iii) Common agency arrangements with possible benefits for the integrated Company

(iv) Economies in purchases

(v) Economies in insurance cover and

(vi) Reduction in overheads

News Item 'Moratorium on Recruitment of IAS Suggested'

7387 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published by Hindu Madras in its issue dated 15th March 1978 under the caption 'Moratorium on Recruitment of IAS suggested' and

(b) if so the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) There is no proposal to have a moratorium on recruitment to the IAS. However, any suggestions that may be made for improvement in administration would be duly considered by the Government.

Ad Hoc Hindi Officers

7388 SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in the month of November 1975 his Ministry issued guidelines for the regularisation of the Hindi Officers appointed on ad hoc basis in the Central Secretariat if so whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) whether it is a fact that the various Ministries and Departments were called upon to give their comments on the said scheme containing the above guidelines

(c) whether it is also a fact that certain Ministries and Departments were not allowed to regularise the appointment of ad hoc Hindi staff when they approached the Ministry of Home Affairs in pursuance of the guidelines given in the above mentioned circular and

(d) if so, the number of such cases and reasons of their rejection and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to regularise such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b), No, Sir.

The proposal regarding creation of common cadre for Hindi Officers/Translators was circulated to different Ministries etc. on 15th November, 1975 through a letter for ascertaining facts and comments had been invited.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Government Officials Working on Deputation to Offices

7389. SHRI M A N O R A N J A N BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the present policy with regard to permitting Government officials to work on deputation in other offices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Estimate for Fishing Trawlers

7390. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made by Government for requirement of fishing trawlers during 1978-79; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 80 to 100 deep sea fishing vessels would be required during 1978-79. These would be in sizes of 20 metres length and above, comprising various type of vessels, such as. Long Liners, Pole and Line Vessels, Purse-Seiners, Fish Trawlers, etc.

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा मंजूर की गई राशि

7391. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए कितनी राशि मंजूर की और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण होने की सम्भावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : 1969 में अपने स्थापना काल से निगम ने उत्तर प्रदेश की, 90.91 करोड़ रुपए की कुल ऋण सहायता की, 160 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों स्वीकृत की हैं। इन स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत 1978-79 के दौरान 1650 नए गांवों का विद्युतीकरण होने की सम्भावना है।

Leave of Employees going in Trekking Parties

7392. S. S. SOMANI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to treat the leave of Government servants as on duty for those going in trekking parties arranged by the Delhi Mountaineering Association and other Associations which are getting aid from the Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and if so, the time by when Government's decision in this regard is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) and (b) Government servants are allowed special casual leave not exceeding 30 days in a calendar year for participation in sporting events of national or international importance including mountaineering, expeditions, approved by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation. If the trekking parties arranged by the Delhi Mountaineering Association and other Associations have the approval of IMF, government servants participating therein would be eligible for grant of special casual leave.

Transport arrangement between Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7393 **SHRI L. L. KAPOOR** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no systematic transport arrangement between Andaman and Nicobar Islands,

(b) whether Government have made any survey of their requirements and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) No Sir Regular transport arrangements exist between Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) Government have not made any such survey

(c) Does not arise

Accommodation for the Service Personnel

7394 **SHRI BAIRAGI JENA** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Defence personnel are accepting the smaller house in a station for the reason of their less opportunity to be with the family and acute shortage of accommodation,

(b) whether Government cannot provide authorised accommodation as per specification to the rank,

(c) if so, why the full rent is being charged, and

(d) what action Government is taking to provide accommodation facilities to the service personnel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (d) Entitlement and allotment of accommodation are regulated by rank. Officers not provided with Government owned or hired accommodation can hire accommodation themselves and claim rent reimbursement. Similarly, JCOs/ORs who make their own arrangements are given compensation in lieu of quarters (CILQ). Where any Government owned/hired accommodation of a lower type is vacant and available for allotment, personnel entitled to higher types have option to accept the same.

2 In so far as recovery of rent is concerned the rule provides for recovery in all cases from officers at 5 per cent of pay or assessed rent of the particular type of residence allotted whichever is less. To this extent the rental liability is related to the type of accommodation actually occupied and an allowance made in respect of accommodation below entitlement through its standard rent. The question of excess recovery in such cases does not arise. JCOs and ORs are provided with rent free accommodation.

3 In view of the constraints on financial resources, the deficiencies in married accommodation both in respect of officers and others, could not be made up in the past and at present deficiency is nearly 50 per cent. A scheme for stepping up the construc-

tion of family accommodation so as to eliminate the deficiencies within a period of 13 years commencing from 1978-79 has been approved.

Clearance of Silt from Hooghly River

7395. SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that silt clearing in Hooghly River upto Haldia has been held up due to shortage of cranes;

(b) if so arrangements Government propose to make in this regard; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the project of development of the port has been held for the time being; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The silt clearing in the upper reaches of Hooghly river up to Haldia has not been held up due to shortage of grab dredgers (presuming that the reference is to grab dredgers and not cranes). The grab dredgers are mostly used at the lock entrance and inside the dock system.

The silt clearance in the same reaches of the river is satisfactory except for Balaribar where intensive dredging is being carried out.

There is no hold up in the project of development of Haldia Dock System.

Collapse of Nuclear Shop Building at BHEL, Tiruchirapalli

7396. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear shop building at the BHEL, Tiruchirapalli, collapsed on 19th March;

(b) what are the details of loss; and

(c) what are the causes of the accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The roof of the Nuclear Production Shop of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Tiruchirapalli, collapsed on the 19th March, 1978 and not the entire building.

(b) There were no casualties. A precision drilling machine which was under installation in the Shop suffered some damage. In its preliminary report, the Committee, appointed to enquire into the accident, have assessed a loss of about Rs. 12 lakhs on account of damage to roof structure alone. The total loss will be known when the final report of the Committee, which is expected by the end of April, 1978, is received.

(c) A Committee has been appointed to enquire into the causes of the accident.

The Committee on a perusal of designs and site inspection have as a preliminary finding, noticed certain inadequacies in the design and also found deviations between the drawings and the actual construction.

Report of the Study group on Industrial Regulations and Procedures

7397. SHRI KAILASH PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of study group on Industrial regulations and

procedures headed by the Additional Secretary Industries has been received

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be supplied to the Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) The report of the Study Group on Industrial Regulations and Procedures was laid before Lok Sabha on the 31st March 1978 by the Minister of Industry Chapter IX of the Report contains the summary of conclusions and recommendations of the Study Group

Incentives for Setting up Small Scale Units

7398 SHRI NARMADA PRASAD RAI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether cottage and small scale industries have been given more incentives than the bidi industry and

(b) the encouragement being given or proposed to be given by the Central Government to co-operative societies for setting up cottage and small scale industries in Sagar Division in future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) No Sir

(b) The Central Government encourages Co-operative Societies for cottage and small scale industries through the training of staff of industrial co-operatives by 14 co-operative training colleges and one National Co-operative Training Institute. The annual plans of the State Government provide (a) funds for share capital assistance to members of industrial co-operatives (b) interest subsidy to co-operatives for obtaining loans at concessional rate of interest and (c) managerial assistance in the form of a grant to meet expenditure of pay and allowances of the Manager/Secretary. This programme of encouragement and assistance by Central and State Governments will be available to Sagar Division.

Scheme for Relief to Adivasis

7399 SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have undertaken any scheme during the current year of providing relief to Adivasis

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the expenditure proposed to be incurred during the year State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) The programme of tribal development under sub plans is being continued in the States. A total outlay of Rs 344.12 crores from the State Plans and Rs 65.00 crores as Special Central Assistance has been set apart for 1978-79. Details are given in the Statement attached. The programmes include schemes in agriculture horticulture irrigation cooperation education health nutrition etc.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	State	State Sub-Plan	Special Central Assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1473.00	253.00
2.	Assam	1000.00	325.00
3.	Bihar	6325.00	975.00
4.	Gujarat	3350.14	556.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	590.35	130.00
6.	Karnataka	203.00	24.00
7.	Kerala*	91.00	18.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	6354.00	1826.00
9.	Maharashtra	4851.81	397.00
10.	Manipur	1431.00	177.00
11.	Orissa	4751.00	960.00
12.	Rajasthan	1374.00	327.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	159.00	49.00
14.	Tripura	722.50	105.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh*	58.00	17.00
16.	West Bengal	1354.60	263.00
17.	A & N Islands*	75.00	36.00
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu*	45.00	22.00
Total :		34412.00	6500.00
Reserve :		Nil	500.00
Grand Total :		34412.00	7000.00

*Provisional.

Hawking of CSS Officers

7400 SHRI GANGA SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a regular system of hawking of CSS officers for appointment to Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary posts

(b) if so does it not amount to ignoring the judgment of the DPC's presided over by the UPSC/Senior Secretaries to Government, and

(c) whether the above system has not demoralised the entire service and encouraged canvassing on mass scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Posts in the Central Secretariat are not reserved for members of any particular Service Appointments to these posts are made keeping in view the specific requirements of each post and the suitability of all available officers. Eligible CSS officers are duly considered for such posts along with officers of other Central and All India Services on offer for central deputation from their respective cadres

सार्वजनिक छुट्टियों की घोषणा

7401 श्री राम बिलास पासवान :
श्री बेशव राव डोंडगे :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन नेताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके जन्म दिवस को सार्वजनिक छुट्टी का दिन घोषित किया गया है ;

(ख) उन राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके जन्म दिवस को सार्वजनिक छुट्टी का दिन घोषित करने का विचार है , और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार डॉ॰

राम मनोहर साहिया, डॉ॰ अम्बेडकर, डॉ॰ स्वामी प्रसाद मुखर्जी तथा छत्रपति गिवात्री के जन्म दिना का भी सार्वजनिक छुट्टियों के दिन घोषित करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम॰ डी॰ पाटिल): (क) केवल महान्या गांधी के जन्म दिवस का ही सार्वजनिक छुट्टी घोषित किया गया है .

(ख) नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के जन्म दिवस का राष्ट्रीय छुट्टी घोषित किये जाने की मांग के सम्बन्ध में एक गैर-सरकारी सदस्य श्री समरगुप्त मसूद (मदम्प), के विधेयक पर 24 फरवरी, 1978 का हुई लोक सभा की बैठक की धार ध्यान धारणित किया जाता है जिसका दौरान यह प्राश्नामन दिया गया था कि उन अनुसूच पर आगे विचार किया जायगा ।

(ग) जो नहीं, श्रीमन ।

Setting up of Industries in Hill Districts of U.P. and Garwal

7402 SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what is the number of industries which have been covered in hill districts in U.P. under the Rural industries projects scheme and

(b) what is the number of industries proposed to be covered under the above scheme in Garhwal Division?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) Among the hill districts of U.P., Almora District is covered under the Rural Industries Projects Programme. There were 245 Small Scale Industrial Units both registered and unregistered in the district

(b): Under the scheme of District Industries Centres, all districts of the State including districts in Garhwal Division will be covered in a phased manner by the State Government for development of household, cottage, Village and Small Scale Industries. The DIC Scheme is for encouraging as many industries in these areas as are feasible on the basis of all factors such as raw materials availability, improvement of skills and introduction of new skills, market for the products, etc.

भूतपूर्व समाचार भारती के कर्मचारियों को वेतन का भुगतान

7403. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व समाचार भारती का, जब समाचार में विलय हुआ था तब उसके अधीन काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का कई महीनों का वेतन वकाया था; और

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और कितनी राशि वकाया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्माजी) : (क) जी, हाँ ;

(ख) 'समाचार' द्वारा उपलब्ध की गई सूचना के अनुसार इस प्रकार के कर्मचारियों की संख्या 92 थी। अन्तर्निहित घनराशि 1,60,245.95 रुपए थी जिसका 'समाचार' द्वारा पूर्णतया निपटारा कर दिया गया है।

Ban on Small Scale Industries Orissa

7404. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state establishment of which type of small scale industries in Orissa have been banned by Government of India and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): No ban on small scale establishments has been imposed specifically for the State of Orissa. Depending upon the existing capacity and availability of scarce raw materials certain lines of production are banned throughout the country. Exceptions in the case of some products are made in respect of backward areas and States where there are no units manufacturing a particular product.

राजस्थान में सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना के लिये आवेदन पत्र

7405. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में सीमेंट उद्योग की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुये; और

(ख) कितने आवेदन पत्र अस्वीकार किये गये और इसके क्या मुख्य कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) और (ख). 1977 तथा 1978 (अब तक) के दौरान 13 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुये हैं। एक मामले में विस्तार के लिए आशय-पत्र मंजूर किया गया है तथा अन्य मामलों पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिए जाने की आशा है।

Take over of Inchek Tyres Ltd.

7406. SHRI BALSAREH VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inchek Tyres Ltd., will be taken over by the Government; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take over the management of the undertaking under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act or the undertaking as such will be acquired by the Government to overcome the present day shortage of automobile tyres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b). An order to take over the management of M/s Inchek Tyres Limited Calcutta under the provisions of Section 18A of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 has been issued on the 13th April, 1978

मैन्युप्रलो/फार्मों का हिन्दी में प्रयोग

7407. श्री रामप्रसाद देशमुख : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) मन्त्रालय/विभाग में कितने मैन्युप्रलो तथा फार्मों का प्रयोग किया जाता है,

(ख) उनमें से कितनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया गया है और कितना को द्विभाषिक रूप में प्रकाशित किया गया है ,

(ग) बाकी का अनुवाद न करने का कारण उन्हें द्विभाषिक रूप में प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) इन्हें द्विभाषिक रूप में कब तक तैयार किया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामवर्द्धन) :
(क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Report re. P.M.'s crashed plane at Jorhat

7408 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Court of Inquiry appointed to probe the crash of Prime Minister's plane at Jorhat has submitted its report to Government, if so, the findings thereof,

(b) whether it is a fact that earlier an Air Marshal was appointed for on-the-spot inspection of the crash site and the decision was cancelled at the last moment, and

(c) whether Government have accepted the report?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) The report of the Court of Inquiry appointed to probe the crash of Prime Minister's plane at Jorhat has been submitted and is under consideration of the Ministry.

(b) No Sir

(c) The findings of the Court of Inquiry are under active examination in the Ministry.

Import of Fishing Trawlers

7409 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to import 100 fishing trawlers and

(b) if so, the total amount involved and the names of the countries from which to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture issued permission for import of 109 fishing vessels during 1977-78. The c.i.f. value of 109 trawlers is estimated at about Rs. 64 crores, and the countries from which imports have been permitted are Singapore, Japan, Spain, Holland, U.S.A., Hongkong, France, South Korea and Taiwan.

News Item "Border Raids in Tripura Increase"

7410. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "Border raids in Tripura increase" published in the Hindustan Times dated the 21st March, 1978; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to each of the points raised therein and the measures taken to cope with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The Government is aware of a statement said to have been made by the Chief Minister of Tripura that there has been an increase in border crime along the Tripura-Bangladesh Border and that the Border Security Force has been found inadequate in tackling the problem.

(b) There has been no significant increase in border crime along the Tripura-Bangladesh border and the BSF is dealing with the problem adequately. BSF authorities have also recently discussed the problems relating to border crime and manning of the international border, with the Chief Minister of Tripura, with a view to make the arrangements for prevention of border crime more effective.

SC & ST Officers sent abroad

7411. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that officers of various departments all over the country are being sent abroad for various courses of training under various schemes, projects and plans;

(b) if so, how many officers belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been sent abroad for such courses during last three years; and

(c) whether Government ensure fair representation to the officers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected from various Ministries and Departments of the Government and would be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) There are already instructions regarding the deputation of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Training courses abroad and it is Government's endeavour to ensure that fair representation is given to such officers in this regard.

आकाशवाणी में नियुक्तियों करने के बारे में नीति

7412. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 22 मार्च, 1978 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3943 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के महानिदेशक और उप-महानिदेशक जैसे उच्च पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए केवल प्रशासन में अनुभव की अहंता निर्धारित किया गया है और प्रसारण में अनुभव को नहीं और क्या साहित्य के ज्ञान और उसमें प्रवीणता की इसके लिए कोई महत्व नहीं दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है; और

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में इन पदों पर कितने व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति की गई है और सूचना और प्रसारण के क्षेत्र में उनके अनुभव का स्वीरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रो (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मावाणी) (५) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के महानिदेशक और उप-महानिदेशक व पद मुह्यतया प्रशासनिक पद हैं। तथापि इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के इस प्रकार के उच्च पदा पर नियुक्ति करते समय प्रसारण में अनुभव पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है। इन उच्च प्रशासनिक पदा पर तैनात व्यक्तियों के लिए यह जरूरी नहीं कि वे किसी विशिष्ट साहित्य या कला में प्रवीण हों। दूरदर्शन व महानिदेशक और उप-महानिदेशक के पदा के भर्ती नियमा का अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। तथापि, आकाशवाणी के इन पदा के भर्ती नियम विवरण में दिए गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [अन्यथा में रखा गया। देखिए सदन एन०टी-2137/78]

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के महानिदेशक और उप-महानिदेशक के पदा पर नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है —

महानिदेशक 3

(इसमें से दो व्यक्ति लगभग पिछले तीस वर्षों में आकाशवाणी में काम कर रहे हैं और इस प्रकार इनका सूचना और प्रसारण के क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त अनुभव है एक व्यक्ति को भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा से लिया गया था)।

उप-महानिदेशक 11

(ये सभी व्यक्ति 20 वर्षों से अधिक समय से आकाशवाणी में काम कर रहे हैं/ये और, इस प्रकार, इनकी सूचना और प्रसारण के क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त अनुभव है/या)।

उप-महानिदेशक (प्रशासन) 3

(ये सभी व्यक्ति भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा से लिए गए थे)।

Bus Route from Sarai Rohilla to Central Sectt

7413 SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the DTC commuters of Sarai Rohilla Vivekanand Puri, Daya Nand Colony, Bagh Kare Khan etc have been demanding a new bus route for Central Secretariat from Vivekanand Puri which is the central place of all the colonies mentioned above,

(b) whether the Municipal Councillor had also recommended the introduction of bus service on this route (i.e. from Vivekanand Puri to Central Secretariat) and yet no action has been taken in this regard,

(c) if so the reaction of Government thereto and the time by which the bus on the said route will ply from Vivekanand Puri where there is no difficulty for parking the buses, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to remove the hurdles coming in the way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) Sarai Rohilla and the areas adjoining it are connected to Central Secretariat by buses operating on routes Nos 91 and 900 These areas are also connected by buses of routes Nos 14 and 157 to Connaught Circus, from where a large number of buses are available to Central Sectt

(d) It is not possible for the Corporation to provide direct bus services to Central Sectt from all the localities of the city especially when convenient change over facilities are available at several nodal points.

Regularisation of Junior Investigators in C.S.O.

7414. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 22 candidates were regularised in the grade of Junior Investigator in the Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics, from a single date i.e. 4th November, 1976;

(b) if so, whether these vacancies were created only in 1976 or accumulated from previous various dates in different years; and

(c) if accumulated from previous years then the reasons for reverting Scheduled Caste candidates from the post of Junior Investigator to the post of Senior Computer in April 1974 and July 1975?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) Twentyfour ad hoc Junior Investigators in the Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics, were regularised with effect from 4th November, 1976.

(b) and (c). Though the vacancies had arisen during the years prior to 1976, these persons were initially appointed, on an ad-hoc basis, as Junior Investigators. In fact, the initial appointment of a number of them was not against vacancies of Junior Investigators but against those of Senior Investigators and, later, such persons were adjusted against posts of Junior Investigators as and when available. All the ad-hoc appointees were subsequently regularised with effect from 4th November, 1976, on the recommendation of the Departmental Promotion Committee. The reasons for reversion of two ad-hoc Scheduled Castes Junior Investigators to the post of Senior Computer in April, 1974, and July, 1975 are given below:—

(i) Six Senior Computers, including one Scheduled Caste, were promoted, on an ad-hoc basis, as Junior Investigators in July, 1973. In April/May, 1974, the Scheduled Caste Official, alongwith some others also, who were senior to him in the grade of Senior Computer, were reverted, when direct recruit Junior Investigators became available.

(ii) Similarly, six Senior Computers, including one Scheduled Caste, were promoted, on an ad-hoc basis as Junior Investigator in March 1975. Subsequently, one ad-hoc Senior Investigator was reverted to the grade of Junior Investigator in July, 1975. Accordingly, to accommodate him, the Scheduled Caste ad-hoc Junior Investigator referred to above, who was the junior most ad-hoc promotee in the grade of Junior Investigator, was reverted as Senior Computer in July, 1975.

Ban on Recruitment of Peons

7415. SHRI DINESH JOARDER:

SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALICK:

SHRI BATESHWAR HEMRAM:

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:

SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the previous Government had imposed a ban on the recruitment to the posts of peons in the Central Government; and

(b) if so whether Government propose to review such ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) and (b) Yes Sir

Neglected condition of National Highway No 12

7416 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that National Highway 12 linking Jabalpur with Byaora and Narsingharh via Bhopal is in an avfully neglected condition

(b) whether work had been undertaken on that highway some years ago, and then suddenly abandoned,

(c) if so the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to resume work thereon soon, in view of the importance of the National Highway, and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) and (b) No, Sir The work on this National Highway has never been abandoned. However the progress was somewhat retarded due to great financial constraints in the earlier years. The construction of the missing link of this National Highway has been given high priority and is expected to be completed by June 1980.

The work in the reach Bhopal Narsingharh Byaora of this highway is also in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of the current plan period 1978-83. This is however, subject to the adequate financial allocations being made available in the subsequent years.

(c) to (e) Does not arise

Generation of Energy in Tripura

7417 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the total quantum of energy generated in Tripura State at present,

(b) the total requirement of electricity in the State,

(c) whether Government have any scheme of increasing the energy potential of the State and

(d) if so main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) The total Energy generated in Tripura during 1977-78 was 211 million units per month.

(b) The total demand of energy in Tripura State during 1977-78 was 234 million units per month

(c) and (d) The Tripura authorities had made a proposal for augmentation of the storage capacity of the Gumti reservoir to increase the firm energy benefits from the Gumti HE Project from 38 million units to 44 million units per year in addition to some secondary energy generation. This proposal is under active consideration of the Government.

2 The Tripura authorities have also sent to the CEA (for techno-economic appraisal) a proposal for the installation of a third unit of 5 MW at the Gumti HE Project. There would be no energy contribution from this third unit which is proposed as a standby.

3 An earlier proposal for installing a 1X10 MW Gas Turbine Power Plant has been technically examined and the State authorities advised to re-submit the scheme after obtaining confirmation in respect of availability of gas from the concerned authorities.

4 Investigations on some Micro Hydro Scheme are being carried out.

लघु उद्योगों द्वारा निमित्त वस्तुओं का बड़े उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादन किये जाने पर रोक

7418. श्री राधवजी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन बड़े उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें सरकार ने कुछ वस्तुओं का उत्पादन निर्धारित अवधि में बंद करने के लिए और उनके स्थान पर अन्य वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने के लिए कहा है जिससे 1977-78 में लघु और मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन मिले;

(ख) इस बारे में बड़े उद्योगों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या भाग (क) में उल्लिखित उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ बड़े उद्योगों की उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए कोई अधिकतम सीमा नियुक्त करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) से (ग). उद्योग मंत्री ने हाल ही में कोयम्बटूर में एक सार्वजनिक भाषण में विमको और हिन्दुस्तान लीवर, जो क्रमशः मार्बिस और साबुन का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, के शीर्षस्थ प्रबंधों के साथ हुई उस वार्ता का उल्लेख किया था जिसमें उन्होंने उनसे (प्रबंधकों) अगामी तीन वर्षों की अवधि में अपने उत्पादन को प्रावस्थावृद्ध रूप से समाप्त करने और अपने कार्यकलापों में विविधता लाने के बारे में कहा गया था । इन कम्पनियों के साथ इसकी कार्यविधि पर विचार किया जा रहा है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि अति अल्प स्वामान्तरण हो और विद्यमान रोजगार में लगे लोगों पर इसका प्रभाव न पड़े । यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है कि इन कम्पनियों को अपनी कार्यमूहिका तो निभानी है किन्तु वह सरकार की नई

औद्योगिक नीति के ढाँचे के अन्तर्गत ही अनु-कूलित होनी चाहिए ।

उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को संसद के पटल पर रखे गए औद्योगिक नीति विवरण के पैरा 19 में सरकार ने यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि लघु क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में पहले से ही लगे हुए बड़े गृहों से संवेद और अमंद बड़े क्षेत्र के एककों की क्षमता का और अधिक विस्तार नहीं किया जाएगा । अपितु दूसरी ओर इन एककों की ऐसी वस्तुओं की क्षमता को बढ़ता से कम किया जाएगा और लघु तथा कुटीरक्षेत्र की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाएगा ।

चाराणसी में विदेशी आनन्द मार्गियों की गुप्त बैठक

7419. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों से आये कुछ आनन्द मार्गियों ने कुछ दिन हुए चाराणसी में अपनी एक गुप्त बैठक की थी और बैठक के पश्चात् वे कलकत्ता पहुँचे जहाँ पुलिस ने उन्हें शक के आधार पर गिरफ्तार कर लिया ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो य आनन्द मार्गी पुलिस की आँखों में धूल झाँककर यहां तक आने और गुप्त बैठक करने में कैसे सफल हुए ; और

(ग) उक्त विदेशियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Selections for posts of Instructors in Indo-Swiss Training Centre

7420 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) what is the mode of selections for the posts of Instructors in Indo-Swiss Training Centre (ISTC) attached to the CSIO Chardigarh

(b) what are the minimum academic qualifications required for the post of Instructors and whether all the present Senior and Associate Instructors possess the same,

(c) whether Instructors for teaching non technical subjects have been appointed in Class I posts

(d) whether prior to arrangement at (c), this work used to be carried out by more qualified part-time teachers considerably on a very little expenditure, and

(e) what were the reasons for discontinuing the old practice and filling up the posts on regular basis?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) The posts are advertised on all India basis and appointments are made on the recommendations of Selection Committees constituted in accordance with the Bye laws of the CSIR.

(b) Minimum academic qualifications for Instructors teaching technical subject are as follows

- (i) for Senior Instructors Scale Rs 1100—50—1600, BE or equivalent in their respective field with five years' practical experience or Diploma in respective field with 7 years' experience in some organisation/institute of repute

(ii) for Associate Instructors—

Scale Rs 700—40—800—EB—40—1100—50—1300

BE or equivalent in their respective field with 2 years' experience or Diploma in respective field with 5 years experience

All such instructors on roll fulfil the prescribed qualifications.

(c) Yes Sir

(d) Yes, Sir, but the part-time Instructors were not more qualified than the present full time instructors.

(e) The need for full time instructor has arisen after the double shift arrangement was started in the Centre

स्वाधीनता सेनानी

7421 श्री नाथ सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि {

(क) उन रिफाइंडों का व्यौरा क्या है जिनके आधार पर स्वाधीनता सेनानियों की पेंशन दी जा रही है और क्या तत्संबंधी पूरे रिफाइंड उपलब्ध हैं, और

(ख) देश में कुल कितने स्वाधीनता सेनानी हैं और उन्हें प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितनी पेंशन दी जाती है ?

गृह मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक सात मण्डल): (क) उन स्वाधीनता सेनानियों के मामले में जा मजा बाटे जाने के आधार पर पेंशन का दावा करते हैं, विश्वास, सरकारी अभिलेखों पर किया जाता है जैसे जेल प्रमाण-पत्र तथा जिला मैजिस्ट्रेटों के प्रमाण-पत्र जहां जेल रिफाइंड नष्ट कर दिये गये हैं या अन्यथा उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, वहां वर्तमान दायरा भूतपूर्व